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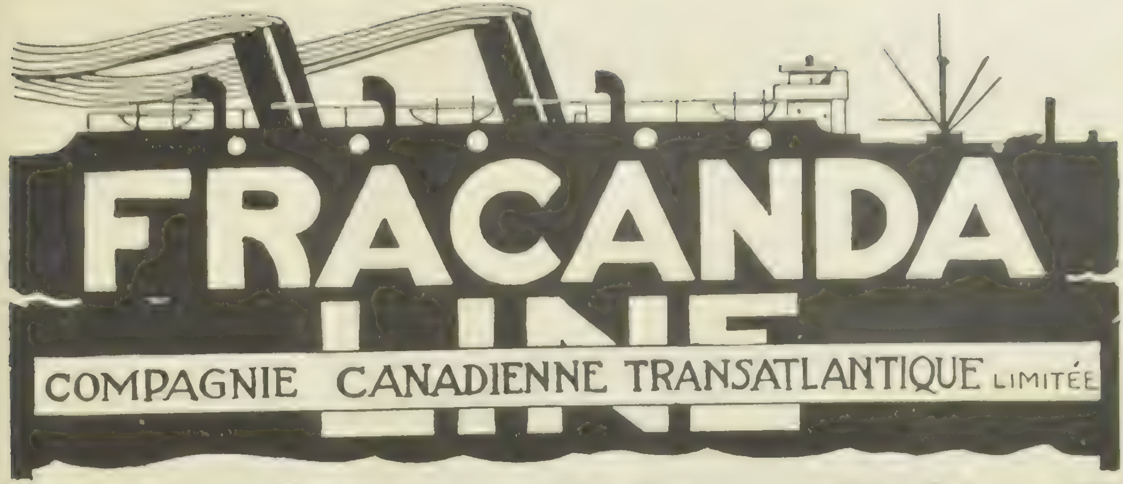

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CANADA

No. 808. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1921. Vol. LXIII. 9ᴰ WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

Sergeant W. A. Hawkins, a member of the team, won the King's Prize in 1913.

THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE CANADIAN PAVILION AT BISLEY.

Col. C. W. Peck, the Commandant of the team, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery at Cagnicourt on Sept. 2, 1918.

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DOMINION DAY.

MUCH water has passed beneath Canadian bridges since 1867 when the British North America Act gave a new Dominion to the Empire. Matters have so developed in all directions that it is not possible to compress the Canada of to-day within the four corners of that Act. Nevertheless, Canadian Confederation stands for one of those turning points in national history which count. It is the landmark, as it were, to which we Canadians look back each year before taking another step forward towards the realisation of our destiny. Dominion Day is therefore worthy of celebration. It serves a useful purpose. More fortunate than some older nations Canada has no story of oppression, no period of bondage, behind her. She has passed gradually from one circle of freedom and prosperity to another circle of larger freedom and ampler prosperity. So the years have dowered us with a splendid heritage.

When Dominion Day came round last year it found us closer to the universal shadow of the war. Its sombre influence lingered impressively. We had also other anxieties. The leader of the nation, the head of the Dominion, found it incumbent upon him, owing to failing health, to retire from public life. Sir Robert Borden is happily still among us and in improved health; and to-day we have no doubts as to the suitability of his successor. Mr. Meighen has proved himself worthy of leadership and enjoys the entire confidence and whole-hearted support of his countrymen. This year Dominion Day comes at a time when we have had some opportunity of realising the significance of the Dominion's new status in the comity of nations under the Peace Treaty—when, also, we have in London our Prime Minister, taking part in the Empire Conference, where the Dominion of Canada has already figured among her sister Dominions as *primus inter pares*. These things are very gratifying to Canadian pride and they are, we trust, auguries of better times yet to come.

While rejoicing over past difficulties happily surmounted, and looking forward hopefully to whatever the future may have in store, we are not unmindful of the many and intricate problems confronting Canada at the present moment; but we believe that the same wise and sagacious statesmanship which has brought the Dominion thus far will in due course provide the necessary solutions. *Sursum corda!* There was probably never a finer compliment paid to Canada than that to which Viscount Milner gave expression at the 1920 Dominion Day dinner. His lordship said: "If I were a young man looking around for opportunities of using my abilities, Canada would possess for me almost irresistible attractions." When an oversea administrator of such ripe experience and wisdom as Lord Milner commits himself to a statement of that kind the country has every reason to be proud of its expectations. That is why Canadians are so enthusiastic, so optimistic. It is the outward sign of the inward grace.

* *

CANADIAN VERSUS AMERICAN COAL.

THE people of Great Britain have experienced the miseries of a long drawn-out coal strike. Yesterday completed the thirteenth week of the strike; and now comes the welcome announcement that the dispute was settled—subject to the Government subsidy of £10,000,000 being granted. The House of Commons will doubtless vote the money in the expectation that miners and coalowners will carry out their part of the bargain. As for the terms of settlement there is nothing in it which could not have been arranged during the first week of the strike. Meanwhile, what of our industries? While the strike has lasted, fixed charges on an immense capital outlay have gone on; new commitments have followed the law of progress; but the machinery which creates the wealth whereby these financial obligations are met has been idle all these weeks. There are no millions available for partially recouping this enormous loss to the nation.

Much of the industrial stagnation might have been avoided by unrestrained importation of coal. The transport workers stopped that, acting in sympathy with the miners. For in order to placate them the Government pledged itself not to import coal—or allow coal to be imported—for other than utility purposes. This policy led to many curious devices and anomalies. For instance, to meet the needs of ships which ordinarily coal at English ports and which found themselves in difficulties, the Merchant Trading Company established at Cherbourg, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, a stock of Canadian coal, and waiting ships were thus coaled. Several merchants, we believe, tried to bring Canadian coal into this country for industrial and domestic purposes, but the Government embargo stopped them, and where supplies came through they were, no doubt, commandeered by the Government. In these circumstances, Canadians have been following very closely the trend of events. For, from their great Nova Scotian mines, they could easily have supplied for use in Great Britain many hundreds of thousands of tons of coal.

With the best intentions, no doubt, and in the public interest—honestly believing that the strike would not last long—the Government made a mistake in yielding to the transport workers' threat by restricting the importation of coal. Another Government mistake for which there was less excuse, was its importation of American coal for keeping public utility concerns going and thus subsidising foreign industries. We have been exhorted time and again by members of the Government and our leading economists to avoid as far as possible the purchase of American goods, so that we might be able the sooner to restore the normal balance of exchange. The £ is still worth considerably less than $4 American. Yet, in a national emergency, when Canadian coal was available, the Government imported large quantities of American coal. Why? Why did the Government do on a large scale what the people were advised not to do on a small scale? Surely the use of foreign tonnage for carrying such coal must have affected British shipping adversely and tended further to depreciate the American exchange. The fact is that those responsible for Government purchases had no policy, no long vision, no sense of inter-Empire trade.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Bravo! Mr. Hughes.

At the luncheon given to Mr. Hughes by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, the Australian Premier looked round aghast at the silence with which the toast of "The King" was received, the company merely standing and honouring the toast. "We sing the National Anthem," he said. "You stand up and say not a word."

Thereupon the company lustily sang "God Save the King"—a little episode Canadians will thoroughly appreciate. In these matters the Dominions are never backward in expressing their feelings. And it has the merit of combining one's sentiments of loyalty with the sense of the fitness of things.

* * *

The Victoria League.

The Victoria League has many friends throughout the Empire—friends who have personal experience of its many-sided activities, and who will rejoice at the warm tributes to the work of the League paid at a meeting recently by the Prince of Wales and Viscount Milner.

His Royal Highness drew upon his experiences in Canada, Australia and New Zealand wherewith to point his moral; while Viscount Milner referred to the wish of all ardent Imperialists that men and women going from one part of the Empire to another should not feel as if they were going to a foreign country; and added that the Victoria League existed "to promote that home feeling wherever the citizens of the Empire might have to pitch their tents." A very useful function, indeed!

* * *

Empire's Gift to Lord Haig.

Canadians will rejoice that the voluntary movement to acquire and present to Lord Haig as a personal gift from the peoples of the Empire the freehold of the ancient Peel Tower of Bemersyde, on the Tweed, and the Mansion House of Bemersyde with its contents, gardens and parks, has been crowned with success. It is a noble gift and one singularly appropriate.

Of the many forts and castles which once existed on the Scottish side of the Border, Bemersyde is the only one that is still inhabited, and inhabited, too, by a family that were its original founders. For an uninterrupted period of over 800 years it has been the ancestral home of the Haigs. The gift has been made possible by the co-operation of Colonel Haig, a kinsman. Lord Haig, in acknowledging the gift, writes: "An old dream of mine rather than a hope has been realised." And the old Border legend of his family—

> Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
> Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde—

takes on a new lease of life.

* * *

World's Centre of Gravity.

Mr. Meighen, at the Empire Parliamentary Association's dinner, delivered a noteworthy speech, which is fully reported elsewhere in this issue. Incidentally, as it were, he referred to the fact—not yet fully realised everywhere—that "the world once centred round the Mediterranean, then round the Atlantic; its centre of gravity might now be the Pacific."

There is more behind this simple statement than most people are aware of. Our Empire Premiers, with a clearness of vision little short of remarkable, have perceived, so to speak, which way the world's wind is blowing. Europe has but recently borne the full fury of the tempest. It need fear no further catastrophe of the kind for some time. But what of the dispersed tempest? Will it gather force elsewhere?

* * *

Next Great Chapter

Mr. Meighen has not yet, as far as we know, given expression to his thought on that subject; but, reading between the lines, it is clear that the possibilities of danger in another quarter nearer home are among his chief anxieties. Precisely what is behind may be gathered from General Smuts' speech at the Empire Conference.

General Smuts says: "The problems of the Pacific are to my mind the world problems of the next fifty years or more. In these problems we are, as an Empire, very vitally interested. Three of the Dominions border on the Pacific; India is next door; there, too, are the United States and Japan. There also is China. . . . There, I believe, the next great chapter in human history will be enacted." If it be possible to make that chapter a record of peaceful co-operation and friendly co-ordination of all the interests at stake, we feel sure the Empire Premiers now in Conference will do their utmost to attain so laudable an object. They are certainly fully conscious of its importance.

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Constitutional Machinery.

It is said—but with what authority we do not know—that Mr. Meighen is disposed to postpone until next year the consideration of the Constitutional question underlying the functions of the Empire Conference. The matter will have to be settled sooner or later. Meanwhile, the question is asked, What Executive body is going to make treaties on behalf of the Empire as a whole? The obvious answer is none. Canada, at any rate, is not enamoured of the idea of a super Cabinet with Executive powers. Each Dominion as an autonomous State naturally does not like to relegate its authority to any outside body.

On the other hand, there is no sense in each Dominion making certain recommendations and leaving the British Government to do as it likes. Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, declares that at the War Cabinet the Empire delegates sat round the table and came to decisions which were put into effect by the Empire as a whole; and he asks for an Empire Executive—"call it what name you like"—Cabinet, Council or Conference. From this very casual survey of the question it is obvious that the subject is extremely controversial. It will be interesting to see what course is ultimately taken by the Premiers.

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Ireland and the Empire.

An entirely new turn is given to the time-worn Irish question by the letter sent by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. de Valera, following up the appeal made in the King's Speech at Belfast. The British Government now invites "the chosen leader of the great majority in Southern Ireland"—presumably Mr. de Valera—and Sir James Craig, the Premier of Northern Ireland, to a conference in London "to explore to the utmost the possibility of a settlement." Canadians will sympathise with this move. Here is a golden opportunity—possibly the last—to settle the disastrous strife in Ireland, fraught with so much danger to the Empire, and we hope the Government's invitation will be accepted.

Sir Horace Plunkett, a distinguished Irishman, declares that the Empire Premiers know what real self-government means—Canada, Australia and South Africa having solved the problem—and how the principles of unity operate, and suggests that they are fully qualified to look at the Irish problem dispassionately. Well, the Empire Premiers have quite enough to do, but we have no doubt if appealed to by "the chosen leader of the great majority in Southern Ireland" they will consent to act as arbitrators, provided their decision is accepted as a final settlement. The British Government is not likely to offer any objection to that course.

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Canada's Opportunity.

The Irish linen trade, according to an article in the *Times*, is suffering at present from the depression following a period of extraordinary boom and from an acute shortage of flax. The Russian supply of flax, at one time fairly constant, has entirely disappeared. The falling off in other quarters is also serious.

It is therefore interesting to note that Mr. J. G. Crawford, chairman of the Linen Industry Association, and managing director of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, looks to Canada to bring the yield of flax to the pre-war standard. Canada, he says, is fitted to become the alternative source for renewing the European seed supply, and he declares that Canada should be encouraged to produce the seed on which the prosperity of the linen industry depends.

* * *

Admiral Sims Reprimanded.

Admiral Sims stated in London the other day that the help given to Germany by Sinn Feiners during the war caused the death of American and British seamen and helped to prolong the war. The statement is known to every allied Government as being absolutely true. For that frank declaration, however, the gallant Admiral has been publicly reprimanded by Mr. Denby, Secretary of the U.S.A. Navy, and, according to an Exchange message, Mr. Denby has ordered that the reprimand be read at all naval ports. Whereupon the *Tribune* asks: "Can Mr. Denby longer be useful to a patriotic Administration which came into power to represent the whole of America?" The *New York Herald* says: "Mr. Denby humiliated Admiral Sims, but he has done him no harm. The Admiral's place in the hearts of the American people is secure." Immediately after the reprimand Admiral Sims was cordially received by President Harding. Surely the needs of political and electoral expediency might have been propitiated in a less ridiculous manner.

Canadians do not forget that this gallant and popular Admiral was born in Ontario, and therefore has a special right to be a friendly link between the two English-speaking peoples. True Americans do not forget the malevolent treachery of Sein Feiners during the war, nor will they condone such atrocious crimes as the cowardly murder recently of an old Irish clergyman, the Rev. John Findlay, late Dean of Leighlin, who was 79 years of age. Canada would do well to take immediate steps to hinder further infection of Sinn Fein virus by insisting on a signed declaration from all immigrants that they have taken no part in Sinn Fein atrocities, and that they whole-heartedly condemn their action. While such a regulation would not stop the entry of Sinn Fein emissaries it would provide the law officers of the Crown with a useful weapon subsequently to deal with these undesirables.

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The Empire Premiers, it is reported, hope to induce Mr. Winston Churchill to visit the Dominions after the Conference so that he may round off work launched at the Conference and keep in touch with oversea developments.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CHALLENOR.—On June 22, at Kelowna, B.C., the wife of Leicester Challenor (*née* Hilary Edgcumbe), of a son.

MOLSON.—On Saturday, June 11, 1921, at 384, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, the wife of W. Hobart Molson, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on June 11, 1921, to Dr. and Mrs. L. Bruce Robertson (*née* Enid Gordon Finley)—a son.

ST. BARBE.—On June 25, at Wimbledon, to Lily, wife of George St. Barbe—a son. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

LOW–FAIRFULL.—At West Park Hotel, St. Andrews, on June 15, by the Rev. P. M. Playfair, D.D., James S. P. Low, younger son of the late William D Low, C.E., Burgh Surveyor, Greenock, to Margaret Isabella, younger daughter of Capt. J. A. Fairfull, Lockhart Place, St. Andrews, late of the Allan Line Steamship Company.

RYAN–WAKLEY.—On June 21, at Bournemouth, James E. Ryan, eldest son of the late Hon. James Ryan, M.L.C., of Newfoundland, to Phyllis Gertrude Wakley, youngest daughter of the late T. F. S. Wakley, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Wakley, formerly of Choweree, Barnstaple.

WILLIAMSON–THOMPSON.—On June 27, at St. Michael's, Bowes Park, Dr. Harold J. Williamson, formerly of Kingston and Port Arthur, Canada, to Beatrice Emily, only daughter of Mr. W. E. Thompson and the late Mrs. Thompson, of New Southgate, London.

DEATHS.

ELLIS.—On June 22, at 34, Windsor Road, Bexhill, Jessie, the dearly beloved wife of Bernard Ellis, of St. Leonards-on-Sea. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

TOKER.—On June 26, at Toronto, Edward John, eldest son of the late Philip Champion Toker, of Doctors' Commons, London, in the 89th year of his age.

NEW OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

Scheme for ex-Service Men—Village Centre in British Columbia.

An important conference has been held at the Royal Colonial Institute to consider the possibilities of developing a scheme promoted by Col. H. F. Meurling, D.S.O., M.C., making provision for the settlement in British Columbia of ex-Service officers and men and their families. The conference was presided over by Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., and amongst those present were:—Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia, Mr. Baughie (Royal Colonial Institute), Major Hely-Pounds (Royal Colonial Institute), Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Capt. Gee, V.C., M.P., Mr. Wyndham, Mr. McNaughten (representing Col. Avery, M.P.), Major Forbes White, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lincoln, Col. Pottinger, D.S.O., Mr. Christopher Turner, Capt. Lawrence (Officers' Association), and Col. Meurling.

Sir Harry Brittain, in the course of a few introductory remarks, explained how the scheme, conceived by Col. Meurling, had been brought to his notice by Col. Pottinger. "In brief," he said, "the essential idea of the scheme is to provide a home for ex-officers and men who joined up when they were quite young, before they had been through any technical training, with the result that they found themselves at the end of the war unskilled from the point of view of anything in the way of practical training. It was natural in those days that such men found it most difficult to support themselves and, as was more often the case, their wives and families. To remedy, to a certain extent, this disability this scheme had been drawn up, and it was developed on the lines of the Village Settlements."

Lord Burnham wrote:—"I much hope that the money will be forthcoming to take advantage of Col. Meurling's scheme, because I believe it to be on the right lines and eminently calculated to secure the British settlement of this splendid part of the British Empire."

Col. Meurling outlined exhaustively the details of the scheme. The basic idea of the undertaking, he said, is the acquisition of about 30,000 acres of land in the Lillooet district of British Columbia; and the colonisation and development of the same with British settlers. The land is held under firm option at a price of approximately $6 per acre, and it is proposed to form a company to exercise this option and to colonise and develop the property. The British Columbian Government has expressed its readiness to assist such an enterprise to the utmost. In the formation of the company it is proposed that half the capital stock shall be taken up by shareholders on a regular investment basis, while the greater part of the balance will be issued to intending settlers. These settler-shareholders shall be employees of the company at minimum monthly wages, and shall be housed and otherwise provided for by the company under a general scheme, which will give them social, educational and other communal advantages impossible to provide in the case of individual settlers. Thus these settlers, while working for the advancement of the company as a whole, of which they are part, will also be receiving such training as will fit them to take up farming on their own account. The property is situated about 150 miles from Vancouver and 64 miles north of Ashcroft, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A railway line to Prince George (the Pacific Great Eastern) runs by the land, though the nearest station is 6 miles from the proposed site of the company's village (on Beaver Dam Lake).

A sub-committee was appointed closely to investigate the whole of the details, and those who consented to serve on the committee were Sir Harry Brittain, the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Mr. Armstrong, and Col. Pottinger, with Col. Meurling in attendance.

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CANADIAN LEGISLATORS' INCOME TAX.

Judge Audette, of the Exchequer Court of Canada, has decided that the salaries of Provincial Ministers and members of Provincial Legislatures are subject to the Federal income-taxes.

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CANADA'S PROSPECTS.

Sir P. Rylands' Advice to British Investors.

Sir Peter Rylands, President of the Federation of British Industries, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has contributed an article to a weekly publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he advocates the erection of British factories in Canada in order to secure for the United Kingdom a share in "the great industrial future of Canada." The writer urges reciprocal trade expansion between Canada and Great Britain and the investment of British capital in the Dominion.

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Steamers will be placed in the spring on the Athabaska, Peace, and Mackensie Rivers, and will run down to the Arctic Ocean during the summer months.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Newfoundland's Difficulties—The Railway Problem—The Bisley Team—The Grain Enquiry—Montreal's Farewell.

MONTREAL, June 17.

FISCAL and railway problems were the chief factors discussed in the budget speech prepared by the Hon. H. J. Brownrigg, Minister of Finance and Customs of Newfoundland, which was delivered in the Legislature of the Old Dominion on the 25th of May last. Owing to the illness of the Minister, the speech was actually delivered by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K.C., who, on account of these circumstances, has been unable to cross over to England for the Empire Conference.

Newfoundland's Difficulties.

It was stated at the outset that the trade depression throughout the world has seriously affected Newfoundland, and while this is not so extreme as in many countries, yet it has to be realised that Newfoundland is passing through a period of trade depression, deflation and liquidation which demands the serious consideration of every patriotic Newfoundlander. It was pointed out that the chief source of revenue lies in customs returns, practically the whole of which is an *ad valorem* duty on imported goods. The drop in prices has resulted in serious depreciation of such returns.

THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.
Left to right: Mr. Lincoln Goldie, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. W. G. Staples, Winnipeg; Judge J. D. Hyndman, Calgary; Mr. J. H. Haslam, Regina.

A revised tariff was to have been submitted at this session, and considerable preliminary work was done with that end in view; but the illness of the Minister of Finance and Customs had made the carrying out of that programme impracticable. A commission will consequently be appointed for the purpose of a revision of the tariff, so that at the next session it may be considered, and taxation placed upon a more equitable basis than at present.

The Premier added that it is proposed to introduce legislation during the present session to provide for the leasing of some of the many salmon fishing pools in the country, and while no revenue had been estimated for this source, yet it might reasonably be expected to yield some returns and prove most productive in future years.

The Railway Problem.

The Newfoundland railway problem, said the Premier, has not worked out very satisfactorily during the past year under the joint management created by the appointment of the Railway Commission, whose term of office expires on June 30. The operations of the railway will not be continued under the control of the Railway Commission after that date. If the Reid-Newfoundland Company is not in a position to further finance their undertakings and carry out their contracting obligations to the Government, the Reid-Newfoundland Company may find it necessary to wind up its operations in Newfoundland, when the many important legal and financial matters outstanding between the Government and the Company will have to be determined by legal or other proceedings, and the railway and steamship systems operated by a receiver, so that the public transportation services of the Colony may not be interfered with, in which event entirely new arrangements must necessarily be made for the management and operation of the railway and coastal systems. In any event, a programme for railway and coastal reorganisation will be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

Resolutions were submitted to the committee for the imposition of a special war surtax of 24 per cent. on present total duties; for a reduction and adjustment of the export tax on fish; for an adjustment on imported sole leather; for preference on kerosene oil in wood packages to be repealed, and the withdrawal of free entries, drawbacks and refunds.

The Bisley Team.

The Bisley Team passed through Montreal this week and will probably be in England when this letter appears in print. While in Montreal, Sergt. T. Augear, of the 1st Calgary regiment, received from Col. Anderson, treasurer of the Dominion Rifle Association, the prize of fifty dollars, which is given in recognition of the marksman who wins a place on this team for the first time.

The Grain Enquiry.

The Grain Enquiry has been arrested by legal action on the part of the United Grain Growers and various companies who call into question the constitutionality of the proceedings and of the Grain Act. Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., general counsel for the Federal Government, has proceeded West, with Mr. R. A. Bonner, K.C., and another lawyer from Winnipeg, to deal with the case. The contention of legal authorities is that an injunction should issue only when something in the nature of an irreparable injury is likely to result if the proceedings continue. In this case the issue will be whether any injury or inconvenience occasioned by the enquiry to the Grain Exchange or the United Grain Growers' Company, is more important than that which the consumers may suffer by certain conditions now alleged to exist.

Mr. Justice Hyndman, chairman of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, declared that a chaotic condition of affairs would exist should the Canada Grain Act be pronounced *ultra vires*. As to the legal status of the commission, the chairman suggested that the situation might be analogous to that which would exist should prohibition measures be declared illegal. In his opinion the situation was one of the most serious confronting Canada to-day.

Montreal's Farewell.

Montreal gave its farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire over the past week-end, when military and social events took place. There was no speech, this being reserved for Ottawa next week.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Canada's Contribution Towards Expenses.

The Canadian contribution towards the expenses of the League of Nations will be substantially reduced as a result of the decision of a committee of the League which has been considering the sharing of expenditure among its different members.

Under the original Covenant expenses were to be allocated on the basis of the rating of countries by the Universal Postal Union. Canada, on this rating, was considered as a first-class Power, and her share of last year's Budget amounted to $200,000. Protest was made at the last meeting of the Assembly of the League by the Canadian representatives, and, as a result of the revised plan agreed on by the committee, Canada will be assessed in future as a third-class Power, and, as such, will have to contribute only about 60 per cent. of her former assessment. The League Budget for 1922 amounts to slightly over 23,000,000 gold francs, so that the Canadian contribution will be about $130,000.

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Of 600,000 acres of oil lands located in the Peace River block of Alberta and British Columbia, American oil interests have already secured 80,000 acres.

EMPIRE PREMIERS AT WESTMINSTER.

Our Representative Institutions.

THE United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association entertained at dinner on June 24 the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. There was a distinguished gathering representative of India and of the five self-governing nations of the British Empire. The great hall was decorated with the flowers and fruits of all the nations and overhead floated their national flags. Mr. Lloyd George, unfortunately, could not attend.

Mr. Lloyd George's Message.

In a letter, read by the Chairman (the Lord Chancellor), Mr. Lloyd George regretted his enforced absence. He said: "I have the highest opinion of the efficiency and usefulness of the Empire Parliamentary Association. It is an organisation of great value to our varied Parliamentary life. There is nothing that would have given me greater pleasure than to have assisted in entertaining the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Dominions and the representatives of India in the ancient home of the Mother of Parliaments."

CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C., M.P.

On the Chairman's right was Mr. Arthur Meighen (Prime Minister of Canada), and on his left Mr. W. M. Hughes (Prime Minister of Australia).

The Lord Chancellor, in proposing "Our Overseas Colleagues," said the Parliamentary spirit was one of the strongest bonds making for the union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. It was of the highest importance that they should nourish that spirit. Great Britain appreciated the single-hearted devotion and industry with which the Dominion Premiers had flung themselves into the complicated problems before them.

Welcome to Mr. Meighen.

Referring to each of the Prime Ministers by name, Lord Birkenhead paid a glowing tribute to Canada's war record; eulogised the "imperturbable, sagacious, courageous conduct of Mr. Borden during the darkest hours"; and offered the "glad hand of friendship and affection" to his successor, Mr. Meighen. He said Mr. Hughes was "what the late Mr. Stevenson called a 'bonny fighter'"; he never seemed to lose his spirits or even for a moment his combative spirit, and his lordship thought that if statesmen in distress needed a kind of political lighthouse from which to derive light and brilliant encouragement, he did not know that they could go to anyone better than Mr. Hughes. Alluding to General Smuts, Lord Birkenhead observed that he was an Attorney-General who had also been a lieutenant-general. He doubted whether there had ever been an occasion on which anyone in the whole history of these islands had combined the two offices, so singular in the qualities which each of them ordinarily required.

Britain's Legacy.

Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, responding, said that the gathering was evidence of the common loyalty and essential unity of the people of all His Majesty's Dominions; of their attachment to British institutions; and of their desire to repay, at this ancient shrine and fount of freedom, their homage to the tradition which was Britain's legacy to them and her example to the world.

So experienced and informed a student of politics as Lord Bryce had lately made the grave admission that "the dignity and moral influence of representative Legislatures have been declining"; but considered that if democracy had not fulfilled every extravagant hope, it had "in some countries destroyed, in others materially diminished, many of the cruelties, terrors, injustices, and oppressions that had darkened the souls of men for many generations." The inheritors of the British tradition were entitled to share Lord Bryce's optimism. Their unity of sentiment and aim had maintained while multiplying their Parliamentary institutions, which in turn had protected while they advanced our freedom. Other countries had developed representative institutions as early as England, but while her unity maintained them, their class divisions—reflected, even embodied, in their Assemblies—permitted, if they did not promote, the establishment of despotism on the ruins of liberty. It was our fundamental principle that the interests of no class, no party, no nation even, should displace the overriding interests of the commonwealth.

The World's Centre of Gravity.

After referring to the prolonged peace on Canada's undefended frontier, Mr. Meighen spoke about the League of Nations, that association to which the United States has yet refused her support, but to the constitution of which almost no amendment could be objectionable which would secure it. The contribution of his South African colleague to the formation of the League was well known; the League's foundation on consultation and conference was a British contribution drawn from the practice and conventions with which they were familiar. The world must not too soon become impatient with its timid, tentative efforts. It was a great experiment which demanded their hearty support. The war had shown how no country, no continent might live unto itself. The world once centred round the Mediterranean, then round the Atlantic; its centre of gravity might now be the Pacific: but Britain's interests were world-wide. No narrow policy would suffice for the safety of any nation. All must co-operate for the world's peace.

The Speaker proposed "The Parliaments of the Empire," and extended a special welcome to the representatives of the new Parliament of India.

Mr. Hughes, responding, said the two great principles upon which the Empire had been built were: (1) Complete autonomy of all its parts, and (2) the unity of the whole, and they must not impair by a thousandth part of an inch either of those principles.

Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian Council of State, also replied.

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"CANADA'S CAPTIVATING PREMIER."

Freedom of the City for Mr. Meighen.

"Mr. Lloyd George has been captivated by the cultured personality of Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada," says the *Evening Standard*. "Reserved and reticent, nothing pleasing him more than a quiet retreat where books are to be found, Mr. Meighen yet addresses himself to public questions with something of an Imperial mind. His speeches in the Conference of the Empire's Prime Ministers have, I believe, been notable for their grasp of main issues and their breadth of outlook. He has a thorough knowledge of British Parliamentary history, and one of his early addresses when he was making his debut in the public life of Canada was an analysis of the life and character of the younger Pitt."

The City Corporation has invited Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, to accept the freedom of the City of London. The ceremony will take place on Friday, July 15, and subsequently Mr. Meighen will lunch with the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation at the Guildhall, when a distinguished company, including several members of the Royal family, will be invited to meet him.

THE CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE PREMIERS

Special Dominion's Committee Appointed — Definite Detailed Scheme of Migration Asked For

THE subject of discussion on Tuesday at the meeting of the Imperial Conference at Downing Street was again Foreign Affairs, and matters were debated in some detail by Earl Curzon and Mr. Balfour, with special reference to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. It had been Mr. Lloyd George's intention to deal with the Treaty at some length at the afternoon session, but he was unable to carry out that intention owing to the demands which the coal dispute made upon his time, so it was decided to devote the afternoon session to the question of State-aided migration.

Ways and Means of Securing Empire Migration.

Mr. Churchill, as the representative of the Colonial Office, which Department has been charged with the question of emigration within the Empire, addressed the Conference at some length in explanation of the policy of the British Government in relation to Overseas settlement. He submitted a report and recommendations from the Colonial Office based upon an enquiry into this question which had been conducted by that Department some months ago with a view to the promotion of a system of State-assisted migration and land settlement within the Empire. In this work he promised the cordial co-operation of the Colonial Office through the Overseas Settlement Committee, and invited the Overseas Premiers to state the position from the point of view of their respective Dominions.

A general discussion followed, in which part was taken by Mr. Meighen (Canada), Mr. Hughes (Australia), General Smuts (South Africa), and Mr. Massey (New Zealand).

Special Dominions Committee.

It was eventually decided that the question be remitted to a Special Committee comprising Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada; Sir James Allen, High Commissioner for New Zealand; Col. Mentz, Minister for Defence, South Africa; and Mr. Percy Hunter, Director of Migration and Land Settlement for Australia (or such permanent officials as they might nominate) to consider the Colonial Office Emigration Conference Report on Emigration and to formulate some definite detailed scheme of emigration for submission to the Conference of Prime Ministers.

It is understood that Col. Amery will be chairman of this Committee.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

The Japanese Treaty.

A long exposition by the British Premier of the Imperial Government's policy, actual and prospective, in Foreign Affairs, not only as affecting Great Britain, but in its direct and indirect relation to the Dominions and India, marked Monday's session of the Imperial Conference with vital interest. Putting aside the cautious generalisations of his opening speech to the Conference—which was to be reported in the Press—Mr. Lloyd George took the members fully into his confidence in a statement which he knew would be kept entirely confidential.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty may occupy the attention of the Conference for several consecutive days, or its consideration may be limited to one or two days of each week. If, for instance, the discussion reveals in its initiatory stages a general approval of the draft treaty, upon which the British and Japanese Governments are substantially in agreement, the whole matter should be disposed of in a week, as far as the Conference is concerned. If, on the other hand, material changes should be proposed in the new Treaty, as compared with the old, it may be necessary to defer these proposals for consultation with the Japanese Government. In that case the Treaty would come up for consideration at a later stage in the Conference.

History of the Treaty.

The first treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed January 30, 1902. It provided for a mutual alliance without much limitation, except that its objective was stated to be confined to maintaining "the *status quo* and general peace in the Extreme East." It was replaced April 12, 1905, by a new Treaty, in which the limitation was placed on the obligation of one Ally to help another that the Ally in need of help was the victim of "unprovoked attack or aggressive action." In July, 1911, the Treaty was further watered down so far as the liability of either party to be "dragged into war" was concerned by a provision that one Ally need not go to the assistance of the other Ally against any Power with which the first Ally had a Treaty of Arbitration. This was held to exclude the possibility of Great Britain being brought into a war against the United States. Normally, the July, 1911, Treaty, which was for a period of ten years, would expire in July, 1921. But the diplomatic usage that a Treaty does not expire whilst one of its parties is at war might be evoked to secure a longer delay for consideration if that were necessary.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE CROWN COLONIES

Suggestions for Improving the Unity of the Empire.

The Dominions Prime Ministers discussed last week-end Lord Curzon's speech, and the postscript to it which Mr. Churchill contributed regarding Mesopotamia and Palestine and Egypt. Their speeches (like those of Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill) will not be published in the Press. This is done to conduce to a greater frankness.

Colonial Office Administration.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at the Conference of Empire Premiers on June 22, gave an account of the Crown Colonies and possessions which are administered directly under the Colonial Office. He said:—

In every one of these Colonies there are problems similar to those in larger States, though on a smaller scale. Their finances are also complicated. Some are so exiguous that the sale of postage stamps to those who take an interest in philately is an important feature in their revenue. The production of turtle is in one case almost the staple article of export and of revenue. Others are great, wealthy, prosperous Protectorates, exporting £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 worth of goods to this country and supplying Great Britain, and to a certain extent the Empire, with the raw materials of some of their essential vital industries. As long as the war lasted practically all the Colonies and Dependencies were very prosperous, but with the arrival of the happy conditions of peace a wave of depression has fallen upon almost every one of them so far as their trade is concerned.

What the Colonies Supplied During the War.

During the war we got our tin from Malaya, plumbago from Ceylon, wolfram from Hongkong, mahogany for frames of aeroplanes from Honduras, fine cotton for their wings from the West Indian Islands. The sugar-producing Colonies were prosperous beyond their dreams. The oils and fats of West Africa, which used largely to go to Germany, were useful to us, and their loss was crippling to the Germans. The Falkland Islands industry of whaling was stimulated for war purposes, and they benefited thereby. Moreover, during the war, when human passions were at such a volcanic pitch, we were happily spared the cataclysms of Nature. The hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, which from time to time ruin the economic margin on which some of the Colonies exist, were happily absent, and it almost looked as if Nature were holding her hand to leave the field entirely free for the devastating activities of man. But the creeping paralysis of depression has spread to almost all the Colonial industries which flourished during the war. The tin on which Malaya depends so much cannot now obtain a price which covers the cost of production. Nigerian tin is in the same position. The price of rubber does not cover the cost of production. . . .

An Empire Asset.

But if one leaves the immediate difficulties and turns to their great and undoubted wealth and potential capabilities, one cannot help feeling how magnificent is the asset which the British Empire possesses, and of which, pending the development of more responsible and representative forms of government in these Colonies, we, in Great Britain and at the Colonial Office, are the trustees. My submission to the Conference is that we must not lose heart in any way about those splendid tropical possessions which we have, but endeavour to secure credit and money for them to give them that essential technical apparatus they require to develop their great resources. . . . How can any money invested in these places go out from the Dominions, or from the Mother Country? It can only go out in the shape of the products of labour. How can it return in capital or interest or in profit? It can only come back in these raw materials which we especially and particularly need, and which may some day make us independent in the most remarkable way of many foreign lands. I feel that this is a matter which, although it is confined to the Colonial Office and to this country at

(*Continued Next Page.*)

the present time, should more and more engage the sympathies and interest of the self-governing Dominions.

West Indies and Canada.

I illustrate this particularly by the West Indies. In the summer of 1920 a trade agreement was made between the Canadian Government and representatives of all the West Indian Colonies. It is not merely a remarkable instance of Imperial Preference, but it promotes unity with the Empire through the development of Imperial communication, which the Prime Minister will remember he and I have always considered one of the most promising lines along which we can advance ever since the Conference which he, Sir Thomas Smartt, and I attended in the year 1907. Two lines of steamers, one entirely new, will now connect all the West Indian Colonies with the Dominion of Canada. I hope Mr. Meighen and the Canadian Government will advance with increasing confidence on this path, because it seems to me that, for all the greatness of Canada and its tremendous producing potentialities, it is not a complete entity without connection with these semi-tropical islands. Compared to the United States, Canada lies wholly to the north with northern products, whereas the United States can produce all that Canada can produce, or very nearly all, and yet reaches down to Florida and regions which give her a semi-tropical sphere. But if the association between Canada and the West Indian Islands is developed and goes on, Canada becomes equipped with an immense range of products, which makes her, from an economic point of view, a far more complete entity, and therefore I look forward to everything which tends to promote a close association between these West Indian Islands and the Dominon. It is not only from the point of view of commerce alone, but they are among the most beautiful islands in the world. They are salubrious and balmy, and it might be they would be a place of agreeable resort at seasons of the year when the climate of Canada is sometimes rigorous.

MR. MEIGHEN: Bermuda is the chief one from that point of view, and Bermuda has declined to ratify the reciprocity agreement.

MR. CHURCHILL: We shall endeavour to use our influence as far as possible to secure the general acceptance of it.

Mr. Churchill then proceeded with his review of the Colonies.

TRIBUTES TO EMPIRE PREMIERS.

Observed by the World.

It is to be noted (says the *Morning Post*) that for the first time in its history the Empire Conference is being closely watched and keenly discussed not only within the British Empire but in foreign countries. The Press of the United States is giving great attention to the present session; and the French Press likewise. The world evidently now recognises the British Empire as a Confederation of nations, and considers that British policy is really being shaped in London by this Conference.

Knowledge of Foreign Affairs.

A Diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—The knowledge of and judgment in foreign affairs, even European affairs, displayed by some of the Dominion delegates, is an impressive factor all the more to be welcomed because of their sturdiness in the face of perils and responsibilities. The view that recent events in Egypt have proved the danger of too rapid and complete a withdrawal of British control has found some powerful supporters among Overseas statesmen, especially such as are vitally concerned about the safety of the Suez Canal.

To be Guests of the King and Queen.

The members of the Conference and their wives are to be the guests of the King and Queen at a State dinner at Buckingham Palace on Monday next, to meet the King and Queen of the Belgians.

* *

EMPIRE GREETINGS.

Premiers' Message to the King in Belfast.

The Prime Minister last week sent the following telegram to the King in Belfast:—

"Mr. Lloyd George, with his humble duty to your Majesty, has the honour to convey to your Majesty the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Imperial Conference this morning:

"The Prime Ministers of the Empire and the representatives of India assembled in conference send loyal and dutiful greetings to your Majesty and the Queen on the anniversary of your coronation, and desire to express the earnest hope that your Majesties may long be spared to unite your peoples in a common bond of loyalty and devotion.—D LLOYD GEORGE."

The King sent the following telegram to Mr. Lloyd George in reply:—

The Queen and I heartily thank you, the Prime Ministers of the Empire and the representative of India assembled to-day in conference, for your kind message of greetings on the anniversary of our coronation and the good wishes for our future. The imposing ceremonies to-day are over and have been attended by unqualified success. Nothing could have exceeded the loyal enthusiasm with which we have been received everywhere and by everyone.

GEORGE R.I.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

Canadian Minister of Agriculture Asks for Removal.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, giving evidence on Tuesday in favour of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle before the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle, said:—

"Should the embargo be continued Canada must endeavour by all means in her power to secure a permanent unrestricted outlet for her surplus in the United States market.

"Already this trade has resulted in the sale by American breeders to Western Canada of many high-priced cattle and other live stock. The future value of such a trade is already recognised in the United States. It would be unfortunate from many points of view should Canada be forced into a commercial arrangement which would prove of disadvantage to the Mother Country.

"Canada is seeking an alternative market to secure the independence of her producers. In this regard the interests of the Dominion and of the Mother Country are identical. The more fresh beef which can be produced within the United Kingdom the less will British trade be under the domination of foreign meat interests. The importation of Canadian stores will considerably and economically augment the supply of home-killed beef. To this extent will the independence of both countries be strengthened.

"Recognising the existing shortage of store cattle, Britain can, of course, continue her policy of exclusion and set herself to the task of producing larger numbers of stores upon her own farms. To do so, however, would be clearly to diminish her capacity to furnish a corresponding number of market cattle, and does not appear to be in accord with the commercial cattle experience of the corn belt of America or other great feeding areas of the world.

"Canada claims that her herds are as free from disease as those of any country in the world. If you want to do right by Canada, you should remove the embargo, as the alleged cause for it has disappeared. Should this be done Canada is willing to adopt such measures as will remove any possibility of foreign cattle finding their way to Great Britain as Canadian stores."

A good point was also made by Dr. Tolmie when he said that if it is possible for Canada to import breeding cattle from Great Britain with safety, it is difficult for Canadians to understand why it should be dangerous for store cattle to be imported into Great Britain from Canada, where foot-and-mouth disease has been unknown for thirty-seven years. Canadian store cattle can be shipped to the United States, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, where their healthy condition is admitted, and great surprise is expressed at the refusal of the Mother Country to grant similar privileges.

"British consumers," added Dr. Tolmie, "had a definite interest in the fact that Canada could still make a profit though the freight from Calgary to Liverpool was equivalent to 2½d. per pound, or equal to 30 to 35 per cent. import duty."

Dr. Tolmie estimated that Canada could send from 200,000 to 400.000 head of cattle yearly to the United Kingdom.

Lord Morris's Opinion.

Lord Morris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, giving evidence last week, spoke in favour of the importation of Canadian cattle, and said he did so from the point of view of Empire developments and Empire advantage. He was not personally interested. Newfoundland imported seven-eighths of her cattle from Canada for the purpose of milch cows and to be stall-fed. He could say that, generally speaking, and from any point of view, there would be really no danger from the importation of Canadian cattle.

* *

SASKATCHEWAN CABINET REORGANISATION.

Following his success at the recent general election, the Hon. J. A. Martin, Premier of the Province, has re-organised his Cabinet as follows:—

Premier Martin—Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones and Railways.

Hon. A. P. McNab—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. George Langley—Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Public Health.

Hon. C. A. Dunning—Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries.

Hon. S. J. Latta—Minister of Education.

Hon. C. M. Hamilton—Minister of Highways.

Hon. J. A. Maharg—Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Langley lost his seat as member for Reaberry, but will probably stand at one of the deferred elections.

* *

Mr. Churchill has accepted the chairmanship of the Imperial Communications Committee. The Inter-Departmental Imperial Communications Committee was established in 1919 under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary (Lord Milner). It has under control matters connected with cable, wireless, and air communication.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach ***us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.***

On Monday the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen had an audience of his Majesty after the meeting of the Empire Conference.

* *

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Churchill entertained the following guests at dinner at 2, Sussex Square to meet the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Meighen: The Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George, Lady Sybil Grey, Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy, Col. Sir James and Lady Allen, Sir Thomas Smartt and Miss Smartt, Lady Coghlan, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Mr. John Spencer-Churchill, and Mr. Edward Marsh.

* *

At St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the Prince of Wales received Mr. R. H. Gale (Mayor of Vancouver), who was introduced by Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia).

* *

The Governor-General-designate of Cananda and Lady Byng of Vimy entertained at dinner at 17, Belgrave Square, on Tuesday, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Meighen. Others present included the Dowager Countess of Minto, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown.

* *

At the dinner given by the U.K. Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, on June 24, in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, to the visiting Premiers and M.P.'s, which was presided over by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, those present included, besides Mr. Meighen, the Premier of Canada, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture; Lord Byng of Vimy, Sir George Perley, Mr. S. J. Crowe, M.P. for Burrard, B.C., Mr. F. B. Stacey, M.P. for Fraser Valley, B.C., Brig.-Gen. B. R. Hepburn, M.P. for Prince Edward, Ontario, and Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

* *

Lady Strathcona and Lady Perley were among those who attended the annual festival of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the Grand Priory Church, Clerkenwell, on St. John the Baptist's Day. The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Prior of the Order, presided at the General Assembly held in the Chapter Hall subsequent to the service.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Acland and Miss Mary Acland have arrived from Ottawa. Mr. Acland, who is Deputy Minister of Labour, will visit Norway, Sweden and Switzerland in the interests of his Department.

* *

At the luncheon given by the British Empire Producers' Association to the Premier of Australia on June 22 those present included Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Pieter Bam and the Agent-General for British Columbia. Mr. Ben H. Morgan presided.

* *

Mr. A. L. Fullerton, who has just returned from Toronto via New York by the R.M.S. *Aquitania*, has been appointed vice-president of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., resident in London.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, is staying at the Carlton Hotel, and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, is staying at the Hotel Stafford, St. James's.

* *

Lady Holt, of Montreal, has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

* *

The Hon. R. K. Bishop, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who has been staying at the Langham Hotel, has now gone to France, *en route* for Italy, where he has business interests.

THE HON. G. H. MURRAY.

He will have been Premier of Nova Scotia for twenty-five consecutive years on July 17.

* *

Lady Squires, wife of the Premier of Newfoundland, was expected to arrive in London on Thursday, and has taken rooms at Claridge's Hotel.

* *

Sir Edgar Bowring left London on Tuesday, *en route* to Newfoundland, to pay his annual visit to the Dominion, and expects to be away for over three months.

* *

Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal has sent the Lord Mayor a donation of £5,000 towards the Hospital Sunday Fund.

* *

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following were among the Fellows elected:—Col. G. S. Cantlie (Montreal), Rev. Dr. E. L. Pidgeon (Winnipeg), Lt.-Col. H. F. Meurling and Mrs. Angell (Vancouver).

* *

Mr. John T. Lithgow, formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, has arrived in London from Halifax.

* *

Lady Stavert and the Misses Stavert, of Montreal, have left London to spend a couple of months on the Continent.

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar was among the passengers who left by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* last Saturday.

* *

It is officially announced that Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will sail from Quebec for England on July 19, on the R.M.S. *Empress of France.*

* *

The Rhodes Trustees have appointed Mr. Geoffrey Robinson to be their secretary in succession to Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O. Mr. Geoffrey Robinson was Editor of the *Times* from 1912 to 1919. He is a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and began his career in the Colonial Office.

* *

The Wrong Number, a successful farce now running at the Duke of York's Theatre, is the work of Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins, two Canadian.

* *

Mr. R. H. Gale, Mayor of Vancouver, and Mrs. Gale have returned to the Savoy Hotel from a motor tour in Scotland, France, and Belgium.

* *

Mr. Tracey Mathewson, who has been taking a series of film pictures for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has returned to Canada. The films, which include scenes at the Derby, typical farm scenes in England, and at the booking offices and docks, will be shown throughout Canada.

* *

Mr. F. W. Ashe has left Clewer Mead, Windsor, for the Continent for the benefit of his health, accompanied by Mrs. Ashe.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brierley, of Montreal, who have been touring in the South of Europe since last January, are expected in London from Paris next week, and will return to Canada in September.

* *

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, with Mrs. Hanson and family, are expected from Montreal in England to spend the summer. Dr. Hanson will visit his mother in Belfast, and will preach in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, his former charge.

* *

The Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Minister without portfolio, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta Cabinet, with Mrs. Marshall, and Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mrs. Jones returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on June 22.

* *

On Tuesday, June 23, at their residence, 64, Great Cumberland Place, W., Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels gave a dinner and reception in honour of Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy. Among those invited to meet the Governor-General designate were:—Miss Adam, Lt.-Col. and Miss Armour, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. W. Badgerow, Col. F. P. S. and Mrs. Balfour, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Claude Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, Miss Amy Cassels, Lord Castlemaine, Col. Reginald and Mrs. Chaplin, Col. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Col. J. B. Donnelly, Lady Drummond, Sir James and Lady Dunn, Mrs. and Miss Eaton, Miss FitzRandolph, Lady Gordon, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, Rev. and Mrs. Eric Hamilton, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. Edward and Miss Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, Mr. Stephen Jones, the Master of Kinnaird and the

Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat, Sir Hardman and Lady Lever, Sir Francis and Lady Macnaghten, Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, the Premier of Canada and Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. Herbert Molson, Miss Montizambert, Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden, Col. Sir Malcolm and Lady Hilda Murray, Lady Orr-Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Thomas Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hewitt Skinner, Sir Alfred and Lady Smithers, Col. and Mrs. Staunton, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Whitley.

* *

Sir Jesse Boot, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the *Sunday Times*, "has to a large extent disposed of his business to a great American combine, of which a very clever Canadian, Mr. Church, is the chief representative in Europe."

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Megantic* on Monday last were Mr. J. C. Maclennan, Professor of Physics at Toronto University, who will attend the University Conference; Mr. J. A. Pearson, the Canadian architect, who designed the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; Mr. G. W. Beardmore, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Blacklock, Mr. F. H. Markey, K.C., Mr. Justice P. G. Martineau, Dean Moyse, of McGill, and Mrs. Moyse, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Porteous, Mrs. D. L. and the Misses McCarthy, Mrs. R. J. and Miss Christie, the Hon. J. M. Wilson.

* *

Those who left for Canada by the *Empress of Britain* last week included Miss J. H. Borden, Mr. Arthur Browning, Miss B. Cantlie, Lt.-Col. E. C. Complin, Lady Constance Kingsmill, Major P. R. Meredith, Lt.-Col. H. A. Stewart, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. S. Wallace Watson.

* *

The following have been elected officers of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Authors' Association:—Chairman, Mr. Robert J. C. Stead; vice-chairman, Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott; secretary, Mrs. Madge Macbeth; treasurer, Mr. L. J. Burpee; executive committee, Lady Foster and Messrs. C. M. Barbeau, R. E. Gosnell, Jules Tremblay, Dr. E. Sapir, and L. de Montigny.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Theodora Lady Markham, widow of Sir Arthur Markham, was married to Lt. James Knee on Monday at St. Stephen's Gloucester Road, S.W., Rev. Lord Victor Seymour and the Rev. A. McGreer, M.C., Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, officiating. The bride is gratefully remembered for her good work during the war in connection with the Canadian War Contingent Association. Her residence, Beachborough Park, near Shorncliffe, became one of the most valuable centres of war and hospital work.

* *

The engagement is announced between Major Henry Willis-O'Connor, D.S.O., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, A.D.C. to the Chief of the General Staff, Ottawa, youngest son of the late Daniel O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, to Hyacinth, only daughter of the late Mr. W. S. Shaw and Mrs. R. F. de Winton. Miss Shaw is now staying at 3, Chester House, Eccleston Place, S.W.

* *

Major O'Connor is one of Canada's best-known military officers, and his appointment as one of the new Governor-General's A.D.C.'s was announced in *Canada* last week. He went Overseas with the first Canadian division as adjutant to the second Canadian infantry battalion, later becoming A.D.C. to General Sir Arthur Currie. Officers of militia headquarters, Ottawa, entertained Major O'Connor at a dinner prior to his departure for England.

* *

On June 17, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, the marriage was solemnised of Miss Dorothy Cochrane Macphail, daughter of Sir Andrew Macphail, to Dr. Lionel Lindsay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindsay, of Montreal. Bishop Farthing performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Sydenham B. Lindsay, brother of the groom, and the Rev. H. V. Fricker. Among the out-of-town guests were: Col. and Mrs. Macphail, of Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macphail, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Manning, of Kingston; Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Ami, of Ottawa.

* *

At Ottawa, on June 15, the marriage took place, in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, of Miss Isobel Anglin, second daughter of Mr. Justice F. A. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, to Capt. S. V. Paterson, D.C.M. Rev. Father Cornell, O.M.I., officiated.

* *

The marriage of Miss Gertrude McKenzie Haldimand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Haldimand, to Mr. Spencer Lyle Barnard, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barnard, of Montreal, has taken place, at the residence of the bride's parents, 460, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Rev. Dr. Hanson officiating.

* *

At Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, Miss Dorothy Boyd, eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Boyd, has been married to Mr. Leslie Baldwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Pa.

* *

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Charles Hyde, widow of the late Lieut. Charles Hyde and daughter of Mr. Piers Locke, to Mr. K. Seymour Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pope Barnes, of St. John, N.B.

* *

The marriage has taken place in Montreal of Mrs. Howard Putnam, daughter of Mrs. George Pyke, to Major R. H. Lamb, M.C., late of the 24th Battalion, the Rev. W. D. Reid officiating.

* *

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Stuart MacTier, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacTier, was to take place on June 28, at St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg.

* *

The marriage has taken place of Mrs. Sidney Johnson, widow of the late Captain Sidney Frederick Johnson, and daughter of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, of Montreal, to Mr. Leonard Wyville Hancock, M.C., of Nottingham.

* *

A marriage will shortly take place between G. Lloyd Faulkner, of Toronto, late of the Canadian Grenadiers, and Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hebblethwaite, of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

* *

The marriage has taken place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, of Olive Hamley, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fraser, of Richelieu, Que., and James Hadley, son of the late Mr. John Wilson Mann, of Horseforth, Leeds, England

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

Friday, July 1.

The High Commissioner for Canada and Lady Perley hold a Reception to celebrate Dominion Day, Ritz Hotel, 4-6.

Sir George Perley presides at Dominion Day Dinner at Connaught Rooms, Great Queen St., Kingsway, 7 p.m. Tickets from Mr. W. L. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 19, Victoria St., S.W. Price £2 2s.

Reception by Vice-Chancellor of London University to Overseas delegates to Congress of Universities of Empire at the University, South Kensington.

Saturday, July 2.

Henley Regatta concluded.

Hurlingham champion Polo Cup final.

Sunday, July 3.

Dominion Ministers and their wives invited to lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Sutton Court, Guildford.

Monday, July 4.

Royal Colonial Institute holds a reception at the Natural History Museum, 8.30—12.

Oxford *v.* Cambridge, at Lord's.

Tuesday, July 5.

Congress of the Universities of the Empire opens at Oxford

Agricultural Show at Peterborough commences.

Wednesday, July 6.

Mr. Churchill presides at the British Empire Exhibition luncheon to the Dominion Premiers at Claridge's Hotel, 1.15. Address, Hon. Sec., 16, Hobart Place, S.W.

Thursday, July 7.

National Rifle Association Meeting. Bisley (till July 21).

Royal Victoria Yacht Club racing at Ryde. Isle of Wight.

State Ball at Buckingham Palace for Dominion Ministers and their wives.

Friday. July 8.

Eton *v.* Harrow, at Lord's

Monday, July 11.

Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association Dinner, at the Café Royal, Regent St. Tickets from Hon. Sec., Mr. F. A. C. Redden, 17, Victoria St., S.W. Price 12s. 6d.

Tuesday, July 12.

Agricultural Show at York commences.

Wednesday, July 13.

Prince of Wales presides at festival dinner of the Royal Society of St. George. Apply for tickets to the Hon. Sec., 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

Friday, July 15.

The Prime Minister of Canada receives the Freedom of the City of London.

Tuesday, July 19.

The King holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

Tuesday, July 26.

Goodwood Races commence

Thursday, July 28.

Canada Club dinner to the Governor-General designate, Lord Byng of Vimy, to be presided over by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Meighen, Mr. Winston Churchill, and other Ministers are expected to be present. Hon. Sec., Mr. A. L. Nunns, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C

* *

Montreal Water and Power.—The Montreal Water and Power Co. notify that the Royal Trust Co. of Montreal, Canada, has been appointed trustee under the trust deeds securing the 4½ per cent. first mortgage prior lien gold bonds and the 5 per cent. first mortgage debentures in place of the Law Guarantee Trust and Accident Society, Ltd., and that the Bank of Montreal has been nominated by the Royal Trust Co. as transfer agent in the matter. The registers of the above bonds and debentures and also of the scrip certificates will, therefore, in future be located at the Bank of Montreal. 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LADY BYNG OF VIMY.

A Dominion Day Interview with the New Mistress of Rideau Hall.

By Mary MacLeod Moore.

TALL, dark, and striking, with magnificent eyes and a friendly smile, Lady Byng, with her keen human sympathy and her frank sincerity, is assured already of the admiration and affection of Canadians.

Whether she is praising the war work of the Canadian women, appreciating the anxiety which they endured while they waited for news of the fighting men, speaking with happy anticipation of her new life in Canada, telling by request of her own public work, or referring to personal matters connected with the Canadian appointment and the many necessary preparations, Lady Byng is intensely human and vivid. And none can talk to her without being conscious of her thought for others and her genuine interest in her fellows.

Interest in the Public Work of Canadian Women.

"Am I glad to go to Canada?" she said, in reply to a rather obvious question as we talked in her sitting-room in Lord Strafford's house, where Lord and Lady Byng are staying until they go to the country on July 8. "Frankly, I am delighted. I am looking forward to meeting again the people I knew in England during the war. I shall enjoy the tours—I am very fond of travelling, and have been in India and Egypt with my husband, besides touching South Africa just as that war ended—and I want to learn a great deal about the public work of the Canadian women, which I know is very well organised. I believe there is also a new association of Canadian writers, which should call attention to the literary talent of the Dominion, and, of course, I am interested in books and writers, though (in reply to another question) I have only written the two novels, "Anne of the Marshland" and "Barriers.""

THORPE HALL.

The Home of General Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng.

Though Lady Byng was in Canada as a little girl, with her father, the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, then secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, and her mother (who was at one time lady-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany), her connection with the Dominion is far closer and more recent.

Her Friendliness and Sympathy.

During the war, and especially during the time General Byng commanded the Canadian Corps, Lady Byng kept in close touch with a host of Canadians, and many lonely Canadian women who came to England to be near their husbands and sons remember gratefully her friendliness and sympathy.

It was Lady Byng, also, who first suggested the parties for young officers on leave, who were entertained in the town house of the Earl of Strafford, as well as in other famous London mansions.

"I can't tell you how I admired the work of the women of Canada," said Lady Byng. "It was wonderful to hear of all they were doing, both over here and in Canada, to make conditions easier for the sick and wounded and for the men on leave. The Red Cross, the War Contingent Association, the Maple Leaf Clubs, and other organisations did remarkable work in this country, besides all that was done in the Dominion. I look forward, also, to joining the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and hearing about the work of the Chapters in various parts of Canada."

Lady Byng is very fond of reading, of animals (her little black Spaniel "Pax," so called because he was born on Armistice Day, has to be left in England), and of the theatre, but her greatest pleasure and interest is gardening. She is a famous gardener, and I think if there is a fly in the ointment it is the thought of leaving the garden at Thorpe Hall, knowing that the seasons will come and go without an opportunity of enjoying the beauties peculiar to each

Mistress of Thorpe Hall.

It was in 1913, when she came home from Egypt, that Lady Byng bought a derelict house, Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, with a wet field in front, and by patience and skill and a real devotion to gardening turned that place into a thing of beauty. The field is a picturesque pond, bordered by flowers, and a lake, upon which float water lilies, adds to the charm

For some time during the war this house was transformed into a hospital of 42 beds, and, oddly enough, two or three Canadians were numbered among the patients

"Canadians would like to hear something about your public work, Lady Byng," I said.

"One thing I might mention," was the reply, "is a work with a Canadian connection—our Village Women's Institute. Mrs. A. T. Watt, of Victoria, B.C., who started the movement in this country, helped me to organise ours, and I think it was one of the first in England.

"Then I have been a member of the Board of Guardians, and I was Lady President for the Harwich District of the League of Mercy. I was on the Local War Pensions Committee for Harwich and President of the Ladies' League of the Unionist Party in Thorpe. Also, as a garden lover, I organised and managed a garden show for five neighbouring villages."

Canadians will be interested to know that the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Byng, Lord Strafford's daughters, are going out to Canada to spend the winter at Rideau Hall, and Lady Byng takes with her as private secretary Miss Walpole, who has been Assistant Librarian at the Athenæum Club.

Preparing for Her Canadian Sojourn.

I paused to reflect aloud on the contrast between Rideau Hall and the stately Athenæum Club, and Lady Byng laughingly said, "I believe all the Bishops are considering whether to excommunicate me for interfering with the staff of the Athenæum, but I mean to carry off Miss Walpole in spite of everything."

It goes without saying that Lady Byng is very much occupied with preparations for the departure from England and the setting up of an establishment in Canada. Invitations of all kinds pour in for dinners, receptions, and meetings. There are interviews to be arranged, appointments to be made, farewell visits to be paid, besides all the inevitable business connected with even the departure of a private individual for a long stay in another country.

There is one gathering particularly to which both General and Lady Byng are looking forward with keen pleasure. That is the reception which the ex-Service men of Thorpe-le-Soken are giving on July 22. Lord Byng presented a club to the men as a thank-offering for the victorious conclusion of the war, and here they will gather to wish God-speed to the new Governor-General of Canada and his popular wife.

And while the ex-Service men here are saying good-bye, the ex-Service men of Canada are waiting to shout a welcome when Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy land in the Dominion, to find themselves, to use a popular and expressive phrase, in "a home from home."

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NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Efforts to Prevent Stoppage.

The Government proposes to appoint a Commission, under Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway (says Reuter), to study the whole railway problem. The Government is negotiating with the railway company to ensure the temporary working of the lines until such time as the Commission completes its report; otherwise the whole system, which covers nearly a thousand miles, was expected to stop on June 30.

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CANADIAN SOLDIERS AS HOUSE-OWNERS.

£10.000.000 Loan Requisitioned.

At a convention of the Great War Veterans of Canada, addressed by the Hon. E. C. Drury, Prime Minister of Ontario, a resolution was passed asking the Canadian Government to provide £10,000,000 for loans to ex-soldiers to erect homes for their own occupation in cities. It was suggested that the limit for loans should be £1,000, with interest at 5 per cent., the loan repayable within thirty years.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Bush fires in the eastern part of King's County destroyed the Roman Catholic Church at St. Margaret's, the residence of the pastor, Rev. K. C. McPherson, and the outbuildings and the dwelling of Mr. Feehan, opposite the church. The church was valued at about $25,000.

——On June 14 the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, newly-appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, was sworn in by Chief Justice Mathieson at the opening of the Court in Summerside.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. William F. Olloway, a resident here for the past 51 years, has given $100,000 to the Winnipeg Foundation, which was created at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature as a community trust. The purpose of the foundation is to secure the most beneficial results from donations and bequests intended to serve the physical, mental and moral good of the community.

——In recognition of his years of missionary service in the Yukon and Mackenzie River dioceses, St. John's College has conferred the degree of D.D. on Archdeacon C. E. Whittaker.

——Farmers who are engaged in mixed farming are finding little difficulty in making satisfactory progress, according to Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the Agricultural College, while those who are farming in grain alone are less able to maintain a satisfactory balance-sheet.

MORRIS.—On June 1 the residents of the town and district celebrated the formal opening of the new steel traffic bridge over the Red River at this point, which is a culmination of their efforts and a realisation of their desires for over 30 years to obtain a more substantial crossing over the river than the ferry or later pontoon bridge. The Hon. C. D. McPherson delivered the opening address. At the luncheon Mayor A. E. Code was chairman,, and speeches were made by Messrs. A. M. McGillvray, Lyons and Gaffney; T. Deacon, President of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works; and W. A. McKay, in charge of construction for the Provincial Government.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Subject to the official declarations of the polls, the result of the Provincial General Election is as follows:—Government supporters, 43; Independent, 14; Conservative, 2; Labour, 1. The Cabinet has been re-organised by Premier Martin, who retains the portfolios of Attorney-General and Minister of Railways and Telephones. The only member of the Government defeated was the Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Health, who will probably find a seat at one of the deferred elections.

SASKATOON.—Mr. Donald Maclean, of this city, barrister, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—A Canadian Club has been organised here. President Murray, of Saskatchewan University, was elected hon. president; president, Mr. A. M. Panton; vice-presidents, Mr. A. J. McCormack, Battleford; Mr. J. S. Dart, Meota; Mr. J. A. Gillespie, Radisson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. B. Mills.

PRINCE ALBERT.—With the object of improving the quality and quantity of live stock in Northern Saskatchewan, Mr. C. A. Cook, of Macdonald College, Montreal, has been appointed Live Stock Promoter for the district by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—It is officially announced that a Provincial General Election in Alberta will be held this month. The Legislature was dissolved last week.

——The Edmonton *Journal* announces the appointment of Mr. John M. Imrie as managing director of that newspaper in succession to the late Mr. M. R. Jennings; also the election to its board of directors of Mr. Charles R. Morrison and Mr. Arthur Yockney, who have been on the staff for many years as managing editor and business manager respectively.

——The appointment of Mr. Lucien Dubuc, of the District Court of Peace River, Alta., to be a stipendiary magistrate for the North-West Territories, is gazetted.

——The first crop report received from the Peace River Grande Prairie and the districts along the lines of the E.D. & B.C. and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways, estimates the acreage sown to wheat at 65,000 acres; oats, from 80,000 to 100,000 acres; and barley, about 25,000 acres.

MEDICINE HAT.—There are two nominations for the Federal bye-election here. Col. Nelson Spencer, of Medicine Hat, is the Government candidate, and Mr. Robert Gardiner, of Excel, a farmer, nominated by United Farmers of Alberta. The election is necessitated by the death of the Hon. Arthur Sifton. The Independent Labour party is supporting Mr. Gardiner.

STRATHMORE.—On May 22 the first sod of the Strathmore War Memorial Hall was turned in the presence of a large assemblage. by Mayor Butler.

——Strathmore claims the record for the largest hen's egg laid by a pure-bred Black Minorca. The circumference of the egg is 9 3-16 inches, and the weight 5½ ounces. The owner is Mr. Hugh Berry, a young farmer of Strathmore.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—For the purpose of considering the financial position of the municipalities and the possibility of Government assistance, an extra session of the British Columbia Legislature will be called not later than November 1.

——The Merchants' Exchange of Vancouver began active operation on June 1. The Exchange is an organisation of business men interested in shipping, imports and exports, and is planned on the same lines as the San Francisco Exchange. A wireless plant has been installed for the collection of shipping and market information, and trade bulletins are received from all parts of the world.

——In giving evidence before the Fuel Committee at Ottawa, Mr. J. G. Scott, Chairman of the British Columbia Skeena Coal Co., stated that the coal field, situated on the Upper Skeena, had a total area of about 1,200 square miles; that the quality of the coal is anthracite and semi-anthracite, the quantity estimated to exist on the 47 miles controlled by his company is very large, and that the building of 150 or 180 miles of railway would give this valuable deposit an outlet to the Prince Rupert, Victoria and Vancouver markets.

——The coastwise and offshore passenger business out of the port during the first quarter of 1921 was approximately 60,000 persons. About 3,000 were bound for Oriental ports; the balance to United States, Alaska and British Columbia ports. One hundred and thirty thousand tons of freight and over 30,000,000 feet of lumber and logs were exported.

VERNON.—What is believed to be the highest rental ever paid for a ranch property in the Creston Valley has been agreed upon for this year's hire of the Tornico Ranch, for one year at a rental of $1,000 for ten acres, not including the use of the house. The place is planted entirely to trees and small fruits.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—At the close of the Session a Bill was passed to amend the North-West Territories Act, in order to increase the membership of the Council which administers the North-West Territory from four to six.

——At the first meeting of the third Dominion Medical Council the election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. president, Dr Sir Thomas Roddick; president, Hon. Dr. R. C. Brett, Lieut.-Governor of Alberta; vice-president, Dr. L. P. Normand, Three Rivers; secretary, Dr. R. W. Powell.

——A movement has begun, with strong support, to amalgamate all the soldiers' organisations into one body, to be known as the Canadian Legion of Veterans. The chief object of the movement is to re-establish all ex-Service men, if possible, without direct political action.

—— Seventy-three cities and counties in Canada have come under the Canada Temperance Act, by vote, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. The places still under the Scott Act are:—Ontario, district of Manitoulin; Quebec, City of Thetford Mines, City of Quebec, and counties of Brome, Stanstead Compton and Missisquoi; Nova Scotia, counties of Digby and Guysborough; Manitoba, Lisgar and Marquette.

TORONTO.—Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's newly-appointed Governor-General, has consented to open the Canadian National Exhibition here on August 27 next. The day will be called "Warriors' Day."

— An enthusiastic mass meeting of sympathisers with Ulster was held here on June 22 to celebrate the opening of the Ulster Parliament.

Canon Seager, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, has been chosen Provost of Trinity College here, in succession to Dr. Macklem, who has resigned.

——Mr. W. G. Jaffray was re-elected president of the Globe Printing Co. at the annual meeting of the directors. The other directors re-elected were Rev. R. A. Jaffray, Messrs. A. F. Rutter, E. T. Malone, K.C., G. Tower Fergusson, and Martin Love.

KINGSTON.—Queen's University and the Kingston General Hospital have arranged to build a central heating plant. The Ontario Government recently gave Queen's University $125,000 with which to build a central heating plant, but it is thought that the plant to be constructed jointly by the university and hospital will cost twice that amount.

- Judge Lavell gave an address at the anniversary services of the oldest Methodist church in Canada at Hay Bay, Ont., on June 12. The church was built by the United Empire Loyalists 129 years ago. It is only used occasionally for services, but is kept in repair, as a landmark in the history of Canadian Methodism, by a trustee board.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Dr. F. J. Farley, Trenton, was elected president of the Ontario Medical Association at the meeting here; vice-presidents, Dr. E. R. Secord, Brantford; Dr. J. A. MacGregor, London; secretary, Dr. T. C. Routledge, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. Stewart, Cameron. The annual meeting next year is to be held in Toronto.

PERTH.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, held here, officers were elected as follows:—Hon. president, Mr. W. M. Grant, Walkerville, Ont.; president, Mr. C. E. Frosst, Montreal; vice-president, Mr. G. E. Rason, Windsor; secretary, Mr. W. E. Danner, Perth.

CHATHAM.—Capt. Brooke Booth, a tobacco buyer from Belgium, addressing the meeting of the Kent County Council here, told growers that if proper care in handling the tobacco from this country was exercised there would be no trouble in selling the whole output in Belgium. Capt. Brooke Booth, an Englishman, stated he had seen burley tobacco from this district that was superior to any he had seen in the United States. The most of it, however, had been ruined through being put into bales before it was properly dried.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian John-Manville Co., Ltd., which has sales offices here and at Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and for some years has been operating at Asbestos P.Q., has placed contracts for a large manufacturing plant to be located at Asbestos, Que., where they will manufacture all classes of asbestos products formerly imported from the United States. These products include asbestos roofings, asbestos shingles, packings, pipe coverings, asbestos textiles, brake band lining, etc.

——The first group of waterfalls located on the Bell River in the township of Senneterre, at the outlet of the Lake Tablemont, was leased by the Department of Lands and Forests to A. S. Bedard & Alie, of Quebec, for the annual fee of $271. Some 700-h.p. are set as the maximum capacity. The Hon. Mr Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, says the department is anxious to help in establishing new industries in the Abitibi region, and has offered on lease by auction about 500 square miles of timber limits and some water powers.

——Lieut.-Col. E. Chasse, Commandant of the 22nd Regt., quartered at the Quebec Citadel, has been notified by Brig.-General Landry that the King has given permission to the regiment to bear the name Royal 22nd Regt.

——The Quebec Pharmaceutical Association has decided that no more women shall be allowed to study pharmacy. Those now taking the course will be admitted to practice after passing the final examinations.

— Building permits during May issued at the City Hall totalled $917,090.

THREE RIVERS.—A modern hotel of five storeys, with a sufficient foundation to super-impose two more floors, and which will cost $600,000 in round figures, is to be erected here by the Anglin-Norcross Co., contractors, of Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The *Royal Gazette* gives notice of the incorporation of Archibald Alcorn and Fred A. Hewes, of Blackville, and Wendell P. Jones, of Woodstock, as A. Alcorn, Ltd., with an authorised capitalisation of $2,000,000, head office Blackville, to take over as a going concern the business of Archibald Alcorn, at Blackville, as lumber and pulpwood dealers and operators.

——The Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has published a valuable pamphlet, entitled "The Province of New Brunswick: Its Natural Resources, Developed and Undeveloped." The work gives a general survey of the geographical, political, and economic features of the Province, the facilities for transport, etc., and analyses the agricultural, mineral, timber, hydro-electric, and other natural resources. The illustrations and maps are of great value.

MONCTON.—The Waverley Hotel and other buildings were destroyed by fire at Albert, Albert County, on May 30.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The pulp and paper mills in the Province are showing activity, and with the opening of the plant of Clarke Bros. at Bear River, with an output of 70 tons per day, the mills along the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at Weymouth, Wolfville, Hartville and Bear River, have a total daily output of about 170 wet tons.

SYDNEY.—Mr. Alex S. McNeil has been appointed general superintendent of the Dominion Coal Co. He has been identified with the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia for many years, and was latterly general superintendent of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

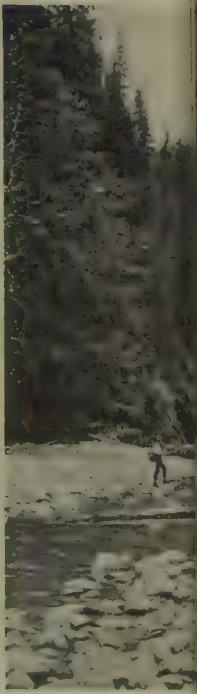
—The making of steel for Government rail orders commenced June 10 at the local plant.

The Charms of Vancouver Island Highway—Victoria to Campbell River.

(See page 17.)

TYPICAL ISLAND SCENERY: GOLDSTREAM, A PLEASURE RESORT NEAR VICTORIA.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT FOR FISHING.



THE GRANDEUR OF

THE HENSHAW RANG

QUAMICH

OREST AND STREAM.

A Paradise for Anglers and Sportsmen
Delightful Scenery.

[illegible]

A GLORIOUS CATCH OF SILVERY TROUT

RIOR OF THE ISLAND.

[illegible]

SALMON FISHING AT ITS BEST

STOCKTAKING
SALE
Commences Monday, July 4,
and continues for Twelve Days.
Wonderful Bargains in all Departments

10 Model Coats, all different designs, richly trimmed with selected furs and made from good quality velour cloth, of which sketch in brick velour with large collar, cuffs, and flounce of seal coney fur is a typical example.
Original Price 20 gns.
SALE PRICE 10½ gns.

50 Model Coats and Skirts in fine quality navy, nigger and fawn corded suiting in several designs of which sketch, with well tailored loose coat, finished deep flounce and cuffs of hand embroidery in self and contrasting colours; lined rich quality crepe de chine, is an example
Original Prices 18½ to 21 gns
SALE PRICE 14½ gns.

Graceful Tea Frock (as sketch) in rich quality satin beaute, simple straight skirt and bodice cut on loose lines giving long waisted effect, finished loops and long ends, bodice lined silk. In a variety of fashionable colours.
SALE PRICE 89/6

Becoming Blouse (as sketch) in fine quality white voile; the strappings on roll collar and fronts are inserted with hand stitchings and Malines lace.
Original Price 35/9
SALE PRICE 18/9

Knitted Woollen Coats (as sketch) in open stitch for house wear or to wear under coats. In white with various coloured borders and a few in self colours.
Original Prices 29/6 to 42/-
SALE PRICE 10/6
Post orders cannot be executed.

REMNANT DAYS FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Sale Catalogue Post Free. **The above garments cannot be sent on approval.**
DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore Street, **LONDON, W.1.**
(DEBENHAMS, LTD).

THE KING RECEIVES ROTARIANS.

Visit to Buckingham Palace.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace on the 24th ult. about twenty members of the Rotarian Convention now visiting this country, headed by Mr. Crawford McCullough, their president. Three vice-presidents were members of the party.

The Rotarians stood in a row in the Bow Room of the Palace, and the King and Queen passed along the line in order that Mr. McCullough might introduce the visitors individually. No speech either by or to the Rotarians was made, the whole event being entirely informal, but their Majesties entered into friendly chats with the respective members of the party, asking them about the towns from which they came and talking of the general aims of the Rotarians.

Their Majesties had quite a long talk with President McCullough, who comes from Fort William, Ontario, and appeared to be very much interested in all he had to tell them, not only about his part of Canada but also about the movement generally, particularly the statistical side, which appeared to astonish both the King and Queen very much. Although they knew that the movement was very widespread, they had previously no good idea of the extent of its ramifications.

At Hampton Court.

The delegates were welcomed by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (First Commissioner of Works) on behalf of the Government at a garden party held at Hampton Court on the same day. There was a large gathering.

Many delegates were also the guests of honour of the British-American Dance Club, the social side of the English-speaking Union. Lady Ashfield officiated as hostess.

Other delegates were entertained at the Home of Commons by Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. They took tea on the Terrace, and while there were joined by Mr. Balfour, who readily responded to their request for his autograph

The members of the Convention were also guests of the management at the matinée performance at the Coliseum.

At a Banquet.

Rarely has the Hotel Cecil had a banquet to match the gathering of Rotarians on June 22. Between the courses rollicking songs were sung. "Macdonald's Farm" with a stentorian Quack! Quack!! heralded the ices. At one period the whole assembly rocked to and fro, arms around waists, singing "We don't want to go home." Lord Riddell and Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., were among the speakers. Lord Riddell was in excellent form. Having heard imitation bagpipes during the evening, he told the assembly of the care it was necessary to take in trying the institutions of another country in a strange land. A Scotsman, he related, was dying in a hospital. The doctor asked him if he thought anything would do him good. "Yes," said the Scot, "I should like to hear the bagpipes once again." The bagpipes were played to him for half an hour. "He recovered," said Lord Riddell. Then, after a pause—"But all the other patients, who were English, died."

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STRIKES IN QUEBEC.

Policemen and Firemen Demand More Pay.

Since Saturday midnight, says Reuter, the city of Quebec has been without police and fire protection, owing to a joint strike of firemen and policemen, numbering respectively 190 and 140. Street lamps were smashed on Saturday evening, while on Sunday boys entered several police stations and smashed the windows and did other damage. Two hundred false alarms were rung. A battalion of militia is being held in readiness to quell possible disorders, and 38 new policemen have been sworn in. The strikers are demanding an increase of a dollar and a half in their weekly wages. On Monday night the Militia dispersed a crowd of men who were marching towards the City Hall. There have been no further disturbances.

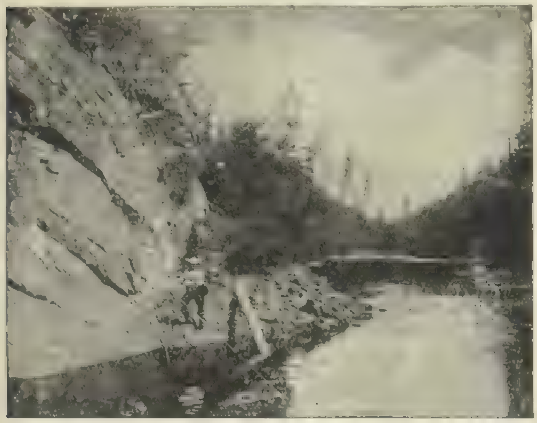
THE VANCOUVER ISLAND HIGHWAY.

Sports and Scenery in Campbell River District.

THERE is no place on the Vancouver Island Highway as well known to the tourists of Canada and the United States as Campbell River, and there is no place on the Pacific Coast which offers more of interest to pleasure seekers than this famous resort. In fact, Campbell River has as world-wide a reputation for its big salmon fishing as Lillooet has for its big-game hunting. It is said among travellers who visit this place annually that these two places are as well known in the United Kingdom as Vancouver and Victoria.

The sporting instinct of the people in the Old Country would naturally make them keen to study the history of such places as Campbell River and Lillooet, which offer so much to the lovers of gun and rod.

In the early history of the Hudson's Bay Company, when that Corporation owned and exploited the States of Oregon and Washington, it is claimed that this huge territory was lost to the British Empire through the failure of the fish in the Columbia River to rise to the fly of a famous British admiral. The old sea-dog did not, apparently, have any use for a country where the then natives were deaf to the call of civilisation and even the fish had lost all ambition in a sporting sense. The admiral came to the conclusion that such a country would become a more or less useless appendage to the British Empire, and was too conscientious in his duty to his King and Country to saddle them with the expense and responsibility of possession and protection.



PLAYING A GOOD FISH.

From the above story of the olden days it would be logical to assume that the same admiral held sway over the adjoining coastline of what is now British Columbia, and that the sporting instincts of the fish (not to speak of the human species) saved to our gracious Sovereign of those days and to the Empire of the present time this great domain, which is destined to become one of the most treasured possessions of the British Crown.

The Sport of "Tyee" Fishing.

Whether there is any historical value to the story or not, the fact remains that the sporting instinct of the fish of the Campbell River district is of the highest order, and that records of British fishermen who have visited this locality time after time—to be found in the old registers of the Willows Hotel—point to the possibility of the admiral's story having permeated through the British Isles.

In recent years the excellent sport to be had at Campbell River has spread to many countries, and the fishing enthusiasts of the United States, France, and even from far-away South Africa have visited these waters to test the truth of the tales of the big catches made at Campbell River, which have circulated in the sporting papers throughout the world. The great majority of the visiting fishermen have not been disappointed, for a true sportsman realises that when the fish are biting the fisherman must be "on the job," whether it be at four in the morning or eight o'clock at night, for fish, time, and tide wait for no man. Every man who has experienced the tense excitement of hooking a 50-, 60-, or even a 70-lb. tyee, and the scientific handling of these huge fish to a successful landing, would willingly give up a whole night's sleep rather than miss a moment of the precious biting time.

Lively Specimens of Trout.

It must not be forgotten that big tyee fishing is not the only sport to be had at Campbell River, for there are the finest and most lively specimens of trout to be caught at the mouth of the river, less than a half hour's walk from the hotel. Even at this time of the year (April) splendid catches are being made with the fly by men who come early in the season and have their "pet" locations on the river bank. The fish at this point will rise to the fly up to Christmas time, something unusual in the rivers and lakes of this country.

It should also be noted by those who have not been here that these waters are perhaps the best in the world for the troller or the man who has had little experience with the rod. The man who fishes with the rod must have had some training in the handling of a big fish, but the troller, while not having such tense excitement as the rod man, will find that, although this method is more simple, he will have to exercise much judgment successfully to land a 30- or 40-lb. fish.

The King of Fish.

There are stretches of water within a few miles of Campbell River where one can have his "fill" of trolling, for the writer of this article has landed as many as thirty big salmon for not more than two hours' fishing in one day. The trolling is done usually from a row-boat, the line being attached to a stick placed at the side of the boat, showing instantly when a fish is hooked. Many ladies who annually visit this place find great pleasure in this sport, and, in spite of the fact that women seldom make good fishermen, there are notable exceptions to be found among the ladies who visit the Campbell River district.

TWO BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON.

The large fish (a "tyee" salmon) weigh
the small spring salmon is of aver

Splendid Scenery.

While many pleasure-seekers visit this place to take advantage of the fine fishing to be had, there are hundreds of others who come to see the beautiful falls about five miles up the river. A very fine picture of the falls was published in the *Colonist* a few weeks ago, and no doubt attracted the attention of its readers. It is claimed that there is no more beautiful sight in the Dominion than the Campbell River Falls, and the people who have been privileged to see this magnificent waterfall have done much to advertise this beauty all over the continent.

The Indian villages at Cape Mudge and other reservations in the vicinity of the river will always attract a big percentage of the visitors to this famous resort on Vancouver Island to purchase a few souvenirs, in the shape of baskets and other curios, as a reminder of their visit.

Lumber Camps.

Some of the biggest lumber camps in this great Western country can also be inspected by those interested in the industrial side of things in British Columbia. There are no fewer than five of these big camps in a radius of ten miles of the hotel, and which can be reached after a pleasant run by boat in an hour or two. Directly across Discovery Passage, at Campbell River, can be seen the little village of Quathiaski, where an up-to-date salmon cannery is in operation during the summer months, and is usually of great interest to people from inland places.

A ride on the Island Highway from Victoria to Campbell River is one of the most interesting on the Pacific Coast, and every year sees a big increase in the cars coming north; but 1921 will be, it is expected, the banner year for the great Highway.

—* *—

"Tom Webster's Annual," published by the *Daily Mail*, fulfils expectations. There are 93 pages of satirised sport—and all for one and sixpence!

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Arrival of Canadian Team.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., together with 21 Canadian competitors for Bisley, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama*.

Among the best shots in the party are Sergeant W. A. Hawkins, who won the King's Prize in 1913, and Private A. H. Caplin, winner of the Prince of Wales's Prize in 1904. Major George Mortimer (Ottawa), Sergeant H. R. Roberts (Toronto), and Major C. R. Crowe (Guelph) have in turn each won the Governor-General of Canada's prize, the competition taking place every year in the Dominion. Sergeant Hawkins last year made four good scores in Canada. He obtained the two highest aggregate scores at Toronto and the two highest at Ottawa, which constitute a record. Lieut. J. O. Nix, who was very prominent in his scoring for the Canadians at Bisley last year, is also with the team.

The party left direct for Bisley, where they will be in practice for a week prior to the opening of the competitions. Each member was in possession of his own short Lee-Enfield rifle.

The members came as an "All Canada" team, and will not be permitted to wear their individual regimental badges, but only the "Canada" and "Maple Leaf" badges, which won so much credit for the Dominion during the war, in which many of the team also served.

Following is the personnel of the team:—

Commandant: Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., M.P., Canadian Scottish Regt., Victoria, B.C. Adjutant: Major C. W. Butler, Western Ontario Regt., London, Ont.; Sergt. W. A. Hawkins, G.M., 48th High., Toronto; Sergt. A. F. B. Wilson, 38th Bn., Ottawa; Maj. Geo. Mortimer, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Maj. F. Richardson, 16th C.S., Victoria; Lt. J. O. Nix, Cameron High., Winnipeg; Sergt. G. M. Emslie, 48th High., Toronto; Maj. C. R. Crowe, Wellington Rifles, Guelph; Sergt. T. Augear, 1st Cal. Regt., Calgary; Sergt. J. T. Steele, Wellington Rifles, Guelph; Sergt. C. H. Tyers, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Lt. H. S. Patterson, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Gr. W. E. Tingman, R.C.G.A., Quebec; S.-Sergt. H. R. Roberts, Grens., Toronto; Sergt. L. B. McCallum, Colchester and Hants Regt., Truro; Sergt. J. G. Coles, 28th Sask. Regt., Regina; Pte. A. H. Caplin, 6th Regt., Vancouver; Lt. S. A. Annand, 1st Calgary Regt., Calgary; Capt. W. E. Swaine, 4th Bgde., C.M.G.C., Kingston, Ont.; Pte. F. N. Allen, Western Ont. Regt., London, Ont.; Sergt. A. Lucas, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Ont.

(Photographs on Frontispiece).

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CANADA AND ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Mr. F. C. Wade on the Danger to British Columbia.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, says:—

During the discussion in the House of Commons on the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty a great deal was said about the necessity of consulting the wishes of the United States and China, but, beyond a general reference, there was no allusion to the effect a renewal of the Treaty might have on the future of Western Canada. It appears from the Press that the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, has cabled the Canadian Premier, now in London, urging that the Canadian right to restrict Japanese immigration be preserved in any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. British Columbia Government contracts for public works, timber, and mining leases have hitherto contained a clause prohibiting the employment of Orientals. This clause having recently been held to conflict with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and therefore *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, there is no means of assuring that public works shall be constructed with white labour. Unless power is retained to restrict or exclude Japanese labour, there is great danger that white labour will be driven out of other branches of industry to as great an extent as it has been from the fisheries.

* *

BRITAIN AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Protests from Canadian Papers.

"Arguments against a renewal are undoubtedly powerful. Why, it is asked, should a renewal be necessary? The causes which made the Treaty of 1905 desirable, if not necessary, are gone. Japan is not now in danger from either Germany or Russia. She is virtually supreme along the Eastern Asiatic coast. The League of Nations, of which she is a member, is struggling toward disarmament; the United States offers no menace. Why, then, should Japan be afraid? And will the renewal of the treaty contribute one iota toward preservation of the peace of the world?

"Such are the arguments against renewal that might be advanced by disinterested nations. From the standpoint of Canada, however, there is another: the argument of the United States. There is a widespread belief in the Republic that Great Britain is bound by treaty to support Japan in a war with the United States. It is, of course, a wrong belief, because under the Peace Commission Treaty of 1914, passed by the United States Senate, Britain is preserved from such a terrible contingency. Nevertheless, this American belief exists. It is held by a vast number of people who do not trouble to think about treaties, and to its existence can be traced much of the distrust which exists among our neighbours in respect of British aims. The formal renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will strengthen and deepen this belief. It will place a powerful weapon in the hands of anti-British propagandists, it will sow suspicion and distrust; and declarations that it does not involve the United States will touch only the few, and fail to impress the many."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Not Worth While.

"Mr. Hughes, of Australia, is only prepared to see the Anglo-Japanese pact renewed if it can be made quite acceptable to the United States; Mr. Massey, of New Zealand, has taken substantially the same position; and now Premier Smuts, of South Africa, has declared that he will not support renewal of any Anglo-Japanese treaty that is distasteful to the United States. The most emphatic statement by a Canadian public man was that made in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. Rowell, when he said: 'The Government of this country cannot afford to ignore the feeling that exists in the United States in reference to this alliance. I submit for the consideration of the Government the question whether it would not be found after careful examination, that it is in the interest of good relations between the British Empire and the United States on the one hand, and between Japan and the United States on the other, in the interest of good relations all round, that this treaty should not be renewed.' There is good reason to believe that this represents the view of the Canadian Government. Here we have four out of the five nations declaring that the alliance is not worth while if it excites feelings of distrust and resentment in the United States; and the Government of the fifth nation, Great Britain, is probably equally alive to the considerations which have governed the conclusions reached by the statesmen of the Dominions."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

SOUTHERN ONTARIO. Married couple without children wanted next Spring for fruit farm; to live in. Man experienced in fruit and nursery work; wife for general house work; must be good plain cook. First-class references essential. Write full particulars to "Fruit Farmer," c/o The Editor, "Canada," 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

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More Praise for the "Pioneer"
Mr. W. McL. CLARKE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Italy, writes:—
"It seems to me that the EXPORT PIONEER is meeting a long-felt want in journalism devoted to Canadian Trade. Not only is your general information valuable and pertinent, but your editorial columns are devoted to the larger interests involved in building up Canada's trade machinery, points which so often are treated in other publications from a parochial viewpoint, but which, in your journal, are grasped most comprehensively.
"May I congratulate you on the progress you are making and my best wishes go out to you in the work which we both have so very much at heart. -Yours, etc."
Milano, May 9th, 1921.
(Sd.) W McL. CLARKE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

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OUR OLDEST DOMINION.

Inauguration of a Newfoundland Club.

The Newfoundland Club in London was formally inaugurated on Monday by a luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel. Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, is president of the Club. Judging by the number of guests who accepted the invitation to the first luncheon, the new club commenced its existence with wide support and an equally wide field for its activities.

THE HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING.
High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

Among those present were:

Viscount and Viscountess Birkenhead, Lord and Lady Morris, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir James and Lady Allen, Colonel L. S. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. S. L. Jones, Col. J. B. Donelly, Mr. E. C. Macleod, and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. T. R. Whitley, Sir Thomas Berridge, Sir Reginald and Lady Blankenberg, Sir George McLaren Brown and Lady Brown, Mr. F. C. Bowring, Captain J. T. and Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Sir Andrew Caird, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Lord Emmott, Sir George Fiddes, General Sir Geoffrey Fielding, Captain Robert Gee, V.C., M.P., Sir William Goode, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, Sir Henry Lambert, Sir Richard Linthorne, Sir Edward Lucas, Sir Peter and Lady McBride, Col. Grant Morden, Mr. E. R. Morris, Sir Daniel Morris, Sir George Perley, Sir Walter Preston, Sir Richard Redmayne, Col. J. O. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Sir Edward and Lady Stephenson, Sir John Taverner, Mr. F. C. Wade, Sir Edgar and Lady Walton, General Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Sir Harry and Lady Wilson, Sir John and Lady Wimble, Sir William Meyer, and Lt.-Col. Beckles Willes.

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, cordially welcomed the guests, among whom was Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, whose interest in Newfoundland had, he said, long ago been shown by his book, "The Story of Newfoundland."

Lord Birkenhead proposed "The Newfoundland Club." He commented on the remarkable number of the company who had gathered at this inaugural function. None of them, he said, would need any reminder from him of the long and honourable story of this oldest of all British Dominions. Noticing many Canadians present, and particularly Sir Geo. Perley, the High Commissioner for Canada, he humorously suggested that it was perhaps good that they should see how numerous were the supporters of Newfoundland.

Sir Edgar Bowring, in responding to the toast, regretted the absence of the Prime Minister, Sir R. A. Squires, who, owing to pressure of business in the Legislature and to the illness of the Finance Minister, had been prevented from attending the Empire Conference. It had been asked, he said, "Why should Newfoundland have a club in London?" The reason lay in the need for some organisation which would bring together the visitors from the Dominion, would make them feel at home and happy here, and would make for social intercourse and discussion of Newfoundland affairs. So far the project had been most successful; 100 members were already enrolled, and there was every prospect that this number would be doubled within three months. The club would not at present contemplate having premises of its own. For the sake of economy and effective working its headquarters would be at the offices of the High Commissioner, and it had been arranged that the High Commissioner should be the chairman and the secretary to the High Commissioner's office, Capt. Gordon, should be the hon. secretary of the club. The annual subscription had been fixed at £2 2s. per annum for members resident in the United Kingdom and £1 1s. for others. Speaking of Newfoundland, Sir Edgar said that many of those present would bear out his statement that there was no place in the world like Newfoundland for the summer months, and he quoted from books written by Mr. J. G. Millais and Major Hesketh Pritchard in substantiation of this statement and in regard to the attractions afforded by the Island in sport, in fishing and for health. In expressing the hope that the Newfoundland Club would fulfil an Imperial function in bringing into closer touch the individual citizens of this country with those of Newfoundland, the High Commissioner said the close proximity of the colony to the United Kingdom should of itself draw visitors to its shores. Our hope is that Newfoundland may one day become a holiday place for visitors from the Old Country. With improved communications the journey [illegible] the ocean should easily be accomplished in less than a week. He hoped he was not unduly optimistic when he said that he looked forward in the not distant future to the time when it would be possible to go to Newfoundland from this country for week-end trips by a regular aerial service. In conclusion Sir Edward thanked Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Mr. Knox for their work as chairman and secretary respectively of the Newfoundland War Commission, and also Mr. E. R. Morris for his valuable work for the Dominion.

Lord Morris, in proposing the health of the Chairman, recalled that when he was Prime Minister of Newfoundland it fell to his lot to nominate a member of the [illegible] Commission as representative of Newfoundland. [illegible] Bowring, who was largely interested in the [illegible] the Colony, accepted the nomination on [illegible] he should receive no remuneration for [illegible] have the privilege of paying his own expenses. He [illegible] accepted the office of High Commissioner [illegible] similar terms.

At the above luncheon covers were laid for 268 people, and fully that number attended.

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THE CANADA CLUB LUNCHEON.

"A Home for Canadians in London."

The proposed new Canadian Club in London held its second luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday. General Hepburn was in the chair.

Mr. Cavendish read letters, regretting their enforced absence, from Premier Meighen, Hon. Sir George Perley, Mr. Wade, K.C., and Major-Gen. McDougal.

The Chairman remarked that such a gathering as this helped Canadians to get together for the bettering of social and business intercourse. A club like this could not be run without a great deal of work, active co-operation, and time spent upon it. How difficult it was to get a movement of this kind on its feet he well knew, having attempted on his own account to start the same sort of thing in Canada. There were many Canadians in London in various lines of business, and it would be a good thing if they could be brought together socially and commercially.

Major Hanington said that indications did not warrant anyone being pessimistic about the future of the club. He was quite sure that not a single member who was present at the last luncheon was absent at this one, save for a very good and important business reason. He suggested that the present committee should not resign, as was decided at the last meeting, but that a hearty vote of thanks should be tendered to them and that they should be asked to continue their good offices.

Col. A. Lorne Hamilton then addressed the company. The committee deserved to be congratulated on the success of their two luncheons, but the object of the club was not sufficiently defined. A Luncheon Club might possibly tread on the toes of similar Canadian societies, whereas the luncheons were only being held as preliminaries to forming a real club, with premises. "What we want," he said, "is a home for Canadians in London." There Canadians could interchange business opinions and further the interests both of the Dominion and themselves. The club would not only be for London Canadians, but for any Canadians in Great Britain, so that they might have a real home to go to when they came to London on business.

Col. Ward, in an amusing speech, said that he had started a small business, and his great difficulty was to find out where Canadians were, and who they were. Nobody could tell him where or how to find Canadians to do business with him. If these were not sufficient reasons for forming a business and social club, what were?

Gen. Hepburn then proposed that the committee should carry on for the present, and suggested that any of those present and others should communicate their views in regard to the club to him in writing at 11, Pall Mall, London, S.W. This suggestion was cordially received. After discussion, it was agreed that the committee should send out a question[illegible] as widely as possible to Canadians in Great Britain [illegible] for their views as to the feasibility, etc., of establishing the club.

—* *—

To encourage and strengthen fruit trade in this country an Imperial Fruit Show has been organised by the M[illegible] of Agriculture, in co-operation with the *Daily Mail*, from October 28 to November 5 at the Crystal Palace. Among the organisations represented will be the Chamber of Horticulture, National Farmers' Union, and the Fruit Trade Commissioners of the Dominion, Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia. Some £2,000 in prizes will be awarded.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A GREAT CANADIAN.

Prof. Oscar Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has added another to his list of works dealing with Canada's history.

"The Life and Times of Sir Alexander Galt" (Oxford University Press, London. 18s.) gives us, at great length, the panorama of Galt's life, an insight into his character, a concept of the atmosphere and circumstances in which he lived and worked, and finally his niche among those who have helped to make Canada great.

"Few among the makers of Canada," he states in his preface, "have played so varied a part in her upbuilding as Alexander Tilloch Galt. There have been statesmen who impressed themselves more spectacularly upon popular memory. There have been business men who have since carried through greater projects of industrial development. There have, however, been few men in our annals who combined in such a degree eminence both in political and in commercial life. . . . No man did more . . . to achieve Confederation. . . . He was our first and still is our foremost diplomatist."

Now and again Prof. Skelton gives us some arresting phrase or tit-bit of graphic description, and transforms the pages from an informative piece of narration into a real live book. The chapters dealing with the building of the Grand Trunk, Galt as a Minister of Finance, and Canada and the United States, should serve as examples, and the author's descriptive ability is well seen in the chapters on the early life of the Galts, father and son.

Finally, the whole volume is well illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

"LITTLE RAGGED BLOSSOM."

As a children's book we have seldom seen anything so delightful as May Gibbs' "Little Ragged Blossom." The illustrations, of which there is a suitable profusion, are decidedly original, and will appeal to all readers. The book is an Australian publication at the hands of Penfold & Co., of Sydney. (London: The British Australasian Book Store, 51, High Holborn).

"WHO'S WHO AND WHY."

Just as the British "Who's Who" is an indispensable work of reference, so the kindred Canadian publication, "Who's Who and Why," edited by Mr. B. M. Greene and published at Toronto, is worthy of a place in the office of every Canadian in London and in all the hotels patronised by visiting Canadians. The 1921 edition occupies 1,568 pages, and contains a large number of recent photographs of the leading men in the Dominion, relating to whom concise biographical information is recorded. The names included in this valuable work total 3,400, and in the present edition great care has been taken to avoid any notable omissions, either in the names included or in the biographical details likely to be of interest to the student of Canadian affairs. A complete index ensures that no time will be lost in finding the name of the individual regarding whom information is desired.

The agents in the United Kingdom for the publication are the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 110, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and its price, cloth-bound, is 37s. 6d., and by post 38s. 6d.

"STORY OF CANADA'S WAR FINANCE."

Several extracts from the authentic "Story of Canada's War Finance," written by Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G. (who was the Dominion's Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1911-1919), and originally published in instalments in the Canadian Press, have already appeared in *Canada*. Now, thanks to the enterprise of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which Sir Thomas is a director, the complete series, in a 70-page booklet, is available, and can be obtained on application to the offices of the bank in London or Toronto.

One of the surprises of the war was the extent and efficiency of the financial organisation administered by Sir Thomas White, which enabled Canada to co-operate in such a marvellous manner in assisting the Mother Country to furnish the sinews of a war which, at its close, found the debt of the Dominion so funded that her banking resources, instead of being partly applied to carrying a large floating debt, were at once available in the Dominion for the purposes of agricultural and industrial development. A perusal of Sir Thomas White's historical review is necessary to the complete realisation of the fact that in the stress of the years of war "Canada found herself financially."

* *

The "Trans-Canada" Railway Service has been resumed in Canada. The fast schedule which proved so popular with the travelling public last summer will be maintained this year. Trains 13 and 14 "Soo-Pacific Express" will commence operation between St. Paul and Vancouver immediately. This will make four trains which the Canadian Pacific will operate to and from the coast daily during the summer months.

CANADIAN MERCHANT SERVICE.

Marine Department's Report on Profits and Prospects.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, has issued the following statement regarding the Canadian Government Merchant Marine:—

"Notwithstanding the continued depression in shipping, the vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine are succeeding in finding useful and profitable occupation. Since January 1 there have been 52 vessels in commission. The returns from the operation of these from January 1 to April 30 last have recently been completed, and, contrary to the general expectation, they show a substantial profit after deducting operation costs. When it is considered that millions of tons of shipping are lying idle both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, this result may well be regarded as satisfactory.

"During the period referred to, voyages have been made to the United Kingdom, South America, Australia, West Indies, Newfoundland, India and European ports. All of these services have yielded a profit to the vessels operating thereon with the single exception of that to the West Indies, where a comparatively small loss has been made. Officials of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine also intimate that the outlook for the immediate future is fairly promising."

* *

CANADA LODGE, No. 3,527.

The Significance of Masonry in a Distracted World.

The installation meeting was held on Tuesday, when W.Bro. A. E. Carlyle, P.A.G.D.C., P.G.D., G.L., Quebec, was installed by the M.W., the Pro. Grand Master, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., etc., who is also P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The compliment thus paid to the new Master, who has so long been the indefatigable Secretary of the Canada Lodge, was further emphasised by the performance of the duties of Director of Ceremonies by V.W.Bro. J. S. Granville Grenfell, G.D.C. Canada Lodge may always be congratulated on its work as on its hospitality. On this occasion both were exceptional, and vscitors in particular enjoyed an evening which will long be remembered. The outgoing Master was W. Bro. Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., and the officers for the current year are:—S.W. Bro. W. T. Cranfield; J.W., Bro. A. Ewan Moore; Chaplain, V. W. Bro. the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., Bishop of Willesden, P.G.C.; Treasurer, W. Bro. J. Obed Smith, P.A.G.D.C., P.G., Reg. Manitoba; Secretary, W. Bro. Ernest H. Cooper, L.R.; D.C., W. Bro. Dr. L. Cottiugham Burrell, L.R.; S.D., Bro. F. Charlton Fry; J.D., Bro. Harold A. Moore, C.B.E., M.C.; A.D.C., Bro. C. E. Smalley-Baker; Almoner, Bro. Garnet Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Organist, W. Bro. H. Wharton-Wells, B.Mus., P.D.G.O.; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Bro. Ernest J. Hayes; I.G., Bro. Chas. F. de Salis.

At the banquet, after the loyal toasts, the Pro. Grand Master, in response to the toast of his health, delivered a very fine speech on the significance of Masonry in a distracted world. Bro. General Garnet Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., proposed the Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers, and R.W. Bro. Sir William Ellison Macartney, P.S.W., replied. The "Guests" were proposed by W. Bro. W. Kerr, and responded to by W. Bro. the Rev. Basil G. Bourchier and Bro. Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E. W. Bro. Sir Herbert Morgan, P.G. Steward, proposed "Our Brethren in and from the Dominion," and coupled the toast with the names of W. Bro. A. R. Doble, of Montreal, and Bro. J. Ewart Osborne, of Toronto. W. Bro. Amery proposed "The Worshipful Master," who replied in terms very appreciative of all that had been done to make his installation a great success.

* *

FOR FALLEN CANADIANS.

Awaiting Result of the Memorial Competition.

The competition for designs for the Canadian battlefields memorial, which was open to all architects, sculptors, and artists in Canada, is now closed and 160 sets of designs are in the hands of the Commission.

The judges appointed to pass upon the designs are Professor C. H. Reilly, of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London); Paul P. Cret, Société Centrale des Architectes (Paris); and Frank Darling, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

All three are now in Ottawa, and announcement of the design chosen for the memorials on battlefields of Canadians made famous is soon expected.

* *

A NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

A model orchard of Osigion silk trees, comprising some 20 acres, is to be planted just north of Simcoe, Ontario, by the Osigion Silk Co.

A nursery will be established and works will be in operation as soon as the new trees are producing leaves. This is the first district that has taken up silk production in Canada.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Royal."

"The Other Side of the Curtain," the opening article in this month's *Royal*, is a gay and amusing sketch, by Miss Yvonne Phillips, of the incidents of her theatrical career, and is well illustrated by characteristic photographs. Mr. Gilbert Frankau contributes an original article advocating the doctrine that benevolent force is the only real motive power in life; a "Bad Man" concludes his "Plain Letters to a Pretty Girl;" and Miss Laurie Tayler writes amusingly on the July river fever. The fiction is varied, and includes stories by J. P. Loughnan, V. Quirk, Louise Heilgers, and Vivian Drake, among others; the first of a new series of love stories by F. E. Baily; and a long instalment of John Galsworthy's "To Let;" while the general make-up of the magazine is, as usual, bright and attractive.

"London."

The *London*, while full of entertainment for one's lighter moments, generally also provides food for more serious thought, and in the July number "The Man with an Axe" (which pseudonym hides a well known name) points to what he believes to be the chief falsities, weaknesses and deficiencies of the Labour Party. "Until the Labour Party," he says, "purges itself of some of its present leaders, develops a definite policy, gets rid of the jealousy of the official, and invites brains and criticism, it will remain as it is to-day, 'a giant with feet of clay.'" Sport is well represented by articles by J. W. Hearne, on "Are Test Matches Real Tests?" and Mr. J. G. Ritchie, on "How to Win a Tennis Tournament;" while Andrew Kirkaldy contributes some more of his "Best Golf Stories." The fiction is, as usual, good and varied, and includes stories by F. St. Mars, Douglas Newton, and Sidney Gowing, among others; while there are also résumés of "The Rebel Maid" and "Nightie Night" and excellent illustrations throughout the whole number.

"Rod and Gun."

"Some Canadian Playgrounds" is a feature of the current *Rod and Gun*, with some good photographs of the Muskoka District. Two "yarns," "The Guide Champion" and "The Silver Docter," are full of facts that read like fiction. There are the usual technical articles of interest to those of the gun and the rod, with an interesting instruction on fly tying by Robert Page Lincoln, which with the rest of the hundred odd pages make up a good number.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club held a plunging competition (handicap) at the St. George's Baths, Westminster, on Monday. Appended is the result :—1, L. G. Pearse, scratch, 39 ft. 10 in.; 2, W. W. Symmons, 7 ft. start, 39 ft. 3 in.; 3, J. de B. Arnaud, 6 ft. start, 38 ft. 5 in.; D. H. Mansfield, 5 ft. start, 36 ft. 9 in. Next Monday will be held the heats of a 60 yards handicap, and some good racing is anticipated.

* *

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands. — Dividend of 5 per cent. actual for half-year to June 30, payable July 15 to holders of record July 4 has been declared.

Cockshutt Plow.—Dividend of 1 per cent. on preference stock has been declared payable August 1, to holders of record in Canada June 30.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.— Coupon No. 22, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by Barclays Bank, Ltd., George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C., and in currency at the offices of the company in Toronto.

* *

Various items of interest to women contemplating settlement in Canada appear in the June *Imperial Colonist*.

CANADA'S WATER POWERS

Giving evidence before the Parliamentary Fuel Committee, Mr. H. E. M. Kensit, of the Dominion Water Power Branch, produced facts in connection with the effect of water power development in reducing coal consumption in Canada that call for reflection.

It was shown (says the *Ottawa Journal*) that in Canada there is 194 per cent. more water power developed per capita than in the United States, and that, in spite of our much colder average climate, the consumption of coal per capita in the United States is greater than in Canada by 159 per cent. in industries, 150 per cent. in electric power plants, and by 50 per cent. in the general average for all uses. At the present price of coal this 50 per cent. average reduction per capita represents an annual sum of $146,500,000, that, but for this water-power development, would have to be spent on importing coal. The water power now developed is nearly 2,500,000 h.p., and the capital invested is about $534,000,000, so that, from the national point of view, this annual saving represents a return of 27.5 per cent. on the investment that has secured it.

The burden of coal consumption by Canadian railways, due to the great length in proportion to the population, is very heavy, being 42.6 per cent. of the total consumption in Canada against 27 per cent. in the United States; this, pending railroad electrification, is not affected by water-power development, nor is the use of anthracite coal for house heating. Excluding these uses it was shown that the coal equivalent of actually developed water-power was greater than the total soft coal consumption in 1920 by 12½ per cent., and that, at the present rate of progress, by 1930 it should be 40 per cent. greater.

It was also shown that in the "Acute Fuel Area," that portion of Canada producing little or no coal and more or less dependent on imported supplies, i.e., Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, the coal used is 59 per cent. of the total Canadian consumption and 95 per cent. of that amount is imported; yet the bulk of the great water-power resources of the Dominion is within those Provinces, and of this but a small proportion is yet developed.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

The agreement between the Newfoundland Government and the D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., has been confirmed. Under the agreement the company has two years in which to prospect and survey unoccupied Crown lands for oil, and as they prospect they are to furnish the Government from time to time with reports of what they do and what they find. If they think that oil is likely to be found in any particular area they will form what is called a test area, the total test area not to exceed 3,600 square miles, which they claim is only a reasonable oilfield. In order to hold a test area they must sink a well in every 12 square miles within six months after they have taken it up. The consideration in the agreement in the event of the successful working of oil is that they will pay to the Government 12½ per cent. of the value of all oil obtained by them at the casing head. Their operations must be continuously carried on.

* *

CANADIAN CROP CONDITIONS.

The following cable has been received from the Bank of Montreal, Head Office :—"Crops making excellent progress throughout Prairie Provinces, with season earlier than usual. Ample moisture at present. Grasshoppers reported in a few districts, but precautions taken. Only damage reported small district locality, where cutworms seriously diminished prospective yield. Ontario conditions generally favourable, but hay crop light. Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Growth retarded by lack of rain. British Columbia: All crops doing well, hay particularly heavy crop."

* *

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.—Dividend of $1¼, payable August 15, to holders of record, July 30.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.). Monday, 4, Oxford v. Cambridge; Friday, 8 and 9, Eton v. Harrow.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway). Saturday, 9, Surrey v. Sussex.

RACING

Alexandra Park. Saturday, 2

Lingfield Meeting. Friday and Saturday, 8 and 9

POLO

Hurlingham. Saturday, 2, Final of Champion Cup; Monday, 4, and Saturday, 9, Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Ranelagh. Saturday, 2, Lords v. Commons and Military Jumping Competition; Monday, 4, and Saturday, 9, Ranelagh Military Handicap Tournament.

Roehampton.—Saturday, 2, Public Schools Cup (Final); Saturday, 9, Roehampton Cup (Final).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Duke of York's, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Wrong Number." (Yvonne Arnaud, Sam Livesey).

Court, Sloane Square Station.—"Mr. Malatesta." (William Ricciardi.)

Everyman, Hampstead Tube Station.—"The Pedlar's Basket."

Garrick, Charing Cross Road.—French Season. A repertoire of comedies by Louis Verneuil.

Lyceum, Strand. — "Abraham Lincoln," (Saturday, 9.)

Royalty, Dean Street.—"The Co-Optimists" in "A Midsummer Night's Scream." (Davy Burnaby, Phyllis Monkman.)

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

EXHIBITIONS.

Royal Academy, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

Greatorex Galleries, 14, Grafton Street.—Original Etchings.

Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.—Exhibition of Etchings, Water Colours, and Paintings, by W. Lee-Hankey.

The Copper Door Studio, 74, Cheyne Walk, Herbert J. Finn's Water-Colour Pictures of London.

RECITALS.

The following recitals will be given at the Wigmore Hall :—Monday, July 4, at 3, the Chamber Music Players; 8.30, Harold Browning, pianoforte. Wednesday, July 6, at 3, Edna Iles, pianoforte. Monday, July 11, Evelione Taglione, pianoforte, at 3. Steinway Hall, Monday, July 4, at 3, Katherine van der Roest, pianoforte.

* *

Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Co.— Combined results of the exploitation of the companies which operate independently in Spain in which the above company is interested, excluding "Les Tramways de Barcelone," are: Net earnings for May last, 1,750,168 pesetas (decrease, 17,143 pesetas); aggregate from January 1, 9,872,591 pesetas (increase, 1,969,189 pesetas).

Canada Land and Irrigation.—The report of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company for 1920 states that 964 acres of dry land and 5,938 acres of irrigable land were sold at an average price of $21.50 and $73 per acre respectively. There is an unascertained liability for the cost of completing the canal, which will be chargeable to the general property account, and it is, therefore, impossible to say what profit, if any, has resulted from land sales made to date. The loss on farming operations, as a result of scarce labour and high wages, amounted to £6,761.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 75.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 57½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73¼; 3 p.c Reg., 1938, 65⅞; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 71½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66¼. 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 76½; C.P.R. 1938, 70¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 93¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 77.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 67: 4 p.c Ins., 1935, 84; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62⅞.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 88½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42 79⅜; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 85.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927 48, 88½; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 85; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 87½.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 74: 3 p.c. Perm., 49½; 4 p.c., 1932, 84; 3½ p.c., 1942, 64; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-3, 79.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950 51, 68.

N. Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 65.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 92; 5 p.c., 1963, 71½.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 76½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 81⅝; 4½ p.c., 1940, 69½; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 71½.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 71¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 82; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 70¼; 4½ p.c., 1948, 75½.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1954, 70½: 4 p.c., 1950-1 2, 66½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 97

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 65⅞; 4½ p.c., 1962, 73.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Reg., 1940, 82¾; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 82½.

Algoma Estn.—5 p.c., 35.

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 83.

Buffalo & L. Huron.—7⅛; 5½ p.c. 2nd, 81½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 69.

Can. Northern.—Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 67; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 54; Ont. 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 55½; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; Pacific 4½ p.c., 1950 82: Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 52: Rly. 4 p.c. Perp., 56: 4 p.c. Alta., 70½; 4 p.c., 1934, 83½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 32½; 4 p.c Man., 1930, 93; West. 4½ p.c., 1942, 82.

Can. Pacific.—142; Pref., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp., 65; Algoma, 81; Land Reg., 140; Spec. 6 p.c Notes, 126⅝.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 63½

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 66.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 81¾; 4 p.c., 1939 42, 81¾: Rly. 3 p.c., 1962, 62: 4 p.c., 1955 A., 65; 4 p.c., 1955 B., 64¼: 4 p.c. Debs., 49

Grand Trunk. Rly., 88/9: 4 p.c. Guar 59½; 1st Pref., 39½; 2nd Pref., 28¾; 3rd Pref., 12⅛; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 78; Perp 4 p.c., 6 , Gt West. Borrd., 76½: Western Rly 4 p.c., 62.

Manitoba S W.—5 p.c., 103

New Brunswick Perp. 4 p.c., 62

Ontario & Quebec 5 p.c. Perm., 78

Pac. Gt. Eastern—4½ p.c., 86½.

Temiscouata. 5 p.c. Inc., 13

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 82; 8 p.c 2nd Debs., 103¼.

Bank of Montreal (Lond. Reg.).—46.

Brit. Empire Land.—Ord., 2/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42¼.

Canada Land.—2/9; 6 p.c. Debs., 27

Calgary & Edmonton.—8/-.

Hudson's Bay.—6 5-16; Pref., 78/1½.

San Antonio.—6 p.c, 19⅛.

Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/-), 13/6.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—30½; 6 p.c. Pref., 74½.

B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 50½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp., 57¾: 4½ p.c. Perp., 59.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 121.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 55¼; Com., 169½.

Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 107.

Kaministiquia.—Cap., 99½.

Montreal Water Power.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 86.

Montreal L.H. Power.—91.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. No. 601-2,000, 93.

Quebec Rly. L.H. & Power.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 67½.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 116½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 75¼.

Vancouver.—4¼ p.c. Perp., 56.

Winnipeg.—4½ p.c. Perp., 50¼.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 49¼.

Can. Collieries 5 p.c. A. Inc. Debs., 11½; 5 p.c. B., 6½.

Can. Steel.—6 p.c., 94.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 81¼.

Dom. Iron.—5 p.c. Bds., 61.

Dom. Steel.—Ord., 26¾; 6 p.c. Pref., 59.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 72¾.

Steel Co. of Can.—7 p.c. Pref., 106¼: 6 p.c. Trust Bds., 106¼.

West Can. Collieries.—6 p.c., 96¼.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—14/6.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/4½.

Mond. Nickel.—7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 13/9.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—60¼.

Bells Utd. Asbestos.—25/7½.

B.C. Breweries.—(1918) Ord., 19/6.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields. — Com., 8/7½; Pref., 10/4½.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 98¾; 6 p.c. Bds., 104¼.

Can. Steamships.—Voting, 19⅞.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 60½; 6 p.c. Bds., 100.

Can. West Natural Gas.—Com., 5.

Can. West Lumber. — 5 p.c. Debs., 52: 5 p.c. Inc., 9; Def. Int., 67½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 51¼.

Furness, Withy.—22/10½: 5 p.c. Pref., 6⅝.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Ord., 16/7½; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/6.

Marconi of Can.—7/7½.

* *

Western Canada Timber. — A meeting of holders of Western Canada Timber Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures is to be held on July 11, for the purpose of considering resolutions approving the appointment of new trustees, and sanctioning certain modifications of the rights of the debenture holders. The modifications referred to include the postponement until January 1, 1932, of the date for payment of the principal of the debentures and of the interest, the release of the company from its obligations as regards redemption of debentures in the meantime, a modification of the trustees' remuneration, and the provision of security ranking in priority to the debentures for sums aggregating not exceeding £100,000 at 6 per cent. interest which have been and may be advanced to the company, and the execution of a mortgage to secure first such advances up to £100,000 (including the £50,000 in respect of which the lenders are entitled to the issue of prior lien debentures in pursuance of the resolution of the debenture holders passed on August 10, 1910), and secondly, the debentures.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British & Foreign Offices:

14, CORNHILL-LONDON.

Paid-up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: TORONTO.

W. B. Meikle, *President & Gen. Man*

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.), Chairman.

Lord Cable (Bird & Co.),

Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.).

E. P. Shears, *Underwriter.*

W. A. Miles, *Manager.*

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Friday, July 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., June 29.	Thurs., June 30.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has continued to be notably lacking in vigour, notwithstanding the fact that underlying conditions are healthy, and the general outlook has further benefited from the reduction to 6 per cent. in the Bank rate, and from the gradual improvement in the labour position. Hopes of an Irish settlement in the not far distant future are also helpful. Gilt-edged issues have been fairly firm throughout, reflecting brightening monetary prospects, and in spite of further moderate capital borrowing by the New Zealand Government and others. Home rails have not sympathised with Government issues, and have been heavy, owing to the delay in the progress of the Transport Bill. South American rails hang fire, and the foreign market has been quiet and chequered without prominent feature. Mines have also moved narrowly and without decision, though the general undertone of the market has been satisfactory. Oil shares are still lacking a good lead, but general conditions are more confident than recently. Rubber shares still reflect the depression of the raw material, and the market sees little to go for in the immediate future. There has not been a great deal doing among Industrials, but sentiment has been assisted by the labour news, and most of the principal groups are disposed to work forward.

Among Canadian securities business has been light, and price changes as a rule have been correspondingly limited. The general tone has been rather irregular. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have displayed spotty firmness. The 4½ per cents. have advanced 2 to 94, but the Fours are unchanged at 76. Municipal bonds hold their ground. In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have rallied moderately on a Wall Street "bear" retreat after the recent break, and the quotation is now up to 142. Grand Trunk stocks are now firmer after a setback. On balance, however, senior stocks are about a point down. Hudson's Bays, in the land section, though over lowest, are 3/16 down at 6 5/16. Lower priced shares have been dullish. As regards Industrials, a drooping tendency has predominated. Dominion Steels have shed another point at 28½. Canadian Cars at 32½ are also 1 down, and the Prefd. is back to 56½ ex the dividend. Lake Superior shares have drooped to 9½. There has been a setback of 2, to 124½, in Canadian General Electrics. Shawinigan Water at 117¼ is minus the dividend deduction. There has been a sharp setback to 71½ in Spanish River Pulp Pref., Canada Cements have receded 2, to 56½, and the Prefd. at 100½ shows a loss of a point. Brazilian Tractions show a further decline to 31 in connection with the weakness of the Rio exchange, and Mexican traction senior issues are sometimes 1 to 2 down. Among Canadian silver mining issues, Mining Corp. of Canada at 5s. 6d. has gained the turn.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 17

Markets of late have continued dull, with the tone generally weak, though movements have been variable from day to day. Thus on Monday Steamships issues were a weak feature, but on the following day the Common gained 2½ points again. The weakness of Dominion Steel noticed last week has continued, the stock registering fractional declines almost daily. The resumption of operations at the pulp and paper mills has had little effect on the securities of this group, which have continued to fall away. The success gained by Sir William Price in the stand against foreign interference with Canadian labour, which he announced at the annual meeting of Price Bros., has been noticed with interest. Following a conference the company's operatives have returned to work agreeing to a 20 per cent. wage reduction and open shop conditions.

Riordon has steadily fallen away to a new record low price. Spanish River showed strength on Tuesday, gaining 3 points, but has since lost most of its advance, and despite the declaration of the ordinary quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Howard Smith has lost ground. On Wednesday Toronto Railway was moderately active and gained 2 points, and the usually inactive Ogilvie Preferred was noticeable for an advance of 5 points on a small transaction. Dominion Steel Common was slightly firmer, but on the other hand the Preferred lost 6½. Yesterday the feature of an otherwise dull day was some activity in Canada Cements, due probably to the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend and to the contradiction of a rumour which has been current that the company was a creditor of Riordon for a very large amount. The shadow cast by the Riordon difficulties thus overclouds other interests. British Empire Steel continued firm, but Dom. Steel gave way a fraction again. The paper group after its recent weakness was steadier, a loss of 1 point by Abitibi being the only noteworthy decline on the day. The only gain of a full point was made by Dominion Bridge, transactions in which totalled less than 100 shares. In the bond market the war loans were slightly weaker than usual, several of the issues registering fractional declines.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 32, Pref. 83; B.C. Fishing, 37; B.E. Steel, 9, 2nd Pref. 25; Brompton, 30; Can. Cement, 50¼, Pref. 76; Can. Gen. Elec., 108½ xd.; Can. Steamships 20¼, Pref. 48 xd.; Cons. Smelters, 15; Dom. Bridge, 67; Dom. Canners, 19; Dom. Glass, 53 xd.; Dom. Steel, 26¼, Pref. 58; Dom. Textile, 130 xd.; L. of Woods, 135; Laurentide, 82½; Mont. Power, 82; Nat. Breweries, 51 xd.; Ogilvie, Pref. 106; Penmans, 100; Quebec Rly., 26½; Riordon, 7½; Shawinigan, 105; Span. River, 62½, Pref. 71; Steel of Can., 52; Toronto Rly., 77; Wabasso, 43 xd.; Wayagamack, 66½.

An issue of $3.000.000 20-yr. 6 per cent. bonds has been sold by the Province of British Columbia to a Toronto syndicate comprising Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., and the Canada Bond Corporation, at the price of 93.11. The original tenders sent in at the request of the Provincial treasurer were all refused, and the sale above recorded was subsequently arranged by negotiation.

An announcement from New York states that a new issue of $5,000,000 one year 7 per cent. gold notes of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Rly Co is being offered there for subscription at 99 and interest.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

The Merchants Bank of Canada. — Branches of this bank have been opened at Montreal (St. Catherine and Drummonds Streets); Baie St. Paul, P.Q., and Winnipeg Beach, Man.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada. — The usual dividends of 1¾ per cent. and 1½ per cent. on the Preferred and Common stocks for quarter to June 30, have been declared payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.

City of North Vancouver 5 per Cent. Debentures, 1963.—Coupon No. 16, due July 1 will be paid in sterling on and after that date by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd. (London Agents), B.F.C. House, 81-87, Gresham Street, E.C., or, at the option of the holder, in Canadian currency at the office of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C.

Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway. — The numbers are announced of bonds of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway which have been drawn and will be paid at par at the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal, or at Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, on July 1. It is also announced that the estimated earnings of the railway for the half-year ending June 30, applicable to meet interest on the bonds, will admit of the payment of £3 9s. 10d. per £100 bond, and this payment will be applied as follows:—£3 6s. 11d. in final discharge of coupon No. 74 due July 1, 1907, and 2s. 11d. on account of coupon No. 75 due January 1, 1908, and will be made on and after July 1 next at the offices of the company in London.

New Brunswick's Oil Shales.—Mr. Alexander Gray, in the *Financial News*, says:—"Anglo-Persian Oil Co. operations on the New Brunswick shales have proceeded far enough to justify the seemingly semi-official announcement of Mr. J. A. L. Henderson, of London, that a plant to treat 5.000 tons daily at a cost of $12.000.000 is among the possibilities in about two years. As Mr. Henderson also is quoted as having stated that a per ton recovery of 35 gallons of crude oil and 70 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia has been obtained from what shale has been treated in the 8-ton testing plant since it started not quite two months ago, it is being taken for granted that the Anglo-Persian technical staff will recommend the provision of a plant employing the Wallace process of distillation, or another process of equal or greater efficiency. More engineers arrived in New Brunswick from Scotland a week or two ago. They are determining the relative efficiency of processes. The initial try-out of the small plant and the fact that the test has been made of what properly could be regarded as a bulk sample of the average of outcroppings lends substance to the expectation that in due course New Brunswick after all may lead off with the first oil shale industry of magnitude."

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., Vice-President.
D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: T. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In a special circular issued recently Messrs. McCuaig Bros. and Co., of Montreal, call the attention of their clients to the 5 per cent. bonds of the Quebec Railway. The firm points out that the bonds have been selling at the low price of 63, mainly because the public have not yet realised the great change for the better in the company's position, which, owing to the sale of the Quebec-Saguenay, and Lotbiniere, and Megantic lines, the improvement in earnings due to the advance permitted in the company's rates and fares, the decline in operating costs, and by reason of Quebec becoming the terminus of the National Transcontinental Railway, has very greatly improved. Messrs. McCuaig suggest that the bonds are attractive, not only on account of their high yield—which at the price mentioned represents 9.2 per cent.—but because they are likely to appreciate considerably in value within a reasonable period.

* * *

Messrs. Nesbitt Thomson and Co., of Montreal, are offering an issue of $1,000,000 20-year 6 per cent. First Mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Laurentian Power Co., Ltd., for subscription at 88½ per cent. and accrued interest, at which price the yield, including the increment at maturity, represents 7¼ per cent.

* * *

At their special meeting on June 15 the shareholders of the Canadian General Electric Co. formally approved the increase of the company's capital stock, a very pleasant duty in view of the 20 per cent. stock dividend which is to be paid to them. The president, Mr. A. E. Dyment, stated at the meeting that the company's plants are still running almost to capacity, a condition upon which the company is the more specially to be congratulated in view of the depression in business from which many other enterprises are suffering just now.

* * *

Following a recent meeting of the directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Mr. D. H. McDougall announced that orders had been received for 40,000 tons of steel rails which, with other business of less importance, would keep the company's plants occupied for the next three or four months. Speaking of the company's coal trade, Mr. McDougall said that export trade and the demand for bunker coal had largely compensated for the light domestic demand. Most of the company's ships were engaged in carrying coal overseas to Great Britain and elsewhere, the others being busily engaged in recovering the St. Lawrence trade. The question of payment of a dividend to the British Empire Steel Corporation was not discussed at the meeting, the matter being left for the meeting next month, as the initial dividend on the Second Preferred shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation will not fully accrue until the middle of July.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Algoma Steel Corporation has recently received orders for steel rails totalling 42,000 tons, which will suffice to keep the rail mill at Sault Ste. Marie fully occupied until September.

* * *

Despite the declaration of the quarterly dividend payable July 2 on the Preferred shares of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., rumours again revived in Montreal that the dividend could hardly be considered safe and that the payment due next October might be passed. In a recent interview with the *Montreal Star*, Mr. J. W. Norcross, the president of the company, again reiterated his confidence in the company. He stated that " he could see no reason why the dividend should not be continued, the company is this year experiencing the largest traffic in its history, both in the freight and passenger departments. Every passenger boat is fully booked up this season and reservations are at a premium. Much business had been refused. Hotels are all fully reserved. As regards the freight business the situation is satisfactory. As yet the company has not carried a great deal of iron ore for the reason that their boats have been fully occupied in the grain service, the company boats carrying a large proportion of the Canadian grain moved thus far this season by the water route."

* * *

"In all," Mr. Norcross said, ' the outlook is good. The company has earned this year fully as much as last year. Coal is costing about 50 per cent. less, while the quality has improved greatly. The company is earning all its fixed charges and a good deal more, and the directors are entirely satisfied with the outlook."

* * *

It is announced that the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. has installed three additional newsprint machines. One of these is now in operation, and the daily output of newsprint by the company has thus been increased to 300 tons. Of the other two machines, one is to be in operation by the middle of July and the other by the middle of August, when the daily newsprint output of the company will be well over 500 tons.

(Continued in Next Column.)

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Knows the Popular Sentiment.

" Mr. Meighen sails for London without any express instructions from Parliament on the attitude he is to take at the Imperial Conference. On the other hand, the Prime Minister cannot be mistaken as to the people's sentiment in relation to the questions that will be discussed."—*La Patrie.*

Leave Ireland to Ireland,

" Vancouver will be glad to see the last of Esmonde and to hear the last of attempts to import the Irish controversy, with all its bitterness, into this community. To use a colloquialism, we have troubles enough of our own, and while no one is going to interfere with the private opinions of enthusiasts from older lands who have settled amongst us, the sense of the people of this city, taken as a whole, is against the formation of organisations designed to raise issues which may set everybody by the ears without the least possibility of making any contribution towards the settlement of the questions involved. In the end it will be the Irishmen in Ireland who will settle the Irish question, and the least assistance that is given them in arriving at a solution will probably prove the greatest."—*Vancouver World.*

The Distribution of Labour.

" While unemployment exists in the more urbanised sections of the country, there should be a steady effort to facilitate the distribution of idle labour where it can be utilised. It is absurd to have thousands of men able to do outside work idle in a country such as this. There is an immense latent employing power in our natural industries. The problem is to release it, by not only developing the markets for natural products, but by cheapening the distribution of labour."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Natural Relations.

" If two neighbouring farmers got in the habit of telling each other every day that harmonious relations between their large and enterprising households was absolutely necessary to their safety and even their existence, the matter might get on the family nerves. It would be a great strain to watch out for any sign or occasion of disagreement so that it might be hushed before it became acute. Relations would be almost unnatural if they did not permit an occasional trifling quarrel among the least responsible of the family groups. It is possible to overdo the exhortation to peace—perfect peace—between Britain and the United States. If orators and writers insist day in and day out that there is awful danger in the exchange of criticism and the approach of controversy, they offer a temptation to wanton mischief makers."—*Vancouver Province.*

Short and Sweet.

" The stolidity of Britain has been the despair of her friends; her phlegm, in the moment of seeming disaster, has vexed the soul; but she still goes on painting the map of the world a deep vermillion."—*Montreal Gazette.*

" The City of Halifax is rapidly becoming famous as the place you start from on a walk to Vancouver. These trips are gaining in popularity since railway rates went up, and we understand that the Mayor of Halifax is effecting considerable saving in postage stamps on his letters to Mayor Gale, of Vancouver."—*Veteran.*

The statement that the net profits of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. for the first nine months of its current fiscal year exceeded $3,830,000 is now followed by the statement that its net earnings for April amounted to $314,000 after allowing for bond interest and depreciation. Comment in Montreal on this report points out that net earnings of $4,150,000 for ten months would represent earnings at the rate of over 23 per cent. on the combined Common and Preferred stocks outstanding, which amount to $17,566,993. Although in view of the strike which occurred in May, earnings for the final two months of the year may hardly maintain this average, it is suggested that net earnings for the year should still total more than three times the amount required for the 7 per cent. dividends on the Preferred and Common stocks.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., held recently, the highest profits earned by the company since 1913 were reported. Profits for the year were $441,478, as compared with $109,540 for 1919. After providing $12,927 for taxation in respect of 1918, the total available to be dealt with, including the balance brought forward into the year, was $497,165. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum took $372,688, leaving a balance of $124,476 at credit of profit and loss account. The company's production of coal during 1920 totalled 779,942 tons, and of coke 75,928, which figures compare, respectively, with 536,543 tons and 63,915 tons in 1919.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)
Head Office: TORONTO.
RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.
Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000
Total Assets - - - $139,000,000
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3
S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE.

Forthcoming Oxford Congress.

A large number of Oversea delegates will attend the Second Congress of the Universities of the Empire, which opens at Oxford on July 5. The Congress, which was held for the first time in 1912, after which it had to be temporarily discontinued owing to the war, was formed so that the Universities of the Empire might keep in touch with one another, interchange ideas and views on education, and co-operate generally.

Most of the Oversea delegates have already arrived in this country, and begun a preliminary tour of the Universities and colleges. Reading, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, and Belfast have been visited. The delegates came back to London on the 29th. Those from overseas are the guests of the University of London until July 4.

At the close of the Congress the Oversea delegates will leave Oxford for Cambridge, and will afterwards start on a fortnight's tour to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, returning *viâ* Newcastle-on-Tyne (Armstrong College), Durham, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds.

—* *—

The removal by a private company from Ottawa of 3,000 cases of liquor, valued at over £21,000, which had been "seized" by the Ontario Government, into Quebec, may produce friction between the two Provinces, as 1,800 cases have now been "seized" by the Quebec Government.

EMPIRE EDUCATION.

Conference at Toronto.

Educationists from England and other parts of the British Empire will assemble at Toronto on August 10 to discuss various questions of vital interest to the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations.

Through the courtesy of the President and the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, the general meetings will be held in Convocation Hall, and other buildings of the University will also be at the service of the Conference.

Many interesting events have been arranged in connection with the Conference—receptions, drives round the city, luncheons and other informal events, and the post-conference arrangements will include a trip to Niagara, to Guelph Agricultural College, and to the Muskoka Lakes. On all of these occasions the delegates and members of the Conference will be the guests of the Committee.

An important agenda has been approved by the Minister of Education for Ontario, who will take the chair at the opening meeting. Addresses of welcome will be given by the Prime Minister of Canada and by the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec. Every Education Department in Canada is supplying papers on different subjects dealt with at the Conference, and a number of papers have already been received from Overseas.

The last conference was held in Westminster in 1912, when over 600 delegates attended the sessions, and it is hoped that a still greater number will attend the Toronto meetings this autumn.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

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OBITUARY.

At Amherst.—Mr. Henry Jones, who was born near here in 1814.

At Montreal.—Mrs. I. C. Radford (88), who has been prominent in women's work.

At Toronto.—Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson (71); Mr. John Beatty (68), who was president of the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1895.

At Brockville.—Mr. Henry C. Gates, a leading citizen.

At Weston (Ont.).—Mr. Alexander Fraser (86), father-in-law of the Hon. W. E. Raney, Provincial Attorney-General and formerly travelling auditor for the Grand Trunk Railway.

At Dawson City.—Mr. James B. O'Neill, a native of Napanee and a pioneer in the Yukon territory.

Mrs. Gribbon, widow of Col. George Gribbon, whose death took place at 128, Inverness Terrace, W., on June 12, was a sister of Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., of Montreal, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan, one of the founders of the Allan Steamship Lines. She was born in Montreal, educated in England, and married Col. (then Major) Gribbon, of the 25th Foot, then stationed in Canada, and accompanied the regiment to India, and, on his retirement from the Army, settled in London. Their youngest son, Capt. Claude Gribbon, was killed in Mesopotamia, while serving under General Townsend. The second son, Capt. Harry Gribbon, served Overseas, and is now on duty with his regiment in India. The eldest son, Mr. George Gribbon, served for many years in London as passenger agent with the Allan Line, and is now associated with Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 14. Waterloo Place, S.W.

The body of Major E. O. Reid, Public Trustee of Ontario, was found below Niagara Falls on June 15. He was 41, and went Overseas with the 52nd Battalion, and on his return was on the staff of the Soldiers' Civil Commission before becoming Public Trustee. He leaves a widow and four children

Mr. William Moffatt, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, died at Pembroke, Ont., on June 16, aged 67. He joined the bank as a clerk in 1881, and was manager in Toronto 1901-1919, when he became general manager

WHEN IN CANADA

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London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

A Canadian Pacific innovation which has been very successful and greatly appreciated has been the establishment of a number of children's cots on the *Empress of France*, *Empress of Britain*, *Melita*, and *Minnedosa*. First-class passengers on the two *Empresses* and cabin passengers on the *Melita* and *Minnedosa* accompanied by young children can, if desired, get the use of these cots in their State rooms on application to the chief steward.

Banking and Finance.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.

Important extensions and developments are foreshadowed in the statement issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, which will necessitate the provision of additional capital of some magnitude. The Imperial Co. have arranged to acquire the goodwill, trade marks, trade names and brands for the Dominion acquired by the British-American Co. from the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), and also the brands acquired by the British American Co. from the American Tobacco Co. It is understood that the consideration is $2,000,000, to be satisfied in fully-paid ordinary shares of $5 each. In addition to this important development, the directors propose to acquire certain shares in the distributing firms, Scales & Roberts, of Toronto, and H. Fortier & Co., of Montreal, for $137,000, payable partly in shares and partly in cash, and have received an advantageous offer of a controlling interest in the General Cigar Co., of Montreal. In view of these extensions, it is proposed to fortify the company's financial position by the issue of 65,000 7½ per cent. $100 bonds at 90, which are about to be offered to the shareholders. These bonds will carry rights of conversion into ordinary shares at par to June, 1926, and thereafter will be redeemable within 45 years by drawings at par or purchase. It is of especial interest to note, in view of the adverse exchange, that subscribers in this country will be enabled to participate in the issue on the basis of £20 per $100 bond. We understand that in anticipation of the conversion rights being largely exercised it is considered advisable to increase the company's authorised capital to the extent of $9,000,000. In connection with these developments we consider the proposal to assist certain directors and employees in acquiring shares that may be offered to them a very wise one, seeing that it can but stimulate the interests of those concerned in the fortunes of this important undertaking.

* * *

Canada Land and Irrigation's Dismal Record for 1920.

The directors of that ill-starred concern, the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., have another dismal story to tell so far as the record of 1920 is concerned. The profit and loss account for the year under review shows a debit balance of £2,195. In explanation of this sorry result, it is pointed out in the report, which is to be presented to the shareholders at next week's meeting, that the winter of 1919-20 was one of the longest and coldest experienced in Southern Alberta for some years, and that it was followed by a very dry summer. In addition to these discomfiting atmospherical developments, labour was scarce and wages high. As a result of this combination of adverse circumstances there was a loss on the farming operations of £6,760. It is stated that it is estimated that 190,000 to 200,000 acres can be irrigated. There is an unascertained liability for cost of completing the canal, which will be chargeable to general property account, and it is, therefore, apparently impossible to state definitely what profit, if any, has resulted from land sales to date. It is, indeed, another sorry record that the directors will have to present to the shareholders, and we can only hope that at the meeting it may be possible to offer some hope as to future prospects. So far, the record of this company has been an unbroken one of failure; surely it must some day come to a turning in the long lane of disappointment that has hitherto been its portion. That the market is not very cheerful as to the future of the company is shown by the fact that the 6 per cent. debentures last "marked" at 27, and that the shares changed hands recently at about half-a-crown.

* * *

Western Canada Debenture Scheme.

Important resolutions affecting their position are to be considered at the meeting of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Bondholders of the Western Canada Timber Co., convened for the 11th inst. In addition to considering the appointment of new trustees, the bondholders are asked to sanction certain modifications of their rights, the chief being the postponement until January 1, 1932, of the date for payment of principal and interest and the release of the company from its obligations as regards redemption of the bonds in the meantime. As well, a modification of the trustees' remuneration is to be considered, as also the question of the provision of security ranking in priority to the Debentures for sums not exceeding £100,000 at 6 per cent. interest, which have been and may be advanced and the execution of a mortgage to secure, first, such advances up to £100,000 (including the £50,000 in respect of which the lenders are entitled with Prior Lien Debentures), and, secondly, the Debentures themselves.

* * *

A Striking Reversal in Canada's Trade Balance.

Some particularly interesting statements with regard to Canada's foreign trade are contained in the monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is shown that, as was anticipated several months ago, Canada's foreign trade figures for the fiscal year ended March 31 reveal a striking reversal of the position since March, 1920. Instead of having an excess of exports aggregating $222,000,000, the Dominion now has an unfavourable balance of $90,000,000. The figures for the twelve months, however, show that the import trade, which, it will be remembered, expanded rapidly from March to November, entered in the latter month on a period of contraction, which gives every indication of becoming as pronounced as was the previous expansion. This is illustrated by a comparison of the value of the imports in March, 1921, viz., $92,566,829, with that for the same month of 1920, viz., $142,509,319, a decrease of 35 per cent. A comparison of the exports for the same two months discloses a decline of 27 per cent., as against a decline of only 6 per cent. in the values for the last two fiscal years. The significance of these developments in the foreign trade of the Dominion cannot be ignored, and the trend of events in the remaining months of the current fiscal year will be watched with as keen interest in the Mother Country as they will be in the Dominion itself.

* * *

Anglo-Persian-Newfoundland Oil Agreement.

Further evidence is afforded by the confirmation of the agreement between the Government of Newfoundland and the D'Arcy Exporation Co.- a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.—of the serious efforts that are being made to ascertain whether or no there are oil-bearing lands in Newfoundland. According to the statement issued, the Exploration Co. has two years in which to prospect and survey unoccupied Crown lands for oil, and is to report periodically to the Government the progress of the operations. In the event of success attending the prospecting operations in any particular locality, a test area is to be formed, the total of which is not to exceed 3,600 square miles, and on this the company must sink in each 12 square miles one well within six months after the area has been taken up. It is stated that the consideration set forth in the agreement between the Government and the Exploration Co. is that in the event of success attending the efforts of the latter it will pay to the Government a royalty of 12½ per cent. of the value of all oil obtained at the casing head. The result of the operations of this important subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. will be awaited with keen interest not only in the Dominion, but also in this country, where Canadian oil developments are being followed with the closest possible attention.

* *

BRITAIN'S EXTERNAL DEBT.

Repayments of £203,000,000.

According to a Treasury return just issued, a net reduction of £117,151,000 was effected in Britain's external debt during 1920-21, and the total outstanding at March 31 last was £1,161,563,000. This amount, however, includes £126,500,000 borrowed from Allied Governments, which may be regarded as available to be set off against debts owed by them to this country. Hence the effective external debt outstanding at the end of last financial year amounted to £1,035,063,000. In the last two years the aggregate net amount paid off has been £203,287,000.

Our total indebtedness to the countries named at March 31 was as under:—

United States	963,622,000
Canada	53,339,000
Japan	6,000,000
Argentina (railway bonds)	3,082,000
Sweden	826,000
Straits Settlements	7,656,000
Mauritius	538,000
Certain Allied Governments	126,500,000
Total	£1,161,563,000

Including Britain's share of the Anglo-French loan, £70,070,000 was repaid to the United States, and since the end of the financial year several millions more of the debt have been cancelled. The amount repaid to Canada was £20,080,000, and a further £2,000,000 will be remitted at the end of this month. Arrangements have also been made for paying off £3,000,000 of the balance due to Japan. In the case of Sweden the amount outstanding will be repaid at maturity in July.

* *

Under Section 23 of the Covenants of the Peace Treaty of the League of Nations the subject "Traffic in Women and Children"—being a somewhat wider term than White Slave Traffic—was taken over by the League of Nations, and a Conference on this question opened at Geneva on Thursday. Twenty-four nations are represented by official delegates, and Mr. J. Obed Smith has been advised by Ottawa that he has been nominated as the delegate for Canada. He left for Geneva on Tuesday.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. K. M. B. (Perth).—The *Canadian Bookman* is published quarterly by the Industrial and Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., Garden City Press, Gardenvale, P.Q., Canada. Subscription $1.50 per annum, single copy 50 cents. There is no London office.

"CANADIAN."—The financial statement issued early in June by the Department of Finance showed that the net debt of Canada at the end of May was $2,316,804,702.

W. T. C. Nottingham). — From current reports it seems that the subsidiary enterprises are likely to prove a source of strength to the parent company. The position of the latter is somewhat obscure at the moment. Very little definite information is available, but it is reported that its business has shown some improvement of late. It is evident, however, that the process of emergence from its difficulties must be a protracted one.

"INVESTOR."—The liquidator has recently applied to the court to be relieved of further duty as liquidator for the Dominion Trust Co., on the ground that the liquidation is now practically complete. A first dividend of 10 per cent. has recently been paid to the creditors of the late company, and the expectation seems to be that they will eventually realise about 25 cents on the dollar. It is stated that the company will eventually receive part of the proceeds from the unencumbered portion of the Alvensleben property, which is now in the charge of the custodian of alien enemy property.

R C. I. (Bournemouth).—According to a booklet just issued at Quebec by the Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries at Ottawa, the Eastern Townships is a name which for many years has been applied to the townships comprising the counties of Brome, Compton, Drummond and Arthabaska, Megantic, Missisquoi, Richmond and Wolfe, Sherbrooke and Stanstead, and forming the south-east corner of the Province of Quebec They lie between the forty-fifth and forty-sixth parallels of latitude and on the south are bounded by the United States. In area this district, one of the most fertile in Canada, comprises 4,444,868 acres.

"ENQUIRER" (Birmingham).—You are quite correct. The 7 per cent. dividends are cumulative, and therefore as long as only 4 per cent. per annum is paid arrears are accumulating at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. When or, indeed, whether the arrears will be paid off is a question which we cannot answer. Considerable anticipations were indulged in in this regard a year or two ago, and the matter was alluded to at the annual meetings in 1918 and 1919. One payment of 3½ per cent on account of arrears was made The recent annual reports have shown the company to be improving its position. We are not aware how far the recent developments to which you allude may interfere with the company's business.

* *

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—Dividend of $2, payable August 15, to holders of record, July 30.

Mexico Electric Tramways. — Notice is given that coupon No. 46, due July 1, 1921, on the 5 per cent. First Charge Debentures to bearer, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co It is announced that Mr. Randall Davidson, who has served with the company continuously since 1882, and has been its manager in Canada since 1902, is retiring from that office and from the presidency of its subsidiary the Occidental Fire Insurance Co., on June 30. Mr. Davidson is to be succeeded by Mr. C. A. Richardson, who is at present manager of the North British Co.'s branch in Winnipeg

QUEBEC'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, stated in a speech at Montreal that the financial position of the Province of Quebec compared favourably with that of any place in the world. The Government's revenue from various sources last year was $14,000,000, as against $5,000,000 in 1905, said Mr. Mitchell. Since 1912 the Government had spent $30,000,000 on building good roads, this representing an expenditure greater than that of all the other Provinces combined on similar work. Education had come in for a good share of the Government's expenditure, and since 1905 $17,000,000 had been spent in this direction, including grants to universities.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LTD., FIVE PER CENT. FIRST CHARGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is Hereby Given that COUPON No. 46, due 1st July, 1921, on the Five per Cent. First Charge Debentures to Bearer of the Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited, will be PAID on and after that date at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left Three Clear Days for examination previous to payment.

Listing forms can be obtained at the above address.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.
For MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LTD.,
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, 1963.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 16, due 1st July, 1921, attached to the above Bonds will be PAID in Sterling on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by the BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (London Agents), B.F.C. House, 81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, or, at the option of the Holder, in Canadian Currency at the office of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C

THE BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD.
B.F.C. House,
81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.
27th June, 1921

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 21, due 1st July, 1921, attached to the above Bonds, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.2, and in currency at the offices of the Company in Toronto. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD.
(London Agents).
B.F.C. House,
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27th June, 1921

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 808. July 2, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FRUIT GROWING.

FRUIT GROWING, Southern Ontario.—Men with some capital, wishing to start next spring, write, giving particulars of experience and requirements, to "Fruit," c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, E.C.4. Interview in London before 25th July.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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The Steel Company of Canada.—This company has declared regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Preference shares and dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Ordinary shares for quarter ending June 30, payable August 1 to shareholders of record in Canada July 9.

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& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

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H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

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Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Bell Telephone of Canada.—Dividend of 2 per cent., less tax, on capital stock, has been declared, payable July 15. Last year, dividend same.

Merchants Bank of Canada. — Branches have been opened at Montreal (St. Catherine and Drummonds Streets); Baie St. Paul, Quebec; Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A firm of commission agents in Toronto, a representative of which is now in London, is desirous of securing the agency for Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of paper mill stock, such as wire and felt, rags and waste paper.

The Canadian manufacturers of a fire extinguisher are desirous of appointing exclusive agents for its sale in the United Kingdom.

An Eastern Canadian company, manufacturing woollen cloth suitable for the ladies' wear trade in tropical countries, would be glad to effect a connection with United Kingdom firms purchasing for overseas account.

A firm of brokers in Toronto, already representing several Canadian manufacturers of food products, is desirous of securing the representation of a few United Kingdom manufacturers of high-class food specialties suitable for Canadian markets.

An Ontario company, manufacturing apparatus for dealing with wrecked motor cars, and also a garage jack, are desirous of arranging for their introduction and sale in the United Kingdom.

A Canadian company, manufacturing wooden insulators for use between the positive and negative plates in storage batteries, being in a position to supply these in quantity, are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of batteries.

A London firm are open to consider offers from Canadian manufacturers of hurricane lanterns, axes, hammers and general builder's hardware.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending June 21.

Grand Trunk. — £296,275; decrease, £15,987.

Canadian Northern.—$1,062,900; increase, $24,600.

Canadian Pacific.—$3,274,000; decrease, $304,000.

* *

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP NOTES.

A new service between Hull and Montreal was started by the Furness-Withy Co., Ltd., with the departure of the *Kamaqua* from Hull on June 18 and the *Oristend* on June 28. The local agents in Hull are Ellerman, Wilson & Co. and Houlder Bros.

The C.P.R. *Empress of Asia* last month arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama in eight days 19 hours, averaging 20 knots per hour, and bringing 311 first-class passengers The new C.P.R. 22,000-ton steamship *Empress of Canada* for the trans-Pacific mail service, has made satisfactory speed trials in the Clyde. The 24,000-ton *Empress of Scotland*, formerly the popular *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria* of the Hamburg-New York Line, is expected to leave Liverpool on her first voyage under the C.P.R. flag on July 29, and with the *Empress of France* and *Empress of Britain* will maintain a three class service between Liverpool and Quebec.

The ex-German steamship *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, renamed *Empress of China*, 17,500 tons, was recently purchased for the C.P.R. trans-Pacific steamship service.

The White Star Line has purchased from Lord Inchcape, acting on behalf of the Reparations Committee, the ex-German steamer *Columbus*, a new vessel of about 35,000 tons gross register. She will take her place in the near future in the White Star Line's mail and passenger service between Southampton, Cherbourg and New York.

* *

Canadian Trade.—Canada's total imports for the year ended May, 1921 (says *Reuter*), amounted to $1,162,000,000, as compared with $1,150,000,000 in the preceding year. Exports for the same period amounted to $1,161,000,000, as against $1,213,000,000 in the previous year. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to $192,000,000 and the exports to the United Kingdom to $316,000,000.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, July 6.—*Empress of France*
Friday, July 8.—*Victorian*
Friday, July 15.—*Melita*
Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, July 22.—*Minnedosa*
Friday, July 29.—**Empress of Scotland*
Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama*
Thursday, August 4.—**Empress of France*
Friday, August 5.—*Victorian*
Thursday, August 11. — **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 12.—*Melita*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, July 6.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, July 23.—*Tunisian*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal

Thursday, July 7.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, July 13.—*Scotian.*
Thursday, July 21.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Russia.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, July 16.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, July 2.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Mauretania*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, August 11.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, July 6.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, July 20.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 3.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, July 9.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 8.—*Finland.*
Friday, July 15.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, July 22.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, August 5.—*Lapland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 16.—*Canada.*
Tuesday July 19.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 7.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Manchester to St. John.

Wednesday, July 13. — *Manchester Importer.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Saturday, July 2.—*Grey County.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Welland County*
Saturday, July 30.—*Bildster.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—August 6, *Niagara*; August 6, *Makura*; September 10, [illegible]

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Victorian* and *Vedic* to-day; *Melita*, July 9; *Canada*, July 9; *Empress of Britain*, July 12.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Olympic*, Saturday, July 2; *Kroonland* and *Celtic*, July 4; *Berengaria*, July 7; *Caronia*, July 10; and *Adriatic*, July 13.

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LIVERPOOL	... 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW ... ... —	... 75, Union Street.
PARIS	... 47, Rue Cambon.

H. DEER, Secretary,
Dashwood House, E.C.2.

FRED C. SALTER,
European Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER:

110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 809. Vol. LXIII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921.

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- Anchor Donaldson Line, Glasgow.

[illegible] vice with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.)—
- [illegible] ong Kong, China and Japan.
- [illegible] Co., Nagasaki.
- [illegible] Shokwai, Moji and Shimonoseki.
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- [illegible] Co., Singapore.
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- Curry & Sons, Nassau, Bahamas.
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- Messrs. Lamborn & Co., Havana, Cuba.

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For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Liverpool, 51, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2; 29-31, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1; 65, Baldwin Street, Bristol; 18a, High Street, Cardiff; 117, New Street, Birmingham; Maritime Chambers, Southampton; 1, Millbay Road, Plymouth; 98, Mosley Street, Manchester; 24, Charles Street, Bradford, or to Local Agents.

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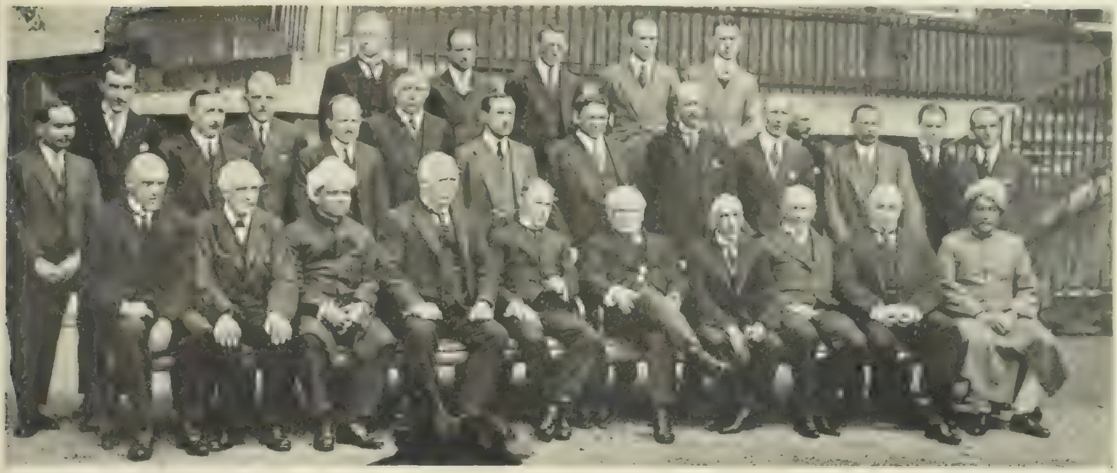
CANADA

No. 809. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921. Vol. LXIII. | 9d WEEKLY

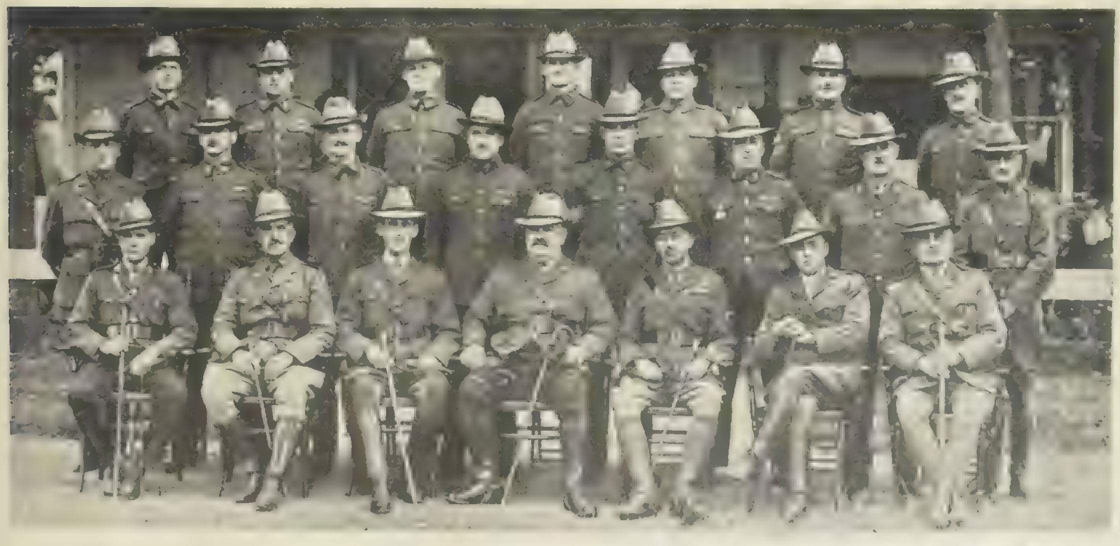
THE EMPIRE CONFERENCE—THE BISLEY TEAM.



Photograph] [*Topical Press*

THE EMPIRE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE: A PHOTOGRAPH AT NO. 10, DOWNING STREET.

In the front row (from right to left) are Mr. Srinavasa Sastri (India); Marquess Curzon; General J. C. Smuts (South Africa); Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Australia); Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George; Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (Canada); Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey (New Zealand); the Maharao of Kutch (India); Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour. The tall figure towards the middle of the second row is the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Canadian Minister of Marine, Fisheries, and Naval Service. Among other officials two Canadians, Mr. Loring C. Christie and Mr. Armstrong, are at the right end of the back row.



Photograph] [illegible]

THE CANADIAN TEAM AT BISLEY

Back row (left to right): Sgt. C. H. Tyers (Ottawa), Sgt. T. Augear (Calgary), [illegible] B. McCallum (Truro), Sgt. G. M. Em[illegible] (Toronto), S.-Sergt. H. R. Roberts (Toronto), Pte. A. H. Caplin (Vancouver).

Standing: Lieut. S. A. Annand (Calgary), C.S.M. J. G. Coles (Regina), Pte. F. N. Allen (London, Ont.), Gnr. W. E. Tingman (Quebec), [illegible] (Guelph), Sgt. W. A. Hawkins (Toronto), Sgt. A. F. B. Wilson (Ottawa), Lieut. H. S. Patterson (Ottawa).

Sitting: Lieut. J. O. Nix (Winnipeg), Major F. Richardson, O.B.E. (Victoria), Major C. R. Crowe (Guelph), Lt.-Col. C. W. Peek, V.C., D.S.O., M[illegible] (Prince Rupert, B.C.), Major C. W. Butler (London, Ont.), Major G. Mortimer (Ottawa), Capt. W. E. Swaine (K[illegible]

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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AN EDUCATED DEMOCRACY.

THERE are now assembled in this country delegates from no fewer than fifty-eight universities of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. They are, at the moment of writing, in formal congress at Oxford, that ancient seat of learning which has done so much for liberal education and for British ideals of culture. From Oxford the delegates hope to visit, in turn, every university in the kingdom. University life, in the professorial sphere at any rate, will thus be quickened and invigorated by contact with fresh minds and new personalities. Among the delegates are some of the foremost men engaged in educational work throughout Canada, and many of them enjoy international reputation, being as well known in the United States and in Europe as they are in the Dominion. They will naturally play their part in the deliberations of the conference, and doubtless enhance general interest in the proceedings. Canada is full of new life, new vigour, and abounding energy. In her great work of reconstruction and consolidation after the war she is inspired by clearness of vision and a fine perception of what is essential and enduring. All this must inevitably act and re-act in a wholesome manner upon the Dominion schools, colleges, and universities.

In welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government, at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel on Monday, Mr. Arthur Balfour referred to the last, which happened to be the first, congress of Empire universities. That was in 1912. Since then the whole civilised world has felt the shock of a devastating war—a war in which the universities played a distinguished rôle. Mr. Balfour touchingly dwelt on this aspect of the noble service and the supreme sacrifice. During the war, he said, "you might have walked through the quadrangles of Cambridge and Oxford—and what is true of Cambridge and Oxford is probably true of universities all over the Empire—you might have walked through the courts and found them deserted except for professors too old to bear arms, and a certain number of women students and a certain number of neutral undergraduates." The generation which under normal times would have spent its most formative period in one or other of our universities was drawn into the vortex of the war, and, immature as many of these young men were, they had to face "the realities of life in their most cruel and calamitous aspect." But now that the war is over it is, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, the universal experience of universities, especially of our English and Scottish universities, that they are so crowded as to strain their resources. There appears to be, indeed, a greater desire for university education after the war than there was ever before—an inspiriting tendency which, apart from all other considerations, calls for closer co-operation between the universities of Great Britain, the Dominions Overseas, the United States, and France.

It is well to link up France in this advocacy, for although French ideals and the French system of education are so different from ours and those of the United States, yet there is a great deal to be learned from the French universities. Our great Ally, like ourselves, has gone through the fiery furnace of war, and is disposed to view intellectual attainments and culture from a new standpoint—the standpoint of democracy. The future belongs to democracy, and the better educated democracy is the better it will be for the peace and prosperity of the world. That is the contention of Sir Robert Falconer, the President of the Toronto University, who, in an able and encouraging speech, responded to the toast proposed by Mr. Balfour. Not only are we glad to find ourselves in cordial agreement with Sir Robert but are pleased to learn from so excellent an authority that Canada's demand for higher education is becoming increasingly insistent. "In adjusting overseas universities," he says, "to meet the needs of the people, we have learned new methods and added new departments which might sound strange to English ears." That is as it should be, as long as there is no curtailment of the standards and high traditions which distinguished university teaching under the old regime. As to that, there are ample assurances. In the circumstance, Great Britain must experience no small measure of pride in noting these new departures and in reciprocating the feelings of hope and confidence entertained by the universities of the Dominions and of India in taking part in the present conference.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Dominion's 54th Birthday. The two outstanding features of this year's Dominion Day banquet—fully reported in our news columns—were the extremely kind and sincere references to Canada by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and Premier Meighen's speech, so full of the sense of responsibility. It is often said that Canada inspires an affection that never dies. The Duke of Connaught evidently realises the full force of that observation, and takes a pride in expressing his sentiments. The Canadians are equally responsive to the merits of the Duke. It is a case of mutual attraction.

The Prime Minister of Canada avoids oratorical flourishes and gestures. Of him it may be said, as it is said of Mr. Arthur Balfour, he thinks on his feet. His speeches may be carefully prepared, but the arrangement of thought and words is a spontaneous mental effort evoked by the occasion. You can almost see his mind at work. At the Dominion Banquet he was certainly in this mood. He visualised, as he spoke, not only Canadian vignettes and problems peculiar to the Dominion, but he also threw up in bold relief the larger Empire problems and the statesmanlike manner in which those problems are being handled.

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Vimy Ridge.

Mr. Meighen's speech at the unveiling of the Canadian memorial cross on Vimy Ridge was in his happiest and most eloquent vein. We give it in full on another page, as well as a photograph of the ceremony. The Prime Minister's closing words will touch a responsive chord in innumerable Canadian homes, where to-day the memory of lost sons is mourned and treasured. Their resting places, as he says, will for ever be tended and cared for, and "across the leagues of the Atlantic the heart-strings of our Canadian nation will reach through all time to those graves in France."

Vimy Ridge is memorable as the scene of one of the epoch-making feats of Canadian arms. A key position in the earlier part of the war, it was captured by the French in September, 1915, and retaken by the Germans from the British in May, 1916. The Canadians spent the winter of 1916-17 in the Arras-Lens sector, and on the morning of April 9 in the latter year they launched a great attack, covered by heavy artillery fire, which carried all before it. The whole Ridge, from the Souchez to the Scarpe, was captured, and by April 13 over 4,000 prisoners had been taken, together with more than 40 guns, and a mass of smaller guns and war material of all kinds, the enemy beating a disorderly retreat. Canadians may well be proud of Vimy Ridge.

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British Empire Resources.

We are glad to see public interest stimulated in the project of holding a British Empire Exhibition in 1923. The Prince of Wales set the ball rolling at the Royal Colonial Institute dinner the other evening when he appealed for the co-operation of the Dominion Premiers in making the exhibition a success. On Wednesday the Exhibition Committee more specifically concentrated attention on the subject by its luncheon to the Premiers at Claridge's Hotel. Few forthcoming events—and this Exhibition is a long way off yet—are likely to have greater attractions for the peoples of the Empire. It is a vast and worthy undertaking.

The late Lord Strathcona was the first to give currency to the idea somewhere about 1913. The war completely put it in the background, whence it emerged recently, and Wembley Park, Middlesex, became the adopted site for the Empire show. The King consented to give his patronage, and the Prince of Wales to act as President of the General Committee. This Committee is now going full steam ahead. It is the ambition of the promoters to display the entire resources of the Empire at this Exhibition, and we wish them every success in so laudable an enterprise.

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"G. K. C." and Canada.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has had a rather boisterous time in the United States, and his sojourn in Canada has not been without episodes. His curious paradoxes and quaint, satirical touches have been, apparently, misunderstood. We are not surprised. According to his own showing, in the *Winnipeg Evening Tribune*, he wished to illustrate his thesis that the Irish question had become a counter in English politics, and so, curiously, observed: "It is not to the interest of any politician to contrast the high civilisation of Toronto with the squalid degradation of Quebec."

What he meant to imply was that leader writers in this country compared Belfast and Dublin in some such terms. The explanation has not, from what we can gather, evoked much enthusiasm in Quebec! Similarly, the article referred to above is entitled, "What I think of Canada," but it begins, "Well, I don't think very much of it." Naturally, much space is filled in explaining that he cannot think very much about the country because he was there only five days—"sufficient to provide material for a quarto volume on the history, manners, and customs of the Canadians," but presumably not sufficient to provide material for thought. This kind of fooling is poor jesting at best. It is apt to provoke wrath rather than win smiles.

Belgium's King and Queen.

The warm-hearted welcome given to the King and Queen of the Belgians on their State visit to London this week by our own King and Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, as well as the enthusiastic reception accorded to our Royal visitors by the City of London, and the people generally, must have favourably impressed our Canadian friends now in London, and the reports of the various Royal functions will, doubtless, be read with interest throughout Canada.

The Royal Family of Belgium, and Belgians as a whole, have always handsomely recognised the gallantry and determination of the Canadian overseas forces, and whenever Dominion soldiers and other Canadians have visited Belgium since the Armistice they have received friendly treatment and hospitality. This good feeling, with its inevitable interchange of ideas and of commerce will, we feel sure, gather strength and purpose as the years pass on. As King Albert said to the various deputations visiting him on Tuesday, "economic intercourse with its neighbours and with the overseas communities was absolutely essential to Belgium." Canada will assuredly respond cordially to these overtures.

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Canada and West Indies.

The trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies, to which Mr. Winston Churchill referred in his account of the Crown Colonies before the Conference of Empire Premiers—as reported in last week's *Canada*—came into force on June 18. Canadian products will now go into the British Colonies of the West Indies which have ratified the argreement at a preference, amounting in some cases to 50 per cent., and similar preferential treatment will be accorded to West Indian products entering Canada.

Mr. Churchill considers this not merely a remarkable instance of Empire preference but also a novel example of Empire unity. He hopes that Mr. Meighen and the Canadian Government will advance with increasing confidence on this path. The agreement should certainly do away with Canada's dependence on the Southern States for fruits and certain hard woods—a trade running into much money. On the other hand, the islands spend many millions of dollars on American articles which henceforth should be supplied by Canada. Mr. Meighen reminded Mr. Churchill that Bermuda has declined to ratify the reciprocity agreement, and the Colonial Secretary promised to use his influence, as far as possible, in securing a general acceptance of it.

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A "Rainmaker's" Predicament.

In Great Britain there are no professional rainmakers; but in some of the Churches prayers are freely offered for rain; and on one occasion a well-known Duke acquired a passing reputation by invoking prayers for rain, the prayer being promptly answered. In Canada the professional rainmaker walks abroad, at times enjoying considerable *kudos* as well as dollars, and at other times experiencing serious anxieties.

Mr. Hatfield, the professional rainmaker, who is now in Alberta, we read, undertook to supply Medicine Hat with 4 in. of rain during May, June and July. All went well at first; but now he can do no more than produce a light "drizzle" which, by the way, is more than any agency can produce in this country at the moment. Yet the irate farmers of Medicine Hat insist on the literal fulfilment of the bond and are threatening, says a Toronto message, to conduct Mr. Hatfield "over Cypress Hills into the United States." The punishment scarcely fits the crime; but, doubtless, ejectment would be a severe blow to the rainmaker's prestige.

* * *

In Praise of Britain.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in a leading article, comments on the fact that under the monarchical system of Britain it is possible for the humblest to attain the highest eminence. Says our contemporary:—

> We need not go back to Dick Whittington. Lloyd George often went supperless to bed when he was living with his cobbler uncle! There is something thrilling in the life story of the Right Hon. William Crooks, whose death in London has just been recorded. He was a little gutter waif. . . . He

who was pitched out in the world at the age of nine, to sink or swim, was made Privy Councillor. He dined with royalty. The boy who knew what it was to be hungry, ate off gold plate. Britain has been served in the most influential positions by men humbly born. Monarchical as the British political system is, cruel as have caste distinctions been, there is this fine feature—that merit will be recognised. Worth will be encouraged. One may rise from the meanest estate under a system which, though monarchical in name, expresses the greatest liberty in the world to-day. . . .

In the British system there are many virtues which seldom meet the recognition they deserve. Frank appreciation such as the above may be considered as something which adds to the amentities of life.

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A Veterans' Legion. A definite step towards the fusion of all veterans' organisations was taken in Toronto recently, when a temporary committee of three was appointed for the purpose of instituting preliminary steps to this end. The trio represented the Great War Veterans' Association, the Naval Veterans, and the Grand Army of United Veterans. Since this meeting, however, a statement has been issued from Dominion headquarters of the G.W.V.A. that amalgamation with other bodies is not contemplated, the reason being that it is in a strong financial position and other bodies are not. Moreover, it is suggested that the new bodies as secessionists should simply return to the original veterans' organisation.

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CANADA CLUB AND LORD BYNG.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., C.M.G., Governor-General Designate of Canada, has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Canada Club, in London, on Thursday, July 28, at the Savoy Hotel (Embankment entrance), at 7.30 p.m. precisely. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., will take the chair.

Members intending to be present should notify Mr. A. L. Nunns, hon. sec., 28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., and give the names of any proposed guests, not later than Friday, July 22.

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CANADIAN CATTLE AT GLASGOW.

Great interest was taken in the arrival at Glasgow on Monday, by the s.s. *Lakonia*, of a shipment of 224 Canadian cattle, specially selected to show the qualities of the animals available for shipment from the Dominion. They comprised 50 steers from the experimental farms of the Dominion Government, 60 from the Alberta Government, 80 from the Saskatchewan Government, 17 from Toronto, and 17 steers and bulls from Winnipeg.

Special attention was attracted by the Alberta consignment (arranged by the Hon. Duncan Marshall), 15 of the animals—all prize-winners—being pronounced to be the finest cattle ever landed in Scotland.

The animals, which must, of course, be slaughtered within the prescribed ten days of arrival, will be sold.

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New Canadian parcel post rates to the United Kingdom came into force on July 1, 20 cents instead of 12 now being charged for 1 lb., and \$1.60 instead of \$1.32 for 11 lb.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Carrothers.—On Sunday, July 3, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carrothers, 72, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh—a son.

More.—At Toronto, on June 27, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. More—a son.

Wedderspoon.—At Yorkton, Sask., on June 19, to Mr. and Mrs. David Wedderspoon (*née* Effie Nicolson)—a son.

MARRIAGES.

Luke–Williamson Jones.—On May 2, at the Cathedral, Singapore, Albert William George Luke, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Luke, of Montreal, to Violet, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Jones, of Bournemouth.

Stacey–Pierson.—On June 25, at the Parish Church, Leatherhead, by the Rev. C. J. Sharp, of Guildford, Austin Rowan, youngest son of the late Thomas A. Stacey and Mrs. Stacey, of Janetville, Ontario, to Hilda Winifred Doisé, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Pierson, of "Holmesdale," Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

DEATHS.

Lindsay.—Suddenly, at Brandon, Manitoba, on June 20, Annie Abernethy, wife of William Lindsay, late of Darvel.

Napier.—At Bloomfield, Kilchattan Bay, on June 27, Janet Sim, aged 71 years, beloved wife of William Napier. Friends, please accept of this intimation. (Vancouver papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

1st Batt. Royal Newfoundland.—In undying memory of the Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and Men of the 1st Battalion The Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who died at Beaumont Hamel, in the first Battle of the Somme, July 1, 1916. "Simple Service simply given to their own kind in their common need."

FLAGSHIP OF THE FAMOUS "Q" BOATS.

Its Peaceful Voyages in Pacific Waters.

Gunner, the little 310-ton steamer now operating up and down the coast of British Columbia, just like hundreds of other little coast steamers, has a history that marks her as one of the most-feared gunboats in the North Sea during the war.

She was built in 1915 as a North Sea trawler, and was operated from then until the end of the war as the flagship of a fleet of the mysterious "Q" boats.

At the outbreak of the war Granton, on the Firth of Forth, was made a naval base. In 1915 Admiral Sir James Startin was given command, and he selected, as his flagship, the new steel steamer *Gunner*. From that time the name of the base was known by the name of the flagship. At the end of the war the Gunner Base had four hundred officers, eight thousand men, and more than three hundred ships.

To the Gunner Base is given the credit of first pressing small sailing coasters into service as "Q" boats, and these craft accounted for many submarines. Their activity was such that Germany feared the mouth of the Firth of Forth more than any other portion of the British coast.

Capt. Hudson, commander of the *Gunner*, is now a rancher in Manitoba; and Capt. H. L. Robertson, of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, commander of the Grand Trunk Pacific passenger steamer *Prince Rupert*, running between Vancouver and the port of Prince Rupert, was an officer on the strength of the *Gunner* throughout the greater part of the war, and was on the flagship on various long voyages. Now, from the bridge of the big s.s. *Prince Rupert*, he passes the little *Gunner* as it carries a freight from place to place along the same route as the bigger steamer, meets it and visits it in many Pacific coast ports, and has a love and admiration for the still hard-working, useful and dependable 310-tonner that carries raw material from the mines and forests of British Columbia to the Port of Vancouver, where it is shipped to all parts of the world.

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CANADIAN WOOL FOR ENGLISH MARKET.

Four years ago Canadian sheep breeders organised their own company to handle their wool on a co-operative basis. So far this company, while selling some wool in Europe, have confined their efforts largely to the Canadian and United States markets. There now appears a demand for Canadian wool in Great Britain, and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., propose establishing a permanent selling agency at Bradford.

* *

"If this Empire is not good enough for you—get out."—Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Quebec police and firemen, who struck work, demanding 6s. a week more pay, returned to work last week on the municipality's terms.

Wing Commander J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., has been appointed officer commanding the Canadian Air Force, and Squadron Leader J. L. Gordon, D.S.C., officer commanding Camp Borden.

British Columbia last year led the Canadian Provinces in the number of new ships built, according to returns for 1920, prepared by the Department of Marine. The returns show that Canadian shipbuilders turned out 351 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 204,633. Ships built and registered in Canada in 1920 numbered 329.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, announce that special round-trip summer excursion fares to the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast resorts will again be in effect this year. Tickets will be available for travel until October 31, but the outward journey must be commenced not later than September 30.

The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, announced at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on Monday night that he would retire from public life at the end of the life of the present Parliament, and become general manager of the British-American Nickel Corporation, which has its headquarters in Ottawa, says a Reuter cablegram.

The Dominion Express Company of Canada have sent out to Toronto by the Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama*, a consignment of famous pictures, collected from some of the principal European art galleries, which have loaned them to the National Exhibition at Toronto, where they will be exhibited during this month. The pictures weighed two and a half tons, and included oil paintings, drawings and etchings.

Last week's *Saturday Review* was the first to appear under the control of Sir C. Mackay Edgar, of Sperling & Co., and the editorship of Mr. Sydney Brooks. While continuing its usual features in regard to political affairs and also the drama, literature, music, and art, particular attention will be paid to financial and city matters. It is pointed out that the sources of information at the disposal of the new management in this sphere are unique. Mr. Hartley Withers is to be associated with this department.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Canadian Navy—The Unemployed Soldier—Immigrant Problems—The Grain Enquiry—Canadian Trade with France.

MONTREAL, June 23.

THE nucleus of Canada's own band of blue-jackets is now to be found at Halifax, N.S., where, according to an announcement made by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, a training school is to be opened for about 100 boys. From these, recruits will be selected to take the place of boys who are already on board the *Aurora, Patricia,* and *Patriot.* As a beginning with this Navy, it was found necessary to man it with men borrowed from the Royal Navy, or ex-Royal Navy men, such men having enlisted for varying terms. A part of each crew is composed of raw recruits from Canada, who are being trained to replace the British seamen as the latter return to the Royal Navy. The Navy League of Canada is also doing good work in training, by means of its Boys' Naval Brigades, boys for a seafaring life, about one hundred of whom have in the past year been sent to sea with merchant ships, mostly on ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

The Unemployed Soldier.

The City of Montreal has suddenly wakened up to the fact that there are several hundred veterans who are out of work and in danger of starvation unless something is done for them. They are men who have suffered some sort of physical disability, and who, naturally, go to the wall when keen competition takes place in the matter of securing a job. At a meeting held this week, over which the Rev. Canon Almond—familiarly known as "Father John" when he was director of the Chaplain Service overseas—presided. He was supported by the Rev. Canon Shatford, another well-known chaplain, also by Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Lordly, who took over the 5th Pioneers, an engineering unit The upshot of the meeting was that $1,000 was donated by the Montreal *Herald*—which is now run by veterans for veterans—and a ladies' committee, with Lady Williams-Taylor as convener, was appointed to raise funds.

Montreal "Star" and "La Patrie."

The long-standing action of Atholstan *v.* Tarte, of the Montreal *Star* against the French evening paper *La Patrie,* has been settled out of court, which means that certain promised revelations of secret history concerning the 1911 elections did not mature. Prominent among witnesses who were in Montreal waiting to be called were Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Robert Rogers.

Reference was made in this letter some time ago to certain denunciatory articles that had appeared in *La Patrie* in both English and French. The average reader was impressed by the extravagance of the language used, which naturally caused public opinion to veer round to Lord Atholstan, whatever might be the merits of the case. Now the proprietors of *La Patrie* have made ample apology in regard to these aspersions, and they also admit that there is no supporting evidence as to their financial claims. So closes what promised to be a *cause célèbre.*

Immigrant Problems.

The Abbé Philippe Casgrain, who is well known in London, where he spent some time during the war, is waging a campaign in Quebec City against the immigration authorities. He has just given publicity to a case of a young Irishman named Edward Perry, who has been refused admission to this country, although he came with a letter from the Canadian Government immigration agent at Belfast, which declared that he was physically fit. Perry had been engaged to work on a farm in Alberta, and he is now objected to on the allegation that he is not mentally fit. Abbé Casgrain has one or two other cases in hand, and he is urging that the medical examination on the British side should be complete and final.

The Grain Enquiry.

In the West the most engrossing matter at present is the blocking of the grain enquiry by legal proceedings, and it appears that the fight may be carried to the Privy Council to decide whether or not the Canada Grain Act is *ultra vires.* The attitude of the Government, as represented by Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., is that the courts should not be called upon to interfere with Orders-in-Council appointing Royal Commissions. On behalf of the Grain Exchange it has been urged by Major A. J. Andrews, K.C., that the inquisition into the details of his clients' commercial operations and methods is injuring them, not because of any revelations or anything that they desire to hide, but simply on the ordinary ground that no business firm can afford to reveal its *modus operandi* to competitors. The grain merchants were prepared to cooperate with an enquiry which would be conducted within legal limits. Mr. Justice Curran, before whom the application for injunction proceedings is being heard at Winnipeg, suggested that all he required to be established was whether the Order-in-Council was valid, and possibly whether the Canada Grain Act was or was not *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament.

Canadian Trade with France.

Discussing certain complaints which have been made by some Canadian firms as to recent increases in the rates of the general tariff of the French Customs Act, Mr. H. de Clerval, commercial attaché of the French Republic in Montreal, gave his views on the matter recently to your correspondent. According to him, M. Dior, French Minister of Trade and Commerce, has unequivocally defined on several occasions his policy regarding these increases of tariff, declaring that they must be considered as exceptional and only intended to cope with exceptional conditions such as the prevailing unemployment. Other nations had to adopt a similar policy, the same causes producing the same effects. Mr. de Clerval recalled a statement made by Sir Henry Drayton in his Budget speech, delivered at Ottawa on May 9 last, when the Minister of Finance declared that "changes ought to be made in the Customs Act with a view to securing a more efficient carrying out of the dumping provisos. Much of the unemployment at present existing results from the importation of goods at prices below the cost of production."

"But note," continued M. de Clerval, "that, although she suffered from the war more than any other nation, France has been one of the last to adopt such measures of protection, and finally did so only because compelled by the necessity of bringing unemployment to an end among people who had already been terribly hit by the war. The destruction of her manufactures by a merciless enemy was making it imperative for France to supply her people with work and with a living wage. No one could argue to the contrary.

"But these protective measures," added Mr. de Clerval, "will in no way be allowed to impair trade intercourse with the friendly nations with whom France is anxious to negotiate commercial treaties. This idea was embodied by M. Dior recently in these words: 'We want to negotiate and not to fight, knowing that there does not exist any sale without a counterpart, and that the agreements which can stand the test of time are alone those from which both parties derive benefit.'"

Replying to a question as to the trade treaty between Canada and France, Mr. de Clerval explained that the existing agreement was only a provisional *modus vivendi,* and not a full-fledged treaty, and it was greatly to be hoped that an actual treaty will be negotiated in the future. "You know," concluded the French Trade Commissioner, "the way in which France has courageously set to work, and the extraordinary and steady improvement in our exports which has taken place since last year, and we shall not fail to do everything necessary to strengthen this movement."

EMPIRE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty and Migration Within the Empire.

THE discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was continued at the Empire Conference last week. The speakers were Mr. Meighen (Canada), Mr. Hughes (Australia), and Mr. Massey (New Zealand). The Canadian Premier's speech commanded special interest, for the reason, says the *Morning Post*, that there has been a strong effort in Canada to push him into that attitude towards Imperial affairs which Sir Wilfrid Laurier took up in the later stage of his career, and which led to his dramatic downfall at a General Election, which was known as "Rule, Britannia" election.

We understand (continues the *Morning Post*) that whilst Mr. Meighen's speech was marked by that attitude of reserve and of enquiry which he has adopted throughout the Conference, he left the impression upon the minds of his hearers that from his point of view the interests of the Empire as a whole were paramount over those of any one section, and that if certain modifications, which he indicated, were made in the Treaty, Canada would not be found in opposition to the renewal.

Mr. Hughes, who followed, stated lucidly and cogently the position as seen from Australia's standpoint; and Mr. Massey was not less courageous and explicit in expressing New Zealand's attitude. Both these nations, as their leaders have stated more than once in public, realise that if Japan had been hostile or even neutral in the Great War she might have added terribly to the dangers of the Empire.

At further meetings of the Conference the discussion was continued, and it was reported that, now that the ideas of the various delegates have been revealed, steps will be taken to frame certain modifications of the existing treaty, which will be put before the Conference when the time for the detailed discussion comes.

It is also reported that the question of Empire Defence was considered in most of its aspects, but no decision was taken.

A Toronto message states that Liberal newspapers generally support the position of Mr. Meighen at the Conference of Empire Premiers. The Toronto *Globe* declares:—"In opposing the renewal of the Japanese Alliance, Mr. Meighen expresses the deliberate opinion of this country." Similar approval is accorded by the Toronto *Star* and the Winnipeg *Free Press*. The Toronto *Mail and Empire*, a Conservative organ, says:—"Like members of a family, each Dominion must be prepared to seek harmony and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare."

Empire Migration.

Migration within the Empire has also been under consideration by the official representatives of the four principal Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—who, as reported in last week's *Canada*, have been delegated by the Prime Ministers of those Dominions to examine and report upon certain proposals which have been laid before the Empire Conference in the shape of a Report prepared some months ago by a Colonial Office Committee. Colonel Amery (then Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies) was Chairman of that Committee, and the representatives of the Treasury, the Ministry of Labour, the Overseas Settlement Committee, and the Dominions Governments were members. The Report, which represents the joint work of the most experienced emigration authorities of the British and Dominions Governments, and commanded the approval of the then Colonial Secretary (Viscount Milner) and Colonial Under Secretary (Colonel Amery), supported by the Imperial Treasury and the Ministry of Labour, may be accepted as expressing in principle, if not exactly in detail, the considered policy of the British Government in the matter of State-aided and State-directed migration within the Empire.

The Policy Proposed.

The principal features of that policy, which is one of co-operation with the Dominions, may be briefly stated in the form of the following proposals:—

1. That the British Government should allocate the sum of £2,000,000 per annum to assist in the transport and settlement of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Dominions.
2. That one-half of this sum should be devoted to the provision of assisted (not free) passages to emigrants and their dependents.
3. That the other half of the two millions should be applied as loans or advances up to £300 for each settler desirous of taking up land in the Dominions.
4. That the cost of the assisted passages should be equally divided between the British and the Dominions' Governments.
5. That the Dominions' Governments should share the financial responsibility of the advances made to settlers and assume the whole responsibility of collecting the repayments of advances made on behalf of both the Dominions' Governments and the British Governments.

It should be added that none of these advantages are to be extended to those who propose to emigrate as city workers. They are intended only for those who are, or desire to become, primary producers.

"Imperial Communications by Land, Sea and Air" was also discussed at the Conference. As a result, a committee was appointed—the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, being the Canadian representative—to consider the question of the practical means available for the development of communications.

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THE PROBLEM OF PUBLICITY.

How Reticence has Reacted on Mr. Meighen.

The *Times* believes that the publication of the purport of the Lord Chancellor's advice to the Conference (concerning the Anglo-Japanese Treaty) was resented, as an intrusion on the privacy of their discussions, by some of the Prime Ministers. "Perhaps this is natural, for even Prime Ministers are apt to be testy when they do not have things entirely their own way. But the truth is that they are involved in a strange confusion about the whole question of publication of their deliberations, partly because they themselves seem to be dubious whether they are sitting as a Conference or as a Cabinet of the Empire. If as a Conference, then full publicity is both traditional and imperative in the public interest; if as a Cabinet, then clearly it is undesirable in some circumstances. The Prime Ministers have avoided any definition of their position as a body, and have attempted to secure secrecy by a tacit agreement between themselves that nothing is to be revealed. That method has broken down, as similar methods broke down at the Paris Peace Conference, and as they must always break down when men entrusted with the management of great public interests try to exercise their stewardship in the dark. . . . The method which the Prime Ministers have adopted hitherto is reacting upon them in unexpected ways. Mr. Meighen, especially, who has been the most reticent of all, is finding that strangely distorted versions of what he is supposed to have said at various meetings at Downing Street are appearing in the Canadian papers. Long before the Prime Ministers began to meet, it was clear that the extent to which their deliberations should be made public would be a very difficult question. It has proved to be even more difficult than was expected, largely, we are bound to say, because the Prime Ministers themselves seem to be at odds about the status of their meetings. Thus confused, they have made no attempt to solve the problem of publicity in a way which would recognise the proper interest of the public, here and in the Dominions, in their proceedings, and would at the same time appeal for recognition of the need of reticence where reticence is indispensable in the interests of the Empire."

The *Morning Post* says: "At two successive meetings of the Imperial Conference there have been serious complaints made as to the probable mischievous effect of certain statements in the Press. It is clear that to record here and there a fragment of a speech made in a confidential discussion—even if it is as a fragment correct—may give quite an untrue general impression, and when there is a mixture of the correct and the incorrect the effect is worse."

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EMPIRE NEWS.

Need for Greatly Improved Cable Service.

Mr. Keith Murdoch, London editor, and manager of the United Cable Service (Australasia), has been appointed editor-in-chief of the *Melbourne Herald* publications. At a luncheon given in his honour last week, he referred to the need of improving vastly the supply of news to the outer Dominions. They could not be satisfied with their present quantity, or even double that quantity. Distances were bridged and cables frequently lacked work, but the news that could go did not go because the price was prohibitive. They did their best, and met astonishing bills. What more could they do while every word cost from 7½d. to 3s? The result was that isolation was more marked than it need be, and their life was not so full. The question had its Imperial aspect, and that alone was worth attention. Connected with this subject was the great one, little understood, he thought, of maintaining London as the news centre of the world. "I stood not long ago," Mr. Murdoch said, "in the syndicating room of a great New York daily. Many of you have seen it, its thirty desks, each with its private wire, leading to many parts of the world—several supplying Canadian newspapers with many columns each day. Their charges are paltry, often only $70 a week for three columns of delivered news daily."

CANADIAN MEMORIAL AT VIMY.

Impressive Unveiling Ceremony—Mr Meighen's Eloquent Tribute.

THE Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Meighen, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Major-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware and other representatives of the Imperial War Graves Commission, went to France last week-end to visit the graves of Canadian soldiers buried in the war cemeteries and to unveil the War Cross in the cemetery at Thelus, near Vimy. Col. Dick-Cunyngham and Col. H. T. Goodland, Deputy-Commissioner of the War Graves Commission, were also present.

Great stone crosses, bearing the Crusaders' sword, are being erected in a number of the smaller war cemeteries in France and Belgium as quickly as they can be manufactured, without waiting for the completion of the individual headstones, which will ultimately mark all the graves, and other details of construction, as in the case of the larger cemeteries. Several are now to be seen in and around the Vimy Ridge, consecrating the spots where groups of our soldiers lie buried. In many of the cemeteries in this area the Canadian graves are, as might be expected, in a great majority, and to future generations of the people of the Dominion these crosses may come to be regarded as the most sacred and inspiring of Empire symbols.

MR. MEIGHEN UNVEILING THE VIMY MEMORIAL CROSS.
Photograph: Dominion News Agency.

It seemed very fitting that the Canadian Prime Minister, the first of the statesmen of the Empire to make an official pilgrimage to the cemeteries in France, should unveil on Sunday morning one of these crosses near the scene of one of the great Canadian feats of arms.

The ceremony (says the *Daily Telegraph's* representative) was most impressive in its simplicity and in the expression which it afforded to local sympathy and the affection of the people of the neighbourhood for those who had fallen in the actual defence of their homes and farmsteads. For not only did the Prefect, the French General commanding the district, the Bishop of Arras, and all the local Mayors attend, but all the schoolchildren of the neighbourhood were present with bunches of flowers, which they afterwards laid at the foot of the cross or on the graves.

"Their Name Liveth for Evermore."

Mr. Meighen, who spoke first of all in English and afterwards in French, said :—

"The Great War is past: the war that tried through and through every quality and mystery of the human mind and the might of the human spirit; the war that closed, we hope for ever, the long, ghastly story of the arbitrament of men's differences by force. The last clash at [illegible] millions is over now. There can be heard only sporad[illegible] ucts, the moan of prostrate nations, the cries of the berea[illegible] and desolate, the struggling of exhausted peoples to [illegible] stand and move onward. We live among the ruins and echoes of Armageddon. Its shadow is receding slowly backward into history.

"At this time the proper occupation of the living [illegible] to honour our heroic dead; next, to repair the havoc, human and material, that surrounds us; and, lastly, to learn aright and apply with courage the lessons of the war. Here, in [illegible] heart of Europe, we meet to unveil a memorial to our [illegible]try's dead. In earth which has resounded to the drums and tramplings of many contests, they rest in the quiet of God[illegible] acre with the brave of all the world. At death they sheathed in their hearts the sword of devotion, and now, from [illegible] stricken fields, they hold aloft its cross of sacrifice, mutely beckoning those who would share their immortality. No words can add to their fame, nor so long as gratitude holds a place in men's hearts can our forgetfulness be suffered to detract from their renown. Just as the war dwarfed by its magnitude all contests of the past, so the wonder of human resources, the splendour of human heroism, reached a zenith never witnessed before.

"Ours we thought prosaic days, when the great causes of earlier times had lost their inspiration, leaving for attainment those things which demanded only the petty, passing inconveniences of the hour. And yet the nobility of manhood had but to hear again the summons of duty and honour to make response which shook the world. Danger to the treasury of common things—for common things are, when challenged, the most sacred of all—danger to the treasury of common things ever stirred our fathers to action, and it has not lost its appeal to their sons.

"France lives, and France is free; and Canada is better, because she did something worth while to help free France to live. In many hundreds of plots throughout these hills and valleys, all the way from Flanders to Picardy, lie 50,000 of our dead. Their resting-places have been dedicated to their memory for ever by the kindly, grateful heart of France, and will be tended and cared for by us in the measure of the love we bear them. Around and over all are being planted the maples of Canada, in the thought that her sons will rest the better under trees which they knew so well in life. Across the leagues of the Atlantic the heart-strings of our Canadian nation will reach through all time to these graves in France. We shall never let pass away the spirit bequeathed to us by those who fell. 'Their name liveth for evermore.'"

French Gratitude.

Eloquent tributes were paid, after Mr. Meighen's speech, by the French Prefect to the gallantry of the Canadian and British troops, and to the wonderful way in which they had so quickly organised an army that was capable of driving the Germans headlong from the Vimy Ridge. Few who were present will forget the very moving close to the ceremony, when a hush fell on all those in the cemetery as the notes of the "Last Post" were heard, sounded by a British bugler far away in the devastated area.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge.

In the battle of Vimy Ridge, the initial engagement in the Battles of Arras, 1917, the Canadians for the first time in the war employed their whole force. Up to that time they had operated in scattered units, but in the fierce fighting for Arras, which began on April 9, 1917, their entire force, consisting of four splendid Divisions, was in position facing the historic Vimy Ridge, with the 51st British Division on their right and the 4th British Division on their left. Their front covered a line from the southern end of the ridge to the Souchez River. By the impetuosity of their assault the Canadian Divisions overwhelmed three lines of German trenches, including the well-known position of La Folie Farm, cleared the summit of the ridge itself, and established a line far down on the eastern slope, going well beyond their objective. They sustained heavy casualties in the battle, but captured between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners.

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FRANCE'S GIFT TO CANADA.

War Services Appreciation.

The French delegation, headed by Marshal Fayolle and Admiral Charlieu, presented to the Canadian people a bust, "France Reconnaissante," by Rodin, from the people of France, in grateful appreciation of Canada's war effort. It was a brilliant ceremony, says a message from Ottawa, and Marshal Fayolle was warmly felicitous in referring to the valiant aid given by Canada. He noted with pleasure the appointment of his old comrade, Lord Byng, as Governor-General.

The gift was accepted by Mr. Doherty, Acting Premier, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, and their speeches emphasised the importance of the Anglo-French Alliance.

The bust was placed in position in the Hall of Fame in the Parliament buildings.

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VANCOUVER MAYOR'S VISIT.

Mr. R. H. Gale, the popular Mayor of Vancouver, who has been paying his first visit to the Mother Country, returned to Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Gale, by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* on Wednesday.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* before his departure, Mr. Gale expressed his warm appreciation of the great hospitality and kindness which he had received everywhere since his arrival, and also his admiration for what he had seen during a 2,000-mile motor tour of Scotland and England.

During his visit Mr. Gale was received by the Prince of Wales, and one day last week he was the guest at an influential gathering of City men, organised by Mr. John Davidson, managing director of the B.C. Electric Railway Company. Mr. Davidson presided, and those present included Mr. T. Blundell Brown, one of the directors of the company; Sir John Ferguson, of Lloyds Bank; Mr. C. Cambie, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; and representatives of a number of leading London banks and financial houses.

Mr. Gale speaks enthusiastically of conditions and prospects in Vancouver. The Province of British Columbia in general, and the city of Vancouver in particular, the Mayor regards as even better off than the rest of Canada, and he says the people are full of a proper spirit of optimism, which will carry them through splendidly. Financially, the city is in good shape. The population is steadily increasing, until now it is between 250,000 and 300,000. House building is brisk, though there is still leeway to make up; and important harbour developments are being carried out.

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Canadian aviation statistics for the year April, 1920, to April, 1921, show (says Reuter) that during the 12 months 53 licences were issued to private individuals and 78 to commercial pilots. The new machines brought into use numbered 111. The regular air lines for aeroplanes totalled 3,286 miles, and those for hydroplanes 2,325 miles. Thirty different companies carried out between them 18,671 flights, covering a total of 419,740 miles, while no less than 15,265 passengers were carried, and close upon three tons of freight.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Meighen on Its Widening Area of Influence.

At the invitation of the League of Nations Union, Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, and his fellow members of the Empire Conference, attended a dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on June 29. The chair was occupied by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, a former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith, both former Prime Ministers, were amongst the speakers, and Lord Robert Cecil, who was Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a very few years ago, and is now chairman of the League of Nations Union, also spoke. The Royal family had a representative in Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, with whom was the Earl of Athlone; the peerage and the House of Commons each had a large representative contingent; and to introduce the international feature were some six or eight foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. In all, there were between 600 and 700 guests. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were General Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng and Sir R. M. Kindersley.

The League and the British Empire.

The Chairman, in proposing "The League of Nations," said it was something new, and because it was new they believed it should succeed. The British Empire, too, was practically new. It represented to-day the disappearance of the old idea of central authority and subordination; it represented the new idea of voluntary co-operation based upon confidence and freedom and equal authority. So the League of Nations, though it was very different from the Empire, in its way represented the disappearance of something that was old and the embodiment of a new spirit. What had gone amongst nations was the idea of isolation, and, he hoped, the idea of something more than isolation—that of separate but passive alliance. Instead of that we had friendly inter-communication between nations. The nations did indeed maintain their independence, but the League of Nations was the embodiment of their recognition of the fact of interdependence. The League was not perfect. They believed it would be greatly improved, and that it would grow and develop beyond, perhaps, what anybody could foresee. But in order that it might do so the urgent need was that we should all give it in its present state the strongest and most whole-hearted support.

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, said there was no reason to despair of the League of Nations. There was no lessening of confidence in the League of Canada. They believed it was bound to continue. It would probably alter its constitution as the years went on, and widen its area of usefulness.

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OBITUARY.

At Amherst, U.S.—Mr. John Thomas Smith (86), believed to be the oldest legal practitioner in Canada.

At Rothesay, N.B.—Dr. Daniel A. Pugsley, a well-known practitioner in St. John for many years, and brother of his Honour William Pugsley.

At Montreal.—Mrs. Matthew Dineen (84), one of the Irish immigrants of 1847; Mr. Augustus Converse (76), son of the late Mr. John A. Converse, founder of the cordage business in Canada.

At Toronto.—Dr. William Giles (61), a practitioner at Haliburton for many years. At Hamilton.—Mrs. Witton (82), wife of Mr. Henry B. Witton, ex-M.P. for Hamilton. At Kingston.—Mr. J. W. Crothers, head of the Kingston biscuit manufactory, and brother of the Hon. T. W. Crothers, former Minister of Labour. At Cornwall. — Mr. Alexander McNaughton (99), formerly public school inspector for Stormont County.

At Regina.—Standing Buffalo (75), Chief of the Indian band on the Sioux reserve at Fort Qu'Appelle.

At Victoria.—Mr. James McBraire Smith (83), formerly Deputy Minister of Finance in the Provincial Government.

At New York.—Mr. James Hardwell, chief traffic officer of the Canadian Railway Commission.

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ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Fifty-six cadets, the largest graduating class in its history, were included in this year's graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Last year's class totalled thirty-three.

B.S.M. H. A. Mackenzie, of Toronto, was the winner of the sword of honour and the Governor-General's silver medal. The Governor-General's gold medal was won by Mr. G. K. Crowe, of Guelph, and the Governor-General's bronze medal went to Mr. H. W. Vrooman, of Walkerville.

* *

Mr. Gardiner, the Farmers' candidate, defeated Col. Spencer, the Government nominee, by between 4,000 and 5,000 votes in the Federal constituency of Medicine Hat. The seat was rendered vacant by the death of the Rt. Hon. A. L. Sifton.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

General Lord Byng of Vimy was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, when the King invested him with the Insignia of G.C.M.G. Lord and Lady Byng subsequently had the honour of being invited to luncheon with their Majesties.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen were present at the State Banquet given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday night in honour of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

* *

The Prime Minister and the members of the Canadian Government at present in London, together with the High Commissioners and their wives, attended the State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

* *

The following were invited to luncheon with the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on June 29: Lady Maud Mackintosh, Lady Rachel Cavendish, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, and Lt.-Col. Leopold Amery, M.P., and Mrs. Amery.

* *

The Governor-General Designate of Canada and Lady Byng of Vimy on June 28 entertained at dinner, at 17, Belgrave Square, the Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Meighen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Titchfield, Earl and Countess Bathurst, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Dowager Countess of Minto, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lord Loch, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lord Stamfordham and the Hon. Margaret Bigge, the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Moreton, General the Hon. Sir Herbert and the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Sir George and Lady McL. Brown, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Horne, Miss Dorothy Yorke, Miss Rachel Walpole, Mrs. John Hope, Mr. Pandeli Ralli, Mr. Robert Donald, Capt. P. K. Hodgson, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Edward Greene, and Mr. J. A. R. Marriott.

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The reception in celebration of Dominion Day given by the High Commissioner and Lady Perley at the Ritz Hotel was a great success. Nearly every prominent Canadian visitor and resident in England was included among the 800 guests, in receiving whom Lady Perley was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Meighen. The Governor-General Designate and Lady Byng and the U.S. Ambassador were noticeable figures, and ex-Governors-General were represented in the person of the Marquis of Aberdeen. Lady Perley has so far recovered from her recent illness that she stood to receive the guests for over an hour, but she has been unable to accompany the High Commissioner to several of the Empire functions held recently.

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Noticeable among those present from Canada were the Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, Sir Charles Davidson, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Sir Louis Davies, and Lady Drummond.

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week were the Hon C. C. and Mrs. and the Masters C. and J. Ballantyne, Mr. Justice Bernier and Mr Bernier, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie and Miss and Master Currie, Sir Charles Davidson, Sir Louis Davies, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. Charles and Miss Helen Guthrie, Lord and Lady Hartington, Mr. C. M. Holt, K.C., Hon. John H. and Miss Kelly, Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., Col. H. J. Mackie, M.P., and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Morgan, Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Mr. A. W. Rinfret, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southam, Sir Campbell and Mrs. Ernest Stuart.

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., M.P., Minister of Militia.

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Those who accepted invitations to the League of Nations dinner last week included the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, Viscount Burnham, General Lord Byng and Lady Byng, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir R. M. Kindersley, and Sir A. W. Smithers.

* *

Sir Louis H. Davies, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa, is now in London. He is to represent Canada on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

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Mr. C. Lanctot, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General of Quebec, has arrived at the Savoy Hotel to represent the Province in impending cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook has been gazetted hon. Colonel of the Northumberland (New Brunswick) Regt. (132nd Bn., C.E.F.).

* *

The King of the Belgians has conferred upon Mr. John Bassett, vice-president of the *Gazette* Printing Co., Ltd., Montreal, the National Relief Medal of the 1st Class in recognition of his many services to Belgium during the years 1914-1918.

Lady (Blair) Gordon and Miss Gordon have left London for Canada.

* *

The Hon. Athanase and Mrs. David, Montreal, are at the Waldorf Hotel.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wilgress have arrived in London from the Far East.

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The Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, of Montreal, is staying at Whitehall Court.

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Mr. A. E. Dyment, the new President of the Canadian General Electric Co., is at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart was present at the American Independence Day Dinner in London on Monday.

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Dr. E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, and Mrs. Newcombe are staying at Hyde Park Hotel.

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Sir R. A. Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dublin University last Saturday.

* *

Mrs. F. C. Salter, who was taken ill some ten days ago, and has been in a nursing home in Folkestone, is now well on the way to recovery.

* *

Mr. G. E. O'Brien, Toronto, general manager and treasurer of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, is at the Piccadilly Hotel.

* *

Among recent arrivals at Aix-les-Bains have been Lady Eaton, of Toronto; Miss Muriel Dunsmuir, of Victoria; and Mrs. Frank Jarvis, of Montreal.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who have returned to London from Canada, are again occupying Sir Ian Hamilton's house, 1, Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.

* *

Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones, O.B.E., T.D., has resigned his commission in the Territorial Force Reserve. He retains the rank of Colonel, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

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The Hon. Dr. Thornton, Manitoba's Minister of Education, is expected to arrive in this country with the party of teachers who are coming over under the auspices of the Oversea Education League.

* *

Mr. J. W. Lowther and Mrs. and Miss Lowther arrived on June 29 by the *Empress of France* from Canada. Mr. Lowther will go to Geneva on July 27 to preside over the International Committee on the Laws of Emigration.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart were among those present at a reception given by Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield last week to meet the deputation of American engineers now in London.

* *

Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, who is now in England, is to succeed Mr. Thomas Mulvey as King's Printer on account of the Government Printing Bureau having been transferred from the Jurisdiction of the State Department to the Department of Labour.

* *

The Cunard liner *Carmania*, which left Liverpool on June 29, had among her passengers two Egyptian Princes—Prince Haidar Fazil and Prince Youssof Karnal—both of whom will disembark at the Canadian port and proceed inland for a tour of the country, including the Rockies.

In addition to the delegates themselves, those present at the Government luncheon on Monday to the representatives of the Imperial Universities included Mr. Meighen, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir George Perley, and Sir George Parkin.

* *

Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, gave an address on "Old Wine in New Bottles" at the Universities' conference at Oxford on Tuesday.

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Amongst the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden at Heatherden Hall last week-end were Viscount Birkenhead (Lord Chancellor of England), Rt. Hon. Sir William Bull, M.P., and Lady Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir Plunkett Barton, Bt., Viscount and Viscountess Dunsford, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Bt. (principal agent of the Unionist Party), Mrs. Collyer-Ferguson, Miss Mona Dunn, Miss Lilian Coles, Mr. John Dennis, M.P., Mr. George Terrell, M.P., Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., Mr. F. H. Markey, K.C., and Sir William and Lady Savory.

HEATHERDEN HALL, BUCKS, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF COL. W. GRANT MORDEN, M.P.

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Mr. Thomas Seccombe, a well-known litterateur, has been appointed Professor of English Literature in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. A graduate of Oxford, he was assistant editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," and was for some time Professor in English at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

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Arrivals by the C.P. liner *Victorian* were Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Montreal; Rev. Dr. George Duncan and Mrs. Duncan, Montreal; Mrs. Temple Hadrill, Montreal; Dr. A. S. McKenzie, Halifax; Mr. H. Woods and Mrs. M. Woods, Toronto.

* *

Amongst the outgoing passengers per s.s. *Digby*, sailing for St. John's, Newfoundland yesterday (Friday) were Mr. Noel Harris, son of the Governor of Newfoundland; the Hon. Thelma Kitson, daughter of Lord Airedale; Mrs. John Browning, C.B.E.; Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Murcell.

* *

Capt. W. Dixon Hopcraft, C.P.R., R.D., R.N.R., commander of the *Empress of Japan*, will take over the command of the *Empress of Russia* next voyage, succeeding Capt. S. Robinson, R.N.R., who is being transferred to the *Empress of Canada*, now completing on the Clyde Capt. Lovegrove, D.S.O., R.N.R., chief officer of the *Empress of Russia*, will assume command of the *Empress of Japan* at Yokohama.

* *

Mr. A. J. Harvey, a prominent citizen of St. John's, Newfoundland, has arrived in London.

* *

The *Times* announces that Mr. William C. Noxon, late of the Canadian Trade Commission in London, has been appointed Agent-General for Ontario in London, in succession to Dr. G. C. Creelman, resigned. No notification of the appointment had been received by the Ontario office in London up to the time of our going to press on Wednesday.

The many friends of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., will be glad to know that he was sufficiently recovered from the shock of his serious motor accident in Belgium last week to return to London on Tuesday with the members of the British International Association of Journalists, of which he is President.

ANOTHER VIEW OF HEATHERDEN HALL, TAKEN FROM THE LAKE.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Napier-Clavering, Tennal Grange, Harborne, Birmingham, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Sir Squire Sprigge, Stoke Green, Slough, and of the late M. A. Beatrice, daughter of the late Sir Charles Moss, and Lady Moss, Lonsdale Road, Toronto. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Somerville, Brockville, Ont., on June 15, their younger daughter, Eleanor Isabel, was married to Mr. George N. Bertram, son of Mr. J. H. Bertram, of Toronto.

* *

The marriage of Phyllis Maude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rose, Brighton, England, to Capt. Edgar Hugh Matheson, M.C., younger son of the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and Mrs. S. P. Matheson, took place in St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, last month, the officiating clergy being Archbishop Matheson, Archbishop Fortin, and Canon Heeney.

The marriage took place last month at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, Calgary, of Col. Evans Greenwood Davis, C.M.G., M.D., F.A.C.S., son of the late Very Rev. Evan Davis, D.D., Dean of Huron, London, to Bernice Owen, daughter of Mr. Alfred Thomas Davis, M.L.A., of Calgary.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Eton *v.* Harrow, at Lord's

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association Dinner, at the Café Royal, Regent St. Tickets from Hon. Sec., Mr. F. A. C. Redden, 17, Victoria St., S.W. Price 12s. 6d.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Agricultural Show at York commences.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Prince of Wales presides at festival dinner of the Royal Society of St. George. Apply for tickets to the Hon. Sec., 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

Agricultural Shows at Brighton and Lincoln.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

West of England Horse Show at Taunton.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

The Prime Minister of Canada receives the Freedom of the City of London.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

The King holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Goodwood Races commence.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Canada Club dinner to the Governor-General-designate, Lord Byng of Vimy. Hon. Sec., Mr. A. L. Nunns, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.

DOMINION DAY, 1921.

CANADA AND CANADIANS EULOGISED AT A GREAT BANQUET IN LONDON.

DOMINION DAY, 1921, was celebrated in London on July 1 by the holding of a great banquet in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2 These annual celebrations are very popular among Canadians resident in London and their friends, but this year owing no doubt to the Empire Conference now being held in London, there were assembled a greater number of distinguished people than is usually the case.

The maple leaf was conspicuous as a table decoration, while Empire flags plentifully embellished the walls. An excellent programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Crudge, lent charm and distinction to the banquet, the rendering of national songs—"Vive la Canadienne" and "The Maple Leaf"—being a specially attractive feature.

Mr. W. L. Griffith was the Hon. Secretary.

The following menu speaks for itself:-

VINS.

Amontillado.

WHITE WINE.
Chablis Village 1915.

CLARET.
Chateau Branaire
Ducru 1907.

CHAMPAGNE.
George Goulet
Extra Dry 1911.
Duminy
Extra Dry 1914.

PORT.
Graham's Old Vintage.

BRANDY AND
LIQUEURS.

CIGARS AND
CIGARETTES.

MENU.

Cantaloup Rafraichi.
Hors d'Œuvre de Choix.

Tortue Claire au Madere.

Truite Saumonee Parisienne.

Ris de Veau au Petits Pois Nouveau.

Selle d'Agneau Bouquetiere,
Haricots Verts. Pommes à la Menthe.

Supreme de Volaille Connaught.
Salade Favourite

Fraises Frappées au Curaçao.
Biscuit Carmen.
Petit Fours.

Mocha.

At the Chairman's Table.

The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada, presided, and gathered round him at the head table, which had a horse-shoe formation, were the following:—

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; the Rt. Hon. Marquess of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.; the Japanese Ambassador; the Acting High Commissioner for Australia; the High Commissioner for South Africa; H. H. the Maharao of Kutch, G.C.S.I.; the Honourable Srinivasa-Sastri; the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham; the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell; Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E.; the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada; the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, Canada; the Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, Canada; the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada; the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Davies, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ca General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; the Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Province of Quebec; the Hon. A. David, Provincial Secretary Province of Quebec; Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia; Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia; Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E.; Mr. R. H. Gale, Mayor of Vancouver; Colonel Donald Armour, C.M.G.; Mr. Charles Cambie; Mr. George C. Cassels; Mr. L. C. Christie; Col. J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O.; Commander Sir Thomas Fisher, K.B.E.; Sir Warren Fisher, K.C.B.; Major-General Garnet Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.; Mr. Stephen Jones; Mr. Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.; Mr. E. R. Peacock; Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart.; Mr. T. Hewitt Skinner, and Mr. John Wilson.

At tables picturesquely arranged around the central horseshoe table were the other guests, whose names appear on page 48.

The Speeches.

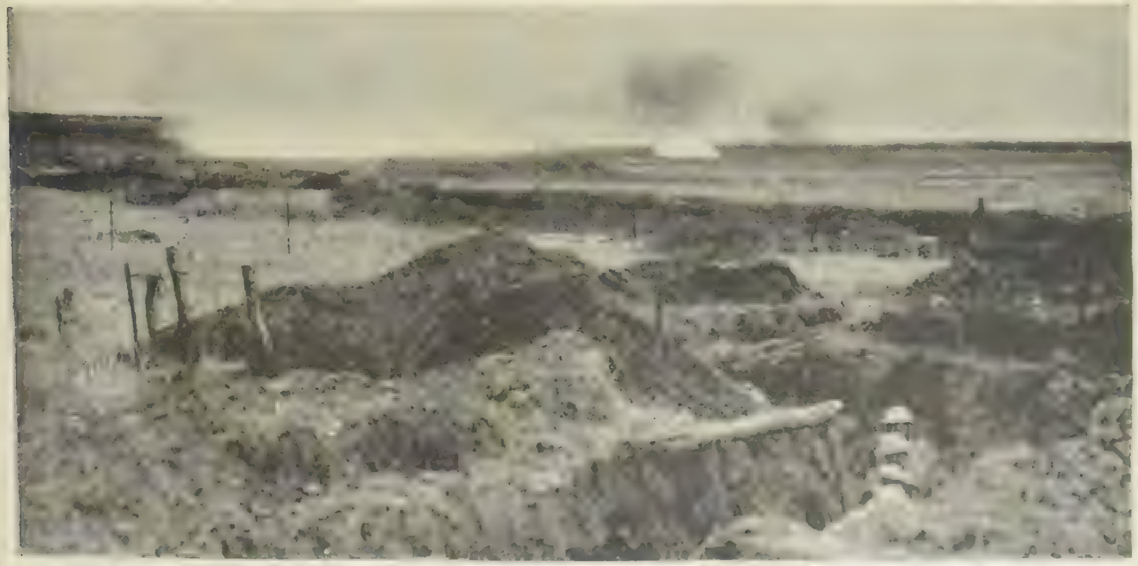
The Chairman proposed "The Health of the King," and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught responded.

The Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, in an eloquent speech, submitted "The Health of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the other Members of the Royal Family." He said that immediately the Prince of Wales reached Quebec during his tour, he was given a French name which indicated the real sentiment held towards him by everyone in the Province—"Le Prince Charmant." In Quebec, also, they had found a way which was not always open to the minorities of other nations; they had translated into a language to which they were attached by every fibre of their being, "God Save the King"; they sang it in French. In Quebec they felt that they could help England by preserving in Canada something of their French ideals, and by trying to ally in their mentality, love of the land, respect for the flag, admiration for British institutions, and a profound respect for the Royal Family.

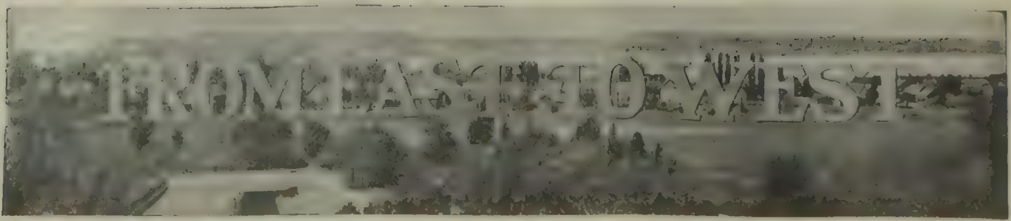
The Duke's Happy Recollections.

The Duke of Connaught, who, on rising to respond, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, thanked M. David most warmly in the name of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales for the kind manner in which he had referred to them, and for the intensely loyal expressions he had used. His Royal Highness said it was a source of the deepest pleasure to him to find himself once more amongst so many Canadians, many of whose faces were well known to him. He would never forget the five years—two of them very anxious ones—during which he had the honour of being their Governor-

(*Continued on page* 47.)



"THE SPLENDID SERVICES OF THE CANADIAN CORPS": SHELLS BURSTING ON THE GERMAN TRENCHES ON VIMY RIDGE (*see page* 37)



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Practically the last official act of the Duke of Devonshire in Ottawa was to sign the Order-in-Council which will result in a dry Ontario on July 18.

——It is expected that, as a result of the reorganisation of the Post Office and Customs Departments, between 800 and 900 civil servants will be released, and an approximate saving made in each Department of $1,000,000. Practically all employees in both Departments who are over 65 years of age are being retired. All those leaving are entitled to either superannuation or a large gratuity. The Post Office Department has a staff of about 9,000, without counting rural postmasters, while the Customs Department consists of about 4,000.

According to the report of the Civil Service Commission, 29,084 returned soldiers had been given appointments up to December 31 last, of which 8,448 were permanent. Two positions paid salaries of $6,000, four of $4,000, and 13 of $3,000 or better. Hundreds of returned men are getting salaries in excess of $1,800 per year.

——On his retirement from the Directorship of the Canadian Naval Service, Admiral Sir Charles E. Kingsmill was presented with a handsome silver flagon and tray, suitably engraved, by the officers of his Majesty's Canadian Navy serving in Canadian and Imperial ships, and by senior civil servants of the Department at headquarters, the Royal Naval College, and the dockyards. The flagon is a replica of one taken from one of the captured ships of the Spanish Armada. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Affairs, made the presentation.

TORONTO.—Following the recent referendum on the liquor question, no further importation of alcoholic liquors will be allowed into the Province after July 17.

At a meeting of the executive of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire here the resignations of Mrs. Gooderham and Mrs. Bruce from the executive were accepted with regret. Mrs. W. J. Boyd (Winnipeg) and Mrs. W. E. Hodgins (Ottawa) were elected to take their place.

The Rev. Peter Bryce, a well-known Methodist minister of this city, has been appointed by the Social Service Council of Ontario Director of Child Welfare for the Province. He will attend conferences on child welfare in London and Brussels, Belgium, before assuming his duties.

KINGSTON.—With the award of a contract for $94,884 to the Dickie Construction Co., Toronto, for the erection of a service building, the General Hospital Board of Governors start on the expenditure of $1,000,000 to make the Kingston Hospital a more efficient department of Queen's Medical College.

——June 6 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, and a number of prominent members of the Liberal-Conservative Party went to Cataraqui Cemetery and placed a wreath on the grave of the late chieftain. Among those who attended the ceremonies were Brig.-Gen. Ross, Mr. W. F. Nickle, Mr. W. R. Givens, Mayor Hugh C. Nickle, and Mr. H. W. Newman.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Julian C. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal, was appointed president of the Canadian Electrical Association at the convention here. Messrs. P. T. Davies, Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal; A. P. Doddridge, Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Quebec City, and L. W. Pratt, Hamilton Cataract Light and Traction Co., Hamilton, Ont., were appointed vice-presidents; and Mr. Eugene Vinet, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Power Building, Montreal, secretary-treasurer.

The Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C., Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, has been elected Batonnier-General of the Bar of the Province.

MONTREAL.—The submarine N3, of the United States Navy, arrived here on her way to the Great Lakes.

——Rev. Abbé Pierre Hebert, for many years professor of Laval University, has been chosen as rector of Laval University, replacing Mgr. Francois Pelletier, who will be appointed director of the Superior Normal School of the Province.

At the closing session of the Canadian Association of Wholesale Grocers' Convention here the following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Mr. Hugh Blain; president, Mr. Armand Chaput; vice-presidents, Mr. A. H. Pafford, Mr. A. P. Paterson, Mr. L. T. Mewburn; treasurer, Mr. T. H. Kinnear; secretary, Mr. A. C. Pyke.

——According to an official report by the Provincial Statistical Bureau the population of the Province has reached 2,550,000, compared with 2,002,232 at the last Federal census and 2,286,500 in 1919 when a municipal census was held. In the course of 1920, 83,466 births have been registered, 21,211 marriages, a decrease of 379 compared with the year 1919. Deaths reached 46,264.

——Representatives from leading asbestos companies waited on the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Premier, the delegation being composed of Messrs. W. G. Ross, Montreal, vice-president of Asbestos Mining Operators of Quebec; J. B. Waddell, of Montreal, vice-president, Consolidated Asbestos Co., Ltd.; D. H. Pennington, of Quebec, proprietor Pennington Asbestos Co. A strong plea was presented in favour of revoking the 5 per cent. royalty on the asbestos output of the Province of Quebec.

LENNOXVILLE.—On June 17 Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (the Lieut.-Governor), Col. Blaylock, C.B.E., and the Rev. Canon Gould, M.D., C.M., received from the University of Bishops College the degree of D.C.L.

THREE RIVERS.—The $600,000 hotel here for tourists will be constructed on Notre Dame Street, with a view on the river.

——The population shows a decrease of over 2,000, caused by the departure of a great number of workers.

GRAND' MERE.—Members of the technical section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association were the guests of the Laurentide Co. here on June 17 and inspected the company's plant, and later visited the paper mill at Shawinigan Falls.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada here the following officers were appointed: Hon. President, Mr. E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific Railway; President, Commodore Æmilius Jarvis (Toronto); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Charles F. Gray (Winnipeg), T. B. Macaulay (Montreal), and John Arnoldi (Toronto). The next annual meeting will be held in Winnipeg in May, 1922.

——Plans are completed for a 10-storey fire-proof modern structure as a Masonic Temple and general office building, to be erected on the corner of Barrington and Salter Streets.

LUNENBURG.—One hundred and sixty-eight years ago Captains Roush and Cobb brought the first European settlers here. During the war 37 young men laid down their lives from this town alone. A monument was unveiled on June 7 commemorating their services.

YARMOUTH.—Shipments of lobsters to the Boston and New York markets for the season just closed exceed by many thousands of packages those of 1919 and 1920. For those years there were 15,516 and 14,713 respectively, as against 21,625 packages for 1921.

DIGBY.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of the Province, held here, elected as Grand Master Mr. J. M. Lawson (Yarmouth); D.G.M., Mr. J. R. Murray (New Glasgow); S.G.W., Rev. Wm. Driffield (Digby); J.G.W., Mr. J. M. Anderson (Lunenburg); Grand Secretary, Mr. James C. Jones (Halifax).

WOLFVILLE.—On June 8 this town remembered its 29 hero sons who sleep on the fields of France and Flanders, a bronze tablet being unveiled by the Rev. G. W. Miller.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The Hon. Arthur R. Slipp, K.C., of Fredericton, has been appointed Junior Judge of the counties of York, Sunbury, and Queens.

ST. JOHN.—At the thirty-third annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Association here Mr. George O. Spencer, of Moncton, was elected President, and Mr. W. R. Rodd, of Moncton, Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. J. D. Stewart, K.C., has been chosen as the leader of the Conservative Opposition of the Prince Edward Island Legislature in succession to the Hon. A. E. Arsenault.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Building permits issued here during May totalled $1,004,800, as compared with $838,150 in April and $531,400 in May, 1920, and for the five months of 1921 $2,257,250, compared with $4,199,000 in 1920.

——The Masonic Grand Lodge of the Province of Manitoba at its annual communication here elected as Grand Master Mr. G. N. Jackson, Winnipeg, and Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Baird, Winnipeg. Other officers elected were as follows: G.S.W., Mr. W. J. Major, Winnipeg; G.J.W., Mr. James S. McEwing, Treherne; G.S., Mr. James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.

——A life-size bronze statue of Jon Sigurdson, the Icelandic patriot and statesman, was unveiled June 17 in front of the new Parliament Buildings. A statue of Jacques Etienne Cartier will also be placed there soon. That of Queen Victoria, which has stood for many years in front of the old Parliament Buildings, will be removed to a prominent position on the approach of the new capitol.

——Five new schools will be opened this fall, according to Mr. W. J. Bulman, chairman of the Winnipeg School Board. The shortage of teachers in Manitoba is emphasised by the fact that there are forty vacancies to fill in the teaching staff of the city schools at the present time.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Saskatchewan doubled its dairy production during the past year. The total output to May 1, 1921, was 671,174 lb., in comparison with 320,268 lb. for the same period in 1920.

——Coal, which sold for $13.65 a ton here in May, is now $12, and will be $12.50 for July, and $13 a ton for August.

——The old colony, Swift Current, Mennonite reserve, containing 107,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in Saskatchewan, has been sold to Florida capitalists for $4,800,000. By the terms of the agreement, transfers have been deposited with the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Co., of Regina, trustees of the Mennonites. This means that about 75 per cent. of the Mennonites in the Swift Current district will leave shortly to settle on a large tract of land in Florida. The purchasers intend to start at once to bring in American farmers.

SASKATOON.—The last sale of the season conducted by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association here was highly successful. Shorthorn bulls were in good demand for sale at an average price of $215 per head. The top price of the sale was obtained for Shenley Lad, a dark roan, sired by the well-known bull, Shenley Amine, contributed by Mr. W. A. Paul, Govan, Sask.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Presbyterianism in Alberta is showing steady progress in new churches and manses, in wiping off debts and making many improvements. Knox Church, Medicine Hat, has a new edifice; Redcliff has built the foundation of a new church; while the Cardston Presbyterian Church, in the Mormon country, is a direct fruit of the Peace Thank-offering.

——The citizens here approved three out of four money by-laws, one of $275,000 for additional power plant equipment, $167,000 for telephone, and $68,000 for sidewalks. The boulevard measure was defeated.

——The Imperial Oil Co.'s drilling crew for the season's operations at Fort Norman left the city on June 16, going by way of Peace River. Headquarters for this season's work will be on Bear Island, opposite the site of the present well.

CALGARY.—Officers of the newly-combined organisation of Canadian storage, cold storage, and transfer men were elected as follows at the closing session of the convention here:—President, Mr. Fred Crone, Vancouver; vice-presidents, Messrs. R. J. O'Neill, Calgary, and W. G. Shantz, Winnipeg; secretary, Mr. E. A. Quigley, Vancouver. The next convention will be held in June next year at Edmonton.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford was re-elected president of the National Council of Women by acclamation at the final session of the Council here, and the following national vice-presidents: Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Lady Gibson, Hamilton; Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa; Hon. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver; Lady Taylor, Winnipeg; Dr. Ritchie England, Montreal; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton.

BANFF.—Mr. J. Watson Younge, of Camrose, was elected Grand Master of the Alberta Grand Lodge of Masons at Banff; D.G.M., Mr. Fred S. Selwood; S.G.W., Mr. George Murray, of Purple Springs; J.G.W., Mr. Horace Reid, of Edmonton; Grand Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, of Calgary; Grand Secretary, Mr. S. Y. Taylor, of Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Varieties of Scotch whisky are not detailed in the price list under the Government Control now effective in British Columbia. All brands are included in a list under a general price of $4 to $5 for a reputed quart bottle, the Attorney-General announces. The price of imperial quarts will be $6.50 to $7.50 a bottle, according to brand.

——The Chamber of Commerce of this city is collecting the names of the men from British Columbia who gave their lives in the Great War, to be used in connection with the plan for laying out an Empire Avenue as a war memorial.

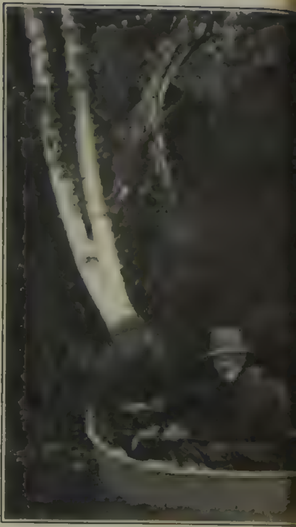
The general land tax rate will be 29 mills on the dollar in Victoria this year, being 3 mills higher than last year's rate.

——British Columbia will use aeroplanes to fight forest fires this year. Up to $20,000 has been set aside for this work.

VANCOUVER.—The Attorney-General, the Hon. J. W. De B. Farris, speaking of the Federal tax on liquor imported into British Columbia, stated that there would shortly be a test case tried to decide the position of the Province. A case of liquor would be imported by the Board upon which no duty would be paid. Prosecution would follow, and the Courts would determine where the Province stood. "Then," added the Attorney-General, "I think we shall be able to announce a reduction in the price of whisky to the people of the Province."

——Mr. V. C. French, publisher of the *Times*, Wetaskiwin, Alta., was chosen president of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association for the ensuing year; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. R. Brennan, *Journal*, Summerside, P.E.I., and Edward Fortin, *l'Eclaireur*, Beauceville, Quebec.

A Holiday in the Wilds of Eastern Canada:

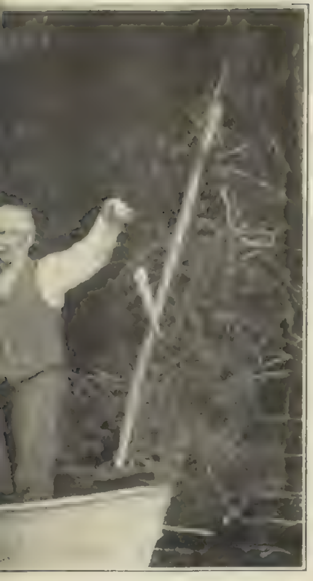


THE GUIDE NETS THE FISH, AND THE ANGLER LIGHTS HIS PIPE.

A BITE OF LUNCH

WITH ROD AND CANOE.

Photographs by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway and th
"Canadian Illustrated Monthly



LANDING A BIG FELLOW.

SCENERY AND SPORT.

CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Duke of Westminster and Lord Ernle give Evidence.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle last week, the Duke of Westminster said:—"For twenty-two years I have been a breeder of pedigree cattle, and I own a herd of 250 or 300 dairy Shorthorns, and I do not anticipate any danger whatever from the admission of Canadian cattle into this country. It is unthinkable that we should grudge Canada a trade which will bring prosperity to herself and benefit to the Mother Country.

"I want to see the embargo removed, also, because in April, 1912, the Minister of Agriculture said: 'The Ministry has publicly endorsed the clean bill of health to which Canadian cattle are entitled'; and, as a breeder of pedigree cattle, I expect Canada to buy more pedigree stock from England if she is allowed to increase her trade in cattle by exporting to this country, and the small British farmer will be further stimulated to breed pedigree stock."

Asked if he thought it necessary to have quarantine for Canadian cattle which are free from disease, when cattle from Ireland, where there is foot-and-mouth disease, are not subject to quarantine, the Duke said:—

"I certainly do not think quarantine is necessary for Canadian cattle. It might, however, make people easier in their minds if there were a short quarantine."

A Story of the War.

Lord Ernle—formerly Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture—gave specially important evidence in the light of his earlier statements on the subject made when the Imperial War Conference discussed the subject in 1917. He was then reported to have said:—

"As far as I personally am concerned, and so far as the English Board of Agriculture is concerned—after the war is over, of course, because it is not an economical mode of bringing meat to this country during the war to bring live animals—we should, I consider, be wise to remove the embargo."

Later, in the same statement, Lord Ernle said:—"The supply of Irish store cattle is likely to diminish, and in that case the fact that we can turn to Canada for store cattle will be of great advantage to us, and I can assure you that, so far as the English Board of Agriculture is concerned, we are in favour of the removal of the embargo."

Lord Ernle's New Explanation.

Lord Ernle last week commented on these statements of 1917, and offered a totally new explanation of the action then taken. He said:—

"I did not set myself out to delude the Canadian Government, but I was speaking under exceptional circumstances, and, so far as I am blamed for it, I regret it.

"I was speaking at the moment when the submarine warfare was most active and successful. There was the possibility and probability that we should have to rely on our home resources not only for civilian, but for Army beef.

"If the war lasted for two years we could, with a strict system of rationing, last out. But our herds would then have been cut to the bone—beyond their ordinary powers of recuperation.

"I, therefore, anticipated that I might within the next three months have to ask Parliament for legislation enabling us to contract with the Canadian Government for a supply of store cattle for a limited period of years.

"None of the conditions that seemed likely in April, 1917, eventuated. Arable acreage had not increased to the extent anticipated, and there had been no marked diminution in the supply of Irish cattle, and the country emerged from the war with its herds practically intact.

"Therefore the question of maintaining or abandoning the existing prohibition of Canadian stores can be considered on its merits.

"If any substantial and clear advantage to the community could arise from the admission of Canadian stores, I should personally be willing to face whatever risk remained after taking all possible precautions."

Asked if he could say why it is reasonable to allow unrestricted imports from Ireland, where there is disease, and to exclude Canadian cattle, which are free from it, his Lordship said:—

"If you ask me personally, and not officially, I would rather have cattle from Canada, but total exclusion would be safest."

On Monday, Lord Chaplin read a memorandum against the removal of the embargo. After evidence had been given in favour of its removal by Mr. T. McLellan, of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, counsel addressed the Commission, which will now consider its report.

* *

Lts. Boldt and Dittmar, of the submarine U86, are to be tried at Leipzig on July 12 for firing at boats containing the survivors of the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*. The commander, Helmut Palzig, has disappeared. The purser of the hospital ship, who is unable to proceed to Germany, gave evidence at Bow Street on Monday.

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Dominion Day Dinner (*continued from page 41*).

General. They all knew his deep attachment to Canada as a nation, as a Dominion, and as a loyal part of the great British Empire. He was happy to think that nearly every member, every male member, of his family had had the great advantage and pleasure of visiting Canada, and one and all had retained the happiest recollections of the Dominion. It was a great pleasure to welcome the Prime Minister of Canada, who was here on a very important duty, and they hoped very much that when he returned he would be satisfied with the result of the Conference, of which he was so valuable a member.

Canada's Great Future.

As a soldier, said his Royal Highness, he could never forget the splendid services of the Canadian Corps, which would live in the memory not only of Canada, but of the whole British Empire. After his return from the Dominion he frequently had the pleasure of seeing the Canadian forces in France, and was always filled with pride at their splendid appearance His old friend and brother soldier, Sir Arthur Currie, whom he was pleased to see present, would be welcomed by every soldier with whom he served during the war. "My first active service was seen in Canada," he continued. "It was many years ago, at the time when Canada was invaded by the Fenians in 1870. Those were thrilling days. We did not know how severe an attack we might not have on the frontiers, and I always look back with pride on the fact that I was thus able to serve Canada in a small way with my battalion, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

"It is always interesting," his Royal Highness continued, "to look back on what has taken place. I hope and believe——I have always felt so—that Canada has a great future before it. It has a magnificent country, it has a splendid population—but not too much, and I am sure that Canadians would sooner see it more numerous. Let me assure you that the more Englishmen see of Canadians—and, I hope, the more Canadians see of Englishmen—the more sympathy they feel for one another. The constant visits between our two countries are the very best means of knowing what each requires. I hope that these visits will go on increasing in number, and that we shall be even closer linked in the future than we have been in the past. I thank you one and all for the very warm manner you received me just now. It touched me most deeply, and I can assure you that as long as I live it will be my greatest pleasure to do anything I can to help Canada in every possible way."

"Singleness of Purpose and Clearness of Vision."

The Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, M.P. (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), referred in sympathetic terms to the cause of the absence of Mr. Winston Churchill, in whose place he proposed "The Dominion of Canada." Observing that he doubted whether many of us fully appreciated the significance of the Empire Conference, he said he wondered whether we were not "too close to the canvas" to understand completely all that it meant. The only two remedies by way of panacea for the economic paralysis which had fallen upon the world were, firstly, courageous work, and, secondly, that breadth of vision which enabled one to look from the present to a brighter future. It was thus the Canadians had built, both in the matter of railways and of buildings; their eyes were constantly on what Canada would be rather than upon what Canada was. For centuries, until a few years ago, Europe was the centre of world gravity. If those were right who asserted that that centre of gravity had shifted to the Pacific, Canada in the future was likely to occupy a very responsible position; but, whatever the future of Canada and this country, he was certain that by blood, by race, by sentiment, by tradition, by common loyalty to our Royal House, they were inextricably mingled and married to one another. For that reason it was necessary to develop and extend the co-operation between all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and more particularly between the parts of the British Empire represented at that gathering. It was not mere chance that had made the history of Britain, and so long as the representatives of the Dominions came to us endowed with singleness of purpose and clearness of vision there was a guarantee of the great future of the British Commonwealth.

Canada's Good Will Towards India.

Mr. A. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, responding, said whenever Great Britain was represented at any conference in Canada by the Duke of Connaught, they felt that they were with one they knew and could trust. All Canadians treated his Royal Highness with affection. It was a pleasure to see present the Maharao of Kutch, who represented India, the largest in point of accommodation of any part of this great Commonwealth, which was still in the development stage of that self-government which had made the Dominions what they were. He spoke the sentiment of all Canadians when he said their devout hope was that India would travel fast and surely—and surely rather than fast—upon the path of self-government, and continue to be as dignified a member of the family of the British Commonwealth in the future as he had been in the past. He could testify from the experience of Canada that India would not in her march to complete self-government be hampered by the Motherland.

Mr. Meighen on the Burden of Responsibility.

The Duke of Connaught had said that the coming together of Canadian and Englishmen had a tendency to increase their sympathy with one another. He agreed. The tendency amongst all men was to magnify their own difficulties and think that the path of others was comparatively easy, but they got over that when they came very close together, and each discovered what burdens the other had. Personally, he had never felt such a heavy load of responsibility as he did now. He realised at this juncture of human affairs, under the economic paralysis that followed the war, and in the uncertainty of changing affairs, how great the difficulties before them were. And he realised, as he had never done before, how well the statesmen of this country had performed the task of reaching out the helping hand. They all had some part in that but they who represented the Dominions and Colonies must not forget that they primarily represented their own countries, and must keep the interests of their own countries in the forefront of their minds, or they would fail to serve those they represented. At the same time, if success was to come, it was important that no single unit should permit its own point of view to obscure that of the whole—that none should press its own interests so far as to imperil the higher interests of the whole Commonwealth.

Canada's Peculiar Problems.

In Canada, he proceeded, they had peculiar problems to meet, such as no other place had. Canada exemplified the whole catalogue of tribulations that the Empire had gone through. They had a population, both French and English—the English in the greater proportion—and representing as well almost every other race in the civilised world. Her territory was immensely extended, her eight or nine million people were scattered over country 4,000 miles wide, and the difficulty of transporting her products to the markets was a greater tas than it was in any other land. Canada was not quite a replica of this country. England had neighbours to the east and the south. Canada had one neighbour and no other. The great republic of the United States, with a population ten or fifteen times larger, and the most highly developed industrial system in the world, stretched along her 4,000 miles of southern frontier, and exercised a commercial influence over them so important that there was nothing to compare with it on the face of the earth. That was the situation they had to face, and it was consequently an error to think that they could move as fast as we could here.

Her Exceptional Progress.

Yet he did not know any respect in which they were not going on comfortably. They hoped soon to touch the 9,000,000 mark of population, and they had got to a favourable stage in the transportation system they had evolved—the great part of which was the property of the Dominion, subject to a few bonds held over here. In regard to public works, the mercantile marine, harbours, ports, and so on, they had made a progress probably never surpassed in any similar country in the world. There was no atmosphere of despair in the Dominion, and they never would despair. If it should be his good fortune to come here to speak again in ten or fifteen years he was sure it would not be about the problems and difficulties that he had referred to now, but about wholly different things. Perhaps the difficulties they were now passing would then look small, and they would find themselves regarding them as conquerors. They knew what the heart of the Britisher really was when they met him on his own soil; they knew that too much could not be done for the Canadian when he came to the old land. He should never forget the overwhelming kindness and hospitality that had been shown to them, or that though the stewards of this country insisted on managing their land, and knew how to take care of it, nevertheless some meaning attached to the old British word "fairplay."

The Two Great Countries of the Orient.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P. (Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada), proposed "Our Guests." He said he associated himself with the sentiments of gratitude of all Canadians for the presence of his Royal Highness at that gathering. The news would be received in Canada with intense satisfaction. His record of work as Governor-General would not soon be forgotten by the people. They remembered the gracious act of Princess Patricia when she gave her name to one of Canada's regiments which fought in the Great War and made a record second to none. Though the memory of the Viceregal term of his Royal Highness might pass away in future generations, the name of Princess Patricia's regiment would form a permanent record in the annals of the country. The whole population of Canada would feel honoured and gratified when they knew that the guests on the occasion of the fifty-fourth birthday of the Dominion of Canada represented two great countries of the Orient—the great Empire of

Japan and the great Empire of India. In Canada, they had not forgotten the great work which Japan did in the late war, and they felt some satisfaction in knowing that on their Western coast they had the powerful support of the fleet of the Emperor of Japan. With the toast were coupled the names of the Japanese Ambassador and his Highness the Maharao of Kutch and his colleague, Mr. Sastri.

Japanese and Indian Admiration.

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, replying, said he was very proud to see his name associated with that of an Indian prince and a delegate to the Empire Conference. He was among many of his countrymen who admired Canada and the tremendous progress she had made. He assured the people of Canada that Japan would not act in any way unfriendly towards them. The Japanese had a great admiration for Canadians and hoped to cultivate friendly co-operation with Canada, which was a connecting link between Great Britain and the Far East.

Mr. Sastri, who was asked to reply for his Highness the Maharao of Kutch, described those present as brother citizens of the Great Commonwealth. He said there was no unhealthy competition, no dishonourable rivalry, in regard to the love and affection for the Royal House of England. Canada maintained in pride her allegiance to the Old Country, and they might well be proud of the Dominion to-day. He asked them in their pride not to forget the one great lesson which history taught; the liberty of freedom and the greatness that comes of freedom, two possessions that were not diminished by being shared by others. He would carry home to his people the encouraging news that in their struggle upwards to an equal place in the British Empire they had the whole-hearted, enthusiastic, and affectionate support of Canada and Canadians.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P. (Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the Naval Service, Canada), proposed "The Chairman," who briefly replied, and before the company parted General Sir Arthur W. Currie, in response to calls from various parts of the room, delivered a short address.

Those Present.

In addition to those at the chairman's table, the following were present:—

Lieut.-Col. Maurice Alexander, C.M.G., Mr. G. A. Allen, Mr. T. Allin, Mr. E. Andrew, Captain C. H. A. Armstrong, Col. G. W. Badgerow, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., Mr. C. Ballantyne, Jun., Mr. A. H. Bankart, Sir Rowland Barran, Mr. C. F. Barton, Mr. W. W. Beardmore, Mr. C. Montagu Black, Mr. H. P. Borden, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B., Mr. Charles Breach, Mr. O. Brough, Mr. T. Blundell Brown, Mr. W. Perkins Bull, K.C., Mr. C. C. Burleigh, Mr. Robert E. Burnett, Mr. F. Buscombe, Mr. H. V. Caldwell, Col. Thomas Cantley, Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., Mr. J. Cardale, Sir Emsley Carr, Mr. C. C. Chipman, Mr. P. A. Clews, Mr. P. Tennyson Cole, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Mr. A. H. Coneybéare, Mr. George E. Cowie, Mr. A. F. Crawford, Sir Herbert Creedy, K.C.B., Mr. F. H. Cunningham, Mr. Gordon Curry, Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, Mr. John Davidson, Mr. D. Davis, Sir Wm. Davies, Mr. P. M. Dearle, Admiral John Denison, D.S.O., Mr. Herbert H. Dick, Mr. Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., Major A. H. Eckford, Mr. D. Owen Evans, Mr. E. G. Everett, Mr. John Fair, Sir George V. Fiddes, G. C. M. G., Mr. W. Stanley Filton, Capt. J. V. Forster, O.B.E., Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. A. L. Fullerton, Capt. F. J. Gemmell-Smith, Capt. Victor Gordon, Mr. A. E. Griffith, Mr. W. Griffith, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. V. A. Halford, Mr. P. S. Hall, Mr. H. W. Harding, Major W. H. Hayward, Mr. G. Heidman, Mr. J. Henry, Brig.-Gen. R. B. Hepburn, C.M.G., M.P., Mr. H. Malcolm Hubbard, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Mr. F. C. Ingrams, the Hon. W. B. Jackson, Major G. B. Johnson, Sir Geo. Lawson Johnston, K.B.E., Mr. H. W. Kember, Mr. F. W. Kerr, Mr. G. C. King, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., Mr. Alex. Lang, C.M.G., Mr. T. J. Lendrum, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lockhart-Gordon, Mr. John Loudon, Mr. Harold Lowther, Mr. John T. Lithgow, Mr. E. P. Luke, Capt. Albert Lund, Mr. T. J. Lynton, Mr. Charles A. Mabey, Mr. J. P. McClelland, Major J. A. MacDonald, Mr. F. A. McDiarmid, Major.-Gen. Alex. McDougall, C.B., Mr. J. R. McGregor, Dr. Daniel McIntyre, Dr. R. T. Mackenzie, Col. H. J. Mackie, M.P., Mr. J. S. McLean, Mr E McLeod, Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Mr. W. McNeill, Mr. J. A. Martin, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Meurling, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. A. J Mills, Mr. Geo. Mills, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Mr. H. M. Mitton, Mr. Emile Mond, Mr. A. Ewan Moore, Mr. W. S. Mosden, Major D. J. Murphy, Capt. Hon. Francis Needham (in attendance on H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught), Major F. J. [illegible] Mr. A. S. M. Nicholls, Mr. O. E. [illegible] C.B., Mr [illegible] M[illegible] T. P. O'Connor, [illegible] A. O'Kelly, Mr Grattan O'L[illegible] Mr. Stephen Pardoe, Mr. W. A. Parker, Mr. E. A. Paterson, Col. E. Pottinger, D.S.O., Mr. John A. Pearson, Mr Geo. L. Peet, Mr. Geo. Pepall, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. P. B. Picken, Capt. H. R. Pickup, Major S. W. Pugh, Mr. J. R. Quain, Lieut.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., Mr. John Rae, Mr. J. E. Ray, Mr. Howard Ruff, Major Randolph Rust, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. F. C. Salter, Mr. J A. Sayward, Mr. F. H. Sexton, Mr. A. F. Sheed, Mr. A. Sheed, Jun., Capt. Winfield B. Sifton, Mr. J. H. Sim, Mr. Drew Smith, Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Mr. Norman Smithers, Sir A. W. Smithers, M.P., Mr. Christopher Spencer, Mr. Douglas Spencer, Mr Clarence B Stanbury, Dr Cameron R. Stewart, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. W Story, Mr C. J Taylor, Major Gerald F. Thompson, Mr. Andrew Thomson, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, Col. C. W. Tobin, Mr. R. J. Turner, Mr. James Tyrrell, Major H. W. M. Walker, Mr. R. S. Ward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, C.M.G., Mr. A. Watson, Lt.-Col. E. R. Wayland, C.M.G., Mr. John Webster, Mr. James White, Mr. Thomas R. Whitby, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Col. Beckles Wilson, Mr. M. W. Wilson, Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Major Casey A. Wood.

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GENERAL SMUTS ON EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

Should be Dealt with "In the True Fighting Spirit."

Dominion Day was also noticeable for a speech made by General Smuts, the South African Premier, who was the guest of an enthusiastic gathering of officers who served with him in the East African campaign, and some of them against him in the years when the possibility of his appearing as one of the leading figures in a conference of Premiers of the Empire would have been scouted.

Capt. F. E. Guest, the present Secretary of State for the Air Department, who was on the staff in East Africa, presided, and paid an eloquent tribute to General Smuts as a soldier and a statesman, remarking that history might probably credit him with having rendered the highest service of all in the dual rôle of a leader in war and in diplomacy.

It is no secret that especially cordial relations prevail between the South African and the Canadian Premiers and their colleagues: both have racial problems to contend with, which do not trouble Australia and New Zealand, though if any Canadians had been present they would probably have been astonished to hear General Smuts say that in the heterogeneous army which eventually ousted the Germans over 100 dialects were spoken. He made light of his war services, and closed a speech full of optimism as to the future of South Africa and an Empire League of Nations by remarking that the last two years of peace had been the hardest of his life. In his own country a Republican Party had grown up, and he had had a hard task to deal with the situation; but he applied in South Africa the tactics of East Africa—when in doubt, he fought. Those tactics had succeeded in South Africa, and that country was now in good order. In Britain at the Conference they were confronted with tremendous problems. The advice he felt inclined to give was not to sit down before these problems, for they were not insoluble. If they dealt with them in a true fighting spirit, then they would make of this country and of this Empire one of the finest pieces of God's earth, and they would attain most of those ideals which to-day seemed to be lost.

Both the Air Minister and General Smuts paid high compliments to Capt. A. W. Lloyd, the organiser of the successful gathering, and expressed the hope that such a reunion would become a permanent annual affair

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SOLDIER SETTLERS IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

Board's Reply to Criticism.

A deputation representing the Legislature of Manitoba, consisting of the Hon. T. C. Norris, Prime Minister; Mr. John T. Haig, Conservative Leader; Mr. F. J. Dixon, Labour Leader; and Mr. W. Robson, Farmers' Leader, waited on Major Barnet and Mr. Maber, of the Soldier Settlement Board, at Ottawa last month, with reference to the situation of certain soldier settlers, particularly in the pioneering districts in the northern part of the Province, and to criticism that had been levelled against the Board in the Manitoba House in that regard. The Board was asked to take what measures were in its power to grant subsistence loans to these settlers.

It was explained to the deputation that the number of such settlers had been over-estimated, the collection returns indicating that the settlers in Manitoba on the whole had made a remarkable showing with respect to their repayments to the Board. Manitoba was leading the Western Provinces in this respect. Up to April 30 last 1,587 soldier settlers had payments due. Twelve hundred and ninety-one made their payments in full or in part, while 67 others made repayments that were not due. The amount of payments due was $398,944, and the total of collections was $359,875.

The deputation expressed surprise and gratification at these results, and stated that the situation referred to was principally in some of the new districts where pioneering conditions were severe. The Board assured them that instructions sent forward covered necessitous cases and the furnishing of seed where required. Moreover, arrangements had been made for careful supervision of such cases.

In view of these facts the Premier expressed the belief of the deputation that instructions had been given that all essential steps should be taken to meet the situation. He offered the co-operation of the agricultural representatives of the Province in this regard. The question of utilising these officials will be taken up between the Province and the District Office at Winnipeg.

EMPIRE UNITY: ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE DINNER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday of last week. The Duke of Connaught presided. There was a large and most distinguished gathering. Among the company were Viscount Chelmsford, Sir Godfrey Lagden (Chairman of the Council), Mr. Arthur Meighen (Premier of Canada), Mr. W. M. Hughes (Premier of Australia), Mr. W. F. Massey (Premier of New Zealand), Earl Buxton, Sir Thomas Smartt (South Africa), Sir George Perley (High Commissioner for Canada), H.H. the Maharao of Kutch, and the Hon. D. S. Srinivasa-Sastri (India), the Marquis of Aberdeen, Lord Brassey, Lord Treowen, Sir Joseph Ward, Lord Lamington, Lord Denman, Sir A. W. Smithers, M.P., and Sir G. McLaren Brown.

The Duke of Connaught proposed the "Health of His Majesty the King." The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr Meighen on "The House of Windsor."

Mr. Meighen (Prime Minister of Canada), submitting the health of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, said no task or honour could be more pleasurable to one who came from one of the many far Dominions of the Crown. Of those ties which bound the several parts of this far-flung Empire none was more valued and none more lasting—none more unseverable—than that which sprang from the universal affection, borne by all British subjects throughout the world, for the House of Windsor. It had been the practice, never broken, that our common Sovereign should not, during the term of his reign, visit the Dominions, but there had been adopted through two generations a precedent which he hoped he might now describe as an established convention—that the Heir-Apparent should, whilst such, learn by that close association, that personal contact and observation that came only from journeys and visits, the great Dominions over which he was to reign. His present Majesty visited Canada in 1900; the late King Edward VII. paid them a visit in 1860; and no Canadians had forgotten the occasion, only a few months ago, when the Prince of Wales spent a few too short months among them.

The Prince of Wales and Canada.

That occasion was noted through all time in their annals for the memories of the engaging personality that his Royal Highness disclosed, as well as for the eager, even vociferous loyalty of the people of the great Dominion. Canada had also had the exceeding honour of having the Crown represented there for a term by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Canadians would never forget the earnestness with which he sought to appreciate the aspirations and spirit of their people: much less would those who were closest to him forget the success with which that earnestness was rewarded. It was a tribute to their Royal Highnesses that in those very important, one might almost say critical, matters they succeeded so well. Those who had spent the best years of their lives in endeavouring to engage and hold public confidence, but never with anything better than intermittent success, could appreciate to the full how great was the achievement of both the president of that Institute and of the Heir-Apparent to the Throne. "That human affection," said Mr. Meighen, "which, in our rather inexpressive language, we term loyalty to the Crown, seems to be to us the strongest, most sacred link of Empire—a link that we hope will not only endure, but will become, as the years and the generations pass, more and more binding in its effect, more and more expressive of the enduring character of this commonwealth of nations."

The Royal Speech.

The Prince of Wales, who was received with musical honours, in response, said: It is a very great pleasure for me to be here as a guest this evening. May I say at once that it will be the last time that I shall ever come as a guest. From this evening I am a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. I should like to thank Mr. Meighen for the way he proposed this toast, and the way he coupled my name with it. I think it is very fitting that the first time I become connected with the Royal Colonial Institute my health should be proposed by the Premier of that great Dominion where I spent three wonderful months on my first Empire tour. He has also said something about our Chairman to-night. I should like to say that I am as glad as I know all of you are to-night to have as Chairman one of the most distinguished Governor-Generals we have ever had. He has done a wonderful work for the Empire.

British Empire Exhibition.

There are two points I should like to mention. The first is the British Empire Exhibition, of which I have been made Chairman of the General Committee. It is to be held in 1923. I wish to enlist not only the sympathetic support but the active co-operation of the Dominions who have been officially asked to participate. You will be pleased to hear that His Majesty's Government have voted £100,000 to the Guarantee Fund. Wembley Park has been acquired as a site, and plans have been prepared for the most up-to-date exhibition buildings possible. Another feature which will appeal to all Britishers is that there is to be a great National Sports Club. I ask the Overseas Premiers to ensure that each of their Dominions is represented, and well represented, not only to foster inter-Imperial trade but also to do everything possible to utilise the resources of the Empire. We must enlist every effort not only to repair the material losses of the Great War, but also to help to decrease unemployment and to bring prosperity to the thousands and millions of workers who, I am afraid, are now living under the shadow of industrial trouble.

Our United Empire.

"Our United Empire," which is the toast I am going to ask you to drink, depends almost more than anything else on the interchange of thought between all the peoples in the Empire and personal intercourse between the statesmen of the various Dominions. The difficulties of summoning an Empire Conference are quite obvious. We have here to-night Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey, who have travelled over 12,000 miles to attend the Conference. The telegraph companies have helped enormously to bridge the gulf between the Dominions, but neither they nor steam can compare in any way with the advantages of personal discussion. There is no doubt that the future of rapid Empire inter-communication lies in the air, and I trust the day is not far distant when our civil aviation will build up an air navigation on the lines of our Mercantile Marine, and the delegates to the next Empire Conference will travel to the Old Country by an Empire Air Route.

Mr. Hughes's Aerial Experience.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, in responding to the toast proposed by His Royal Highness, said a new era was opened which in years to come would stand out, and that was that the affairs of the Empire were now to be determined, not by a part of the Empire, but by representatives of every part of it. He felt sure that, whatever else it might fail to do, it would convince those citizens of theirs who lived in those great continents which they had the privilege of representing that they had been called in to assist in the deliberations for moulding and shaping the policy of the greatest Empire the world had ever seen. He alluded to the reference of the Prince of Wales to the need for quicker communications—by air—between the different parts of the Empire, and said that the last time he used that method of transit he attempted to fly from Paris to London. He came down five times, and even then was but fifteen miles from his starting point. "Various machines were brought out for my inspection," added Mr. Hughes, "and I was bade to continue my journey, but I replied, 'Not me! I am for London by the most direct route. Bring me a wheelbarrow!'"

Speeches were also delivered by Sir Thomas Smartt, the Maharao of Kutch, and Viscount Chelmsford.

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"A SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING."

Mr. Meighen's Plea for the Peace and Welfare of the World.

The *Times* is to be congratulated on having secured for its special American number, issued on Independence Day as a supplement, "Messages of Good Will" from President Harding, from the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand as well as from ex-President Taft, Mr. Robert Lansing (former United States Secretary of State), a former President of Harvard, the President of Yale, and a United States Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Meighen's message is as follows:—

It has been repeatedly recognised, both by British and American statesmen, that the peace and welfare of the world in the future depend upon the maintenance of a spirit of understanding and co-operation between the two great English-speaking commonwealths. It has been said so often, it so lends itself to public oratory, that there may be a danger of its becoming a trite phrase, and of its mere repetition being regarded as enough in itself to secure the result: whereas it is obvious that in such matters constant vigilance and care are necessary. No Canadian is likely to regard it as a trite phrase. No country more than Canada can desire that it shall become a reality in every direction. Moreover, Canadians, who have had unique opportunities for knowing and understanding not only their own fellow citizens in the other nations of the British Commonwealth, but also their friends and kinsmen of the great Republic to the South, believe that such a spirit of understanding and a practice of co-operation is, under wise statesmanship, an attainable object. They believe this because of their own experience. Canada and the United States regard each other as friends, and, in spite of occasional minor differences, the two countries have an enviable experience and record of international co-operation and sympathetic understanding extending back now over a century.

NEW U.S. TARIFF.

Canadian Reciprocity Scheme Repealed.

The new Tariff Bill reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee increases the existing rates of duties, but the average increase cannot be determined until comparison has been made between the old and the proposed schedules. The last Republican Tariff Bill, in the years before the war, yielded an annual revenue of $300,000,000. The new Bill, it is expected, will bring in $700,000,000, part of the increase being due to higher prices on all commodities and the rest to heavier duties.

An innovation is the requirement that the values of imported goods shall be the prices prevailing at the time of importation in the principal United States markets, and not the price for which they were sold in the foreign market. This is to prevent dumping. The Bill will probably pass the House by the end of July, and if the past is any guide, it will be a couple of months before it passes the Senate and goes to the President for his signature.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement which has been in operation since 1910 is repealed (says Reuter), but the President is empowered to make new reciprocal trade arrangements with any country with which it would be of advantage to do so.

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NO COUNTRY LIKE CANADA.

New Brunswick's Premier on His Visit to London.

The Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Foster have just returned home after their European tour. Interviewed by a Canadian paper, Mr. Foster is reported to have said:—

"Although I had a delightful trip, and enjoyed it immensely, I have come back with the firm hope that I shall never have to live in any other country but Canada. Anyone who is at all well situated in Canada wants to remain here. The conditions in Canada to-day are far ahead of those in England.

"I do not recommend the reopening of the New Brunswick office in London. This office was closed two years ago, and at the present time Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario are the only Provinces with separate offices. New Brunswick's emigration business is being looked after by a representative of the New Brunswick Government, who has offices in the Dominion Emigration Office, and, as the activities of the representative are practically confined to emigration matters, the present arrangement is as good and economical as can be made.

"While the Province of New Brunswick has been criticised for not having better quarters in London, it is even more noticeable to find that the Dominion of Canada has not a building of its own in London. The High Commissioner's office is in a building of no prominence whatever, and the Canadian Emigration Office is housed in the building of the Province of British Columbia. Australia has a splendid building in one of the most prominent and frequently travelled streets of the Metropolis."

While in London the Premier attended the organisation meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which was created through the activities of Canadians residing in the British Isles. A representative of the new body came over on the same boat as the Premier, and it is his intention to solicit the financial assistance of all the Provincial Governments of the Dominion.

With all the depression from unemployment, the coal strike, etc., the people of England appeared to be happy, Mr. Foster said, as evidenced by the attendance at the Derby races. The feature of the day, so far as the Premier's party was concerned, was the fact that Mrs. Foster backed Humorist, a 6-to-1 shot, and had the pleasure of seeing her choice win the historic event, while the Premier's guess netted him only a loss.

Mr. Foster said that a great deal of the enjoyment of his stay in London was due to the courtesy and attention shown him by Messrs. John Howard and F. C. Wade, representatives of Nova Scotia and British Columbia respectively. Through them he was afforded the opportunity of being present at many interesting gatherings.

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Over a thousand people were present at the annual reception of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on Monday night at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The guests, who were received by Sir Godfrey Lagden, chairman of the Council, included official representatives of the Dominions.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO. Married couple without children wanted next Spring for fruit farm; to live in. Man experienced in fruit and nursery work; wife for general house work; must be good plain cook. First-class references essential. Write full particulars to "Fruit Farmer," c/o The Editor, "Canada," 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

CANADA'S WATERWAYS.

The average Britisher has little idea of the vastness of Canada (said the *Morning Post* on Dominion Day), and it would probably astonish him that it is twice as large as was the area of the Roman Empire at its largest—if Gibbon's estimate is correct. When Lord Emmott returned from a visit to Canada he told the Royal Colonial Institute that what had impressed him the most in the Dominion was the magnificent waterways. "When one stands by the river at Ottawa," he said, "some hundreds of miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and is told that the source of what is merely a branch of that great river is 1,000 miles distant; when one steams for almost two whole days on those vast inland seas between Port Nicholl and Port Arthur, one begins to understand what an outstanding feature the greater water system of Canada is."

* *

"The Dominions were England's best customers, and it was only reasonable, therefore, that England should be the best customer of the Dominions. The Empire could not endure if the material side were neglected, and only co-operation would carry us through our troubles."—Mr. W. H. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at the Cold Storage and Ice Association dinner.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features on the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's Journal."

The July *Chambers's* is, as usual, full of interesting and eminently readable articles covering a wide range of subjects, and notable among them is an article by Major-General Sir George Aston, K.C.B., on "Whitehall in War," telling of the enormous burden of work and responsibility and the incessant watchfulness demanded from that "brain and nerve centre" of an Empire at War, which "organised the whole national and Empire effort to provide the man power, the material, and the moral impetus . . . to enable our commanders by sea, land, and air to hold out for victory." Readers from the Dominions will be specially interested in "Governors of Empire," in which W. V. Roberts describes the duties—some exceedingly onerous and demanding great tact and delicacy—of representatives of the British Crown in the Empire Overseas. In "The Heart of Things," Henry Leach discusses the "art-science" of photography, for which he claims (and justifies the claim) "nearly infinite possibilities for self-awakening, for the discovery of personal capacity on some of the finer sides of being, for the quickening of imagination and the training of taste, for a first inducement towards an understanding and a love of art"; and there are numerous other articles, both informative and entertaining, while the fiction is, as ever, of a high order, including stories by W. D. Gray, C. Franklyn Burghes and Taffrail, and a long instalment of W. Douglas Newton's serial in which "The Mountainous Mr. Neuburg" meets with his deserts.

"Pearson's."

The July *Pearson's* is a special sporting number, and has features devoted to golf, cricket, boxing and rowing. One of the best articles is entitled "Test Match Stories," by Hobbs, in which he relates many most amusing anecdotes of happenings during the recent Tests in Australia; while "Let Us Reduce Your Handicap," by E. H. Lacon Watson, is another good article in which all the best golf players (both amateur and professional) give their pet hints for playing certain strokes at golf, and for curing faults and bad habits. Sport is also well represented on the fiction side, which includes "Pot Luck" (a rowing story) by Hylton Cleaver: "Smith: Cricket Pro," by Colonel Philip Trevor, C.B.E.; and a vigorous boxing story by Sydney Horler; while among other contributors are Algernon Blackwood, Dorothy Rose, Herbert Jenkins, and Ben Ames Williams, and the number opens with an attractive and beautifully illustrated article by M. Owston-Booth on "The Most Decorative Girl in Filmland"—Miss Mae Murray.

"Punch"

In the summer number, just published, Mr. Punch celebrates his eightieth birthday. By way of preface, Sir Owen Seaman has written an Ode "To Mr. Punch," which adequately expresses our opinions and hopes about a journal which has become a national institution. There is a feast of drawings in colour and black and white, and of the literature we need only say that it keeps up its wonted high standard. (1s.)

"Strand."

Readers of the July *Strand* have a splendid feast of fiction set before them. Mystery, romance, love, adventure—all are represented in complete short stories by Morley Roberts, H. A. Vachell, F. Britten Austin, Edgar Wallace, Stacy Aumonier, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and others. Tennis enthusiasts will turn with interest to H. Roper Barrett's very practical article on "Lawn Tennis Tactics," and Professor J. Arthur Thomson's delightfully illustrated paper on "Birds as Parents" will appeal to many; but probably most readers will turn first to the article entitled "Sherlock Holmes on the Film"—an interview with Mr. Eille Norwood, whose wonderful characterisation of the rôle of Sherlock Holmes is the great feature of the films now being shown throughout the country. The article is illustrated with some really remarkable examples of the art of make-up.

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The greater part of Eastern Canada is sweltering in one of the severest periods of heat and drought recorded for years, temperatures running from 80 to 100 in the shade, while the absence of the usual rain is injuring the crops and burning the pastures badly (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The Western Provinces report milder weather, ample rain, and continued good prospects for the grain, which is rapidly reaching maturity in some districts.

Crop reports from Southern Alberta are much less favourable (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Unless rain comes at once the crop over considerable areas will be a complete failure. Rain is needed all over the Province, but in the north the crops can stand another week without moisture. Even at Medicine Hat, where Hatfeid the rain-maker is engaged, more moisture is badly needed. Conditions would not have been so bad if the weather had been cooler, but for days the temperature has been from 80 deg. to 87 deg. In Manitoba the crops are in good shape, and there is still a prospect of a yield above the average in Saskatchewan.

* *

WESTERN ONTARIO EXPORT CLUB.

A Western Ontario Export Club has been formed at London, Ont., under the auspices of the Western Ontario United Boards of Trade, an affiliation of all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the 14 counties of the Western Ontario peninsula.

* *

Bank of Montreal. — A branch has been opened at Keremeos, B.C.

Merchants Bank of Canada. — A branch has been opened at St. Tite, P.Q.

London Joint City and Midland Bank. — The directors announce an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, payable on July 15.

Penmans, Ltd. — The following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1921; on the Preferred stock, 1½ per cent., payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 21. On the Common stock, 2 per cent., payable August 15, to shareholders of record, August 5.

* *

CHANGES OF 81 YEARS.

Eighty-one years ago last Monday the Cunard Company, with a fleet of four ships, totalling 4,600 tons, established the first regular ocean steam communication between this country and America. To-day the company, with its associated lines, controls a fleet of 109 vessels, built or building, totalling over 1,000,000 tons, and serving the chief ports of the world. It possesses the largest ship in commission, the *Berengaria*, of 52,000 tons; the ship that holds all Atlantic speed records, the *Mauretania*, of 31,000 tons; and the ship which since her conversion to oil burning has carried a greater number of passengers than any other ship, the *Aquitania*, of 46,000 tons. The first Cunarder had a tonnage of 1,154, and carried 100 passengers and a crew of 38. The latest has a tonnage of 52,000, and accommodation for 3,000 passengers, and a crew of nearly 1,000. The old wooden paddle-wheel *Britannia*, with the aid of sails, attained a speed of 8½ knots. The steel quadruple screw turbine *Mauretania* has averaged over 26 knots between England and America

* *

Mr. J. C. Templeman, D.Sc. left Liverpool for Quebec last week by the Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama, en route* for Newfoundland, where he is going to join an exploration party on behalf of the D'Arcy Exploration Company, Limited.

The International Harvester Co. was awarded a medal for a new grain shocker at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Derby last week.

Mr. T. J. Freeman, of St. George's Coalfields, Ltd. (which is the company operating the Newfoundland coal mines), has come to London on business connected with his firm, and is staying at the Strand Palace Hotel.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET

LORD'S (St John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Wednesday, 15, Gentlemen *v* Players.

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway). Saturday, 16, Surrey *v* Middlesex.

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING Tuesday, 12, to Thursday, 14

SANDOWN PARK. Friday and Saturday, 15 and 16. (Eclipse Stakes.)

POLO

HURLINGHAM.—Saturday, 16, Final of Tyro Challenge Cup.

RANELAGH.—Wednesday, 13, Final of Ranelagh Military Handicap. Friday, 15 Final of the County Cup

ROEHAMPTON.—Monday, 11, and Saturday, 16, Ladies' Nomination Tournament

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.—"James the Less." (Owen Nares.)

KING'S, HAMMERSMITH.—The English Folk-Song Society

LITTLE, John Street Adelphi.—New "Grand Guignol" repertoire. (Sybil and Russel Thorndyke.)

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "After Dinner." (Nat. D. Ayer and Jennie Benson.)

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue. — Russian Ballet. (Serge Diaghlieff, Lydia Lopokova.)

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Court Road.—Allied Artists' Exhibition.

WALKERS GALLERIES, 118, New Bond Street.—Exhibition of Soft Ground Etchings, by G. E. Harrison.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester Square.—Exhibition of Sculpture, by Paul Manship

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square. — "Humoresque."

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue.—Doris Keane in "Romance."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway.—"The Broken Road."

* *

SAVOY THEATRE.

"Paddy the Next Best Thing" has had a long and successful run, and is still going strong. Posters all over London have made us familiar with the clever young actress who so ably plays the part of heroine—Miss Peggy O'Neil—and her performance has made a strong appeal to the theatre-going public.

* *

APOLLO THEATRE.

The features of "Hunky Dory," now running successfully at the Apollo Theatre, are simplicity and human nature, expressed in the Scots tongue. Among the "Scottish Players" who form the caste are Macdonald Watson—the author—as the local plumber; Walter Roy as Hunky Dory, the village loafer; and Frances Ross-Campbell as a merry Scottish "wuddy," who successfully marries her "third."

* *

Calgary and Edmonton Land. — The land sales for June aggregated 160 acres, at an average price of $11 per acre.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 75.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 71, 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅛; 4 p.c. Stock, 75¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 71; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 93¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1949, 77½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 84; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 60⅛.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red. Ins., 1954, 62.

Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1946 Reg., 65; 4 p.c., 1947, 86½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1838, 87; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 63: 4½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 74¾.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 113.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 86¾; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 87½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 86; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 78; 5 p.c., 1953, 75½.

Gt. Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 83.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50; 4 p.c., 1932, 84¼; 3½ p.c., 1942, 64, 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70⅜; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 74½.

Nth. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 91½; 5 p.c. 1963, 71½.

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 78.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 92½; 3½ p.c., 61½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 81; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 71½.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 57.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 85¾; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69; 4½ p.c., 1948, 73½.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1954, 69½; 4 p.c., [illegible]; 4 p.c., 1932, 74; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 65¾, 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 66½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 94.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 66.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 74¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 79¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 84.

Algoma Cent.—5 p.c., 20.

Atlantic St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 75½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mort. 82, 5½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 82.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Debs., 62½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 65.

Can. Northern.—Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 67; 3½ p.c. Dom., 65½; Pac. 4½ p.c., 80½; Que. 4 p.c., 52¼; Rly. 4 p.c., 1930, 91; 4 p.c. Perp., 54½; Alta. 4 p.c., 1939, 71; Sask. 4 p.c., 1939, 71½; 4 p.c., 1934, 84; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 32½; 5 p.c. Land, 93; Western 4½ p.c., 81.

Can. Pacific.—143½; Pref., 62; 4 p.c. Perp., 65; Spec. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 128¼.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 64¼.

Duluth & Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 65.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 79; Branch 4 p.c. Alta., 79; 3 p.c., 1962, 59¾; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 65; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 65; 4 p.c. Debs., 49½.

Grand Trunk.—93/9; 4 p.c. Guar., 59½; 1st Pref., 39; 2nd Pref., 29; 3rd Pref., 12½; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 75¼; Perp. 4 p.c., 61½; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Perp., 78½; 5 p.c. Notes, 99½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 62½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 84¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 62¾.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 77½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 83.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 64½.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 52.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 61½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 85; 2nd Debs., 105.

British Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pf. 12/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42¼.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅜; 5 p.c. Pref., 81/3d.

Royal Bk. of Can. (Lond. Reg.).—44.

Trust and Loan of Can.—14/-.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—32; Pref., 63.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 65; Pref. Ord., 52¾; Perp. Pref., 57¼; Debs., 67½; Perp. Debs., 58⅜.

Can. Gen. Elect., 119¾.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 104.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 54; Com., 169½. 150 special marking.

Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 107.

Montreal L., H. & Power.—Cons. Shrs., 91.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922 (No. 1-4,600), 108½.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 86.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 118¼; S. F. G., 109.

Toronto Sub. Ry.—55.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 75.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 56½.

Iron, Coal and Steel

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 47½.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A In. Debs., 24; 5 p.c. B In. Debs., 12.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 30.

Western Can. Collieries.—[illegible]

Mines.

Kirkland Props.—15/6.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/9.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 25/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum., 14/4½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 54¾; Pref., 91.

Belding Paul.—5 p.c. Debs., 69.

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—Com., 7/6; Pref., 9/3.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 45; 6 p.c. Bds., 101½.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 52; 5 p.c. Inc., 8½; Com., 7½d.

Can. West. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 38.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 50½.

Furness Withy.—22/10½; Pref., 6 23-32.

Imperial Tob. of Can.—16/9; Pref., 16/6

Simpson, R.—6 p.c. Pref., 88.

Western Can. Flour.—6 p.c. Debs., 109.

* *

Hudson's Bay.—The land sales of the Hudson's Bay Company for the quarter ended June 30 are announced as follows:—Farm lands—12,636 acres, sold for £42,460 (against 60,708 acres for £215,600 in 1920). Town lots sold for £8,230 (against £4,710). The total receipts were:—On account of capital, £119,380 (against £104,070); on account of interest, £53,100 (against £38,080).

City of Winnipeg Stock. — The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, gives notice that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants, due September 1, 1921, on the City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Con. Reg. Stock, 1940-60, the balances will be struck on the evening of August 2, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Co.—Gross earnings for May, 1921, were 14,462,000 milreis, being an increase of 3,447,000 milreis, as compared with May, 1920; net earnings were 7,862,000 milreis, an increase of 1,600,000 milreis. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1, 1921, were 65,942,000, an increase of 15,776,000 milreis over the corresponding period of 1920, and aggregate net earnings were 33,023,000, increase 5,762,000 milreis.

Southern Canada Power.—For May, gross and net earnings were respectively $59,757 and $28,999, representing increases of $6,074 in gross, and $6,000 in net earnings, as compared with May, 1920. For the eight months to May 31, gross earnings were $499,444, increase $51,344, and net earnings were $238,474, increase $39,187. Net earnings for May showed an increase of 30 per cent., as compared with May, 1920, despite the industrial depression.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, August 2.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., July 13.	Thurs., July 14.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has been only a limited volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the public response to the various labour settlements has been frankly disappointing. The undertone of markets is not unfavourable, being helped by talk of a further Bank rate reduction to 5½ per cent., but the volume of dealings in many departments is hardly sufficient to test values, and holiday influences are increasingly restrictive. Gilt-edged issues after their advance on inside support, prior to the turn of the half-year, are inclined to react on realising, and home rails are also flabby, owing to fears regarding the policy of the directors in regard to the impending dividend announcements.

Among South American rails business has shrunk to an irreducible minimum, but quotations are holding their ground. In the foreign market conditions are checkered. The failure of the Chinese Industrial Bank has unsettled Paris, and the revived political unsettlement in Italy is another factor of hesitancy. French loans, however, hold their ground at a slight recovery. In the mining market conditions have been spotty, and business has not been much in excess of that recorded elsewhere. Diamonds are inclined to recover under the lead of De Beers. Tintos are also firmer. Oil shares romain unsettled. The long view is good, but the fight between the Shell and Standard Oil interests in Mexico is inducing caution. Rubbers are easier after a rally with the staple. Industrials continue to improve, and the provinces are quietly buying specialities on the brightening trade outlook.

Canadian securities have been steady in the main, but dealings have been strictly moderate. Among the gilt-edged issues prices show little variation. The 4½ Per Cents. remain firm at 94, and the Fours at 76. Municipal loans are about the same. We publish elsewhere a selection of Canadian gilt-edged securities, which are on offer at the present time, and may be useful to our readers.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have been quieter owing to the three-day recess at Wall Street, but on balance the stock is 2 up at 144. Grand Trunk junior issues have eased ⅛ to ¼. but senior stocks hold firm without change

Hudson's Bays in the land group, after some narrow fluctuation, are unchanged at 6 5-16. The quarterly statement of Land sales for the past three months is distinctly bad, the acreage disposed of being only about one-fifth of that in the corresponding quarter of 1920, the values showing an almost identical proportionate decline. Lower-priced shares have hardly moved.

Industrials have not moved much, but their general tone shows some improvement. Dominion Steels hold around 28½. Lake Superiors and Canadian Cars have not moved but Canadian Car. Pref. at 53½ has lost 3. Canadian General Electrics are without material change at 120½, after allowing for the dividend deduction. There is no change in Canada Cements, but the pref. has dropped 3 to 97½. Shawinigan Water has added 1 at 118½, but there has been a set-back of 2 to 69½ in Spanish River Pulp pref. A good feature was the demand for B.C. Electric Railway issues, the deferred improving to 55½.

Brazilian Tractions at 31¾ show a fractional rally, and Mexican Traction senior issues are 1 to 2 points better.

In the mining market Mining Corp. of Canada at 6s. is again the turn better, on the meeting (dealt with in another column), and Kirklands have also continued to receive attention.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 23.

Interest last week largely centred upon the Riordon and Canada Steamships financing, and it is noteworthy that at the close of the week the general opinion seemed to be that the Riordon Committee will probably be successful in their endeavour to raise the necessary money for the company. Apart from this, the principal feature was a decline in Steel of Canada, which, under selling pressure, gave way considerably The movement was accompanied by suggestions that the dividend might be in danger. The week closed quietly, but with the general tone somewhat more firm, selling of Steel of Canada and Dominion Steel apparently having come to an end.

On Monday, however, this more optimistic sentiment gave way under a recommencement of liquidation. Steel of Canada was again offered freely, and, in active trading, the stock dropped a further 6 points. National Breweries and Canada Cement were also weak, though their losses were smaller, and with the exceptions of Howard Smith, which gained a point, and Wayagamack, which was steady, practically all of the paper group participated in the weakness. On Tuesday Steel of Canada reversed its performance, regaining practically all of its loss on Monday, and National Breweries, Brizilian Traction, and Laurentide all showed strength. The papers were stronger again, most of the stocks showing small advances on the day, though Price Bros. was an exception to this, losing 4 points despite the declaration of a dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent. for the quarter. Some buying was reported of Canadian Gen. Electric, which moved up 1½, and Lake of the Woods Pref., after being inactive for a considerable time, was marked up 9½ points on a small transaction. Weaker stocks included Cement, Steamships, Smelters and Dom. Bridge. Yesterday early strength was succeeded by weakness later in the day. The Steel stocks were the most active, interest centring upon Dominion Steel, which, after moving upward, reacted and closed the day with the loss of a large fraction. Steel of Canada followed much the same course, the net result of the day being a loss of ¾, despite the declaration of the usual dividends for the quarter, the rumours which I referred to earlier in this letter being thus totally discredited. Ontario Steel also lost 2 points. The paper stocks turned weak again, and, apart from Spanish River and Wayagamack, [illegible] were generally recorded, Brompton, the most active of the group losing 3 point. The utility stocks were [illegible] as also were the textiles, of which Dominion Textile gained 3¾ and Wabasso lost the same figure. The largest loss of the day was recorded by Asbestos Corporation, which on very small trading dropped no less than 8 point.

Among closing prices yesterday Abitibi was 30⅝; Asbestos, 32; Atlantic Sugar, 24½; B.E. Steel, 9; Brompton, 27; Can. Cement, 49; Can. Gen. Electric, 108 xd.; Can. Steamships, 19, Pref. 46½ xd.; Cons. Smelting, 14½; Dom. Bridge, 66; Dom. Steel, 23⅝; Dom. Textile, 123 xd.; Howard Smith, 70; Kaministiquia, 88; Laurentide, 81; Mont. Power, 81; Nat. Breweries, 49¾ xd.; Ogilvie, Pref. 104; Ontario Steel, 44; Penmans, Pref. 33; Price Bros., 30; Quebec Rly., 24½; Riordon, 9½; Shawinigan, 104; Span. River, 62, Pref. 70½; Steel of Canada, 47¾, Pref. 87; Toronto Rly., 73; Wabasso, 42 xd.; Wayagamack, 67; Winnipeg Rly., 35.

The protraction of the negotiations for the sale of the Toronto Rly. Co.'s subsidiary enterprises to the City of Toronto and the Hydro-Electric Commission is responsible, apparently, for yet another deferment of the annual meeting of the Railway Company, this time to July 19. The meeting has now been postponed almost monthly ever since February, and the annual report has not yet been issued.

A syndicate composed of A. E. Ames & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co. has purchased an issue of $3,300,000 20-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, guaranteed by the Province, and they will be offered in the Canadian market within the next few days The money is required for the purpose of refunding $3,000,000 6 per cent. debentures of the Ontario Power Company, due July 1 next.

Mr. E. R. Wood, vice-president of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., has left Canada for a visit to Brazil, where he will inspect all the properties of the company at Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and other places. He will also visit Argentina. It is stated that the Canadian Bank of Commerce will shortly establish a branch at Rio de Janeiro.

* *

Dominion of Canada Investment. — Net profit for year to April 30, 1921, £13,780; £3,000 has been placed to reserve, bringing that fund up to £28,000, and directors recommend dividend of 6 per cent. for year on ordinary shares, less tax, carrying forward £1,593, against £1,282 brought in.

Mexican Light and Power Co.; Mexico Tramways Co.—At meetings of the holders of the 5 per cent. second mortgage fifty-year bonds of the Mexican Light and Power Co., and the 6 per cent. fifty-year mortgage bonds of the Mexico Tramways, Co., held on June 30, at Winchester House, resolutions confirming the agreement of arrangement which had been provisionally entered into by the committee on behalf of the holders of such bond issues were passed by the requisite majorities. Mr. E. R. Peacock (chairman of the bondholders' committee) explained that as soon as the arrangements approved by the bondholders had been confirmed by the Canadian Courts and had become absolute, notice would be published in the Press so that holders might collect their bonds from the committee.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The full annual report of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., which is now available, will be read by the shareholders of the big company with mixed feelings—gratification and encouragement at the steadily continued increase of earning power and the increasing capital value behind their investment, but disappointment that conditions still prevent payment of dividends on the Ordinary shares. The total gross earnings of the subsidiary companies from which the company derives its revenue were 134,905,832 milreis, being an increase of 21,831,850 milreis, or 19.31 per cent., as compared with 1919, and the net earnings from operations were 69,990,657 milreis, which represents an increase of 19.80 per cent. It will be noted with satisfaction that operating expenses are still well under 50 per cent. of gross earnings. Of all the public utility services which are included in the big concern, only the gas concerns worked at a loss last year. This was due mainly to the continued high cost of coal and oil, aggravated by the unfavourable exchange rate, but it is noteworthy that this loss was considerably less than last year, as the San Paulo Gas Co. earned a profit of 499,060 milreis.

* * *

But while the earnings in Brazilian currency were thus eminently satisfactory, when they were translated into dollars the effect of the adverse exchange rate becomes sadly apparent. The average value of the milreis in New York was only 20.41 cents, as compared with 26.80 cents in 1919, and thus, despite the great increase in milreis earned, the net earnings of the subsidiary companies from operations, in dollars, were $14,286,069, or $1,369.438 less than those for 1919. It is interesting, though tantalising, to reflect that, at the rate of exchange normal prior to the war, these net earnings actually realised in milreis last year would have represented well over $22,000,000. After allowing for all charges—bond interest, sinking funds, depreciation, etc.—of the subsidiaries, and for the administration expenses, interest, and other charges of the Brazilian Traction Co., the net revenue of the company for 1920 was $5,995,123. Preference dividends required $600,000, leaving a surplus of $5,395,123 for the year, which, with the balance brought forward from 1919, gave a total surplus of $7,982.131. During the year $4,932,136 was expended for capital requirements, and a corresponding amount was therefore transferred to general reserve account, leaving a balance of $3,082,131 at credit of profit and loss account.

* * *

The situation, briefly put, is that the company is making steady, even rapid, progress in extending its services and augmenting its earning power, but, for two very convincing reasons, it still cannot pay to its Ordinary shareholders the dividends that would under normal conditions be fully warranted by its earnings in local currency. First there is the unfavourable exchange, which reduces so heavily the finances in their transmutation into dollars, and secondly comes the impracticability, under present conditions, of financing by the sale of securities the capital expenditures which become necessary under or because of the company's franchises. In regard to the latter consideration, it is quite obvious that a great group of public utility enterprises such as this, which has a practical monopoly of providing the services essential to a great modern community, must not only maintain all its services at the highest degree of efficiency, but must provide those improvements and extensions as the needs of the community demand. Whether these are a condition of the franchise or not, the company could not afford to get the public "up against" it. For some years past the Brazilian Co. has been forced by general financial conditions to defray all these capital expenditures out of current earnings. Shareholders, as we said at the commencement of this article, will doubtless find their minds divided between thankfulness that their company is able to do this so easily, and regret that in these times their own incomes secure no augmentation by dividends from this great enterprise. The directors give their assurance that action will be taken towards resumption of dividends at the earliest date permitted by exchange conditions, but, while this breeds confidence that the shareholders' interests are not being overlooked, the unfortunate fact remains that the Brazilian exchange has lately fallen to a lower rate than ever, and is now standing far lower than the average rate of last year. Dividend payments therefore still appear to be as far away as ever—or further—and, meanwhile, we can only repeat what we said when noticing the report for 1919—that shareholders must comfort themselves for their present hardship by remembering that the capital value behind their shares is being constantly increased. It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the company last year it was stated officially that since the inception of the company $33,058,578 had been re-invested in the enterprise out of earnings, the amount thus re-invested since the suspension of dividends having been $15,196,021 The figures first mentioned represent about 30 per cent. on the outstanding Common stock, and, as during last year nearly $5,000,000 more was similarly re-invested, the percentage now represented by the total re-investments should be over 34 per cent., or $34 per share, which, by the way, is a dollar or two more than the current market valuation of the shares.

* * *

There are indications that it may not be so long before London again presents a favourable market for Canadian financing. The sale of C.P.R. Consolidated Debenture stock some two months ago was commented upon at the time as a sign of the times. Since then the Canada Steamship Lines placed an issue in London, though this operation became ineffective owing to the fall in the exchange. It is interesting to note that the *Financial Post* in a recent issue reports the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance for British Columbia, as saying that he hopes "to sell the bonds of his Province in London in two years' time." It is stated that the American Pacific Coast market has not been as receptive of late to Canadian issues as it was last year, and the Eastern Canadian market is temporarily stagnant; but the coast Province has its eyes on Britain, and hopes to place its registered stock and debentures in that country in a comparatively short time.

* * *

Mr. Hart's view of conditions received endorsement also from Mr. A. L. Fullerton while visiting Canada recently. Mr. Fullerton, who, as vice-president of the Dominion Securities Corporation and manager for the Corporation in London, should be eminently well qualified to form an accurate opinion on the matter, said, in an interview with the *Post*, that he felt that the Hon. Mr. Hart's optimism was quite justified. "Of course," said Mr. Fullerton, "it all depends upon the future of the exchange rates, and one man is as good a guesser as another regarding that, but I feel that the time is very shortly approaching when Canadian bonds will readily be sold on the English market." Mr. Fullerton believes that it will not be necessary for the £ to regain its full value in Canada before Canadian bonds will reach English investors. "When the £ is around $4.60 in Canada, and possibly less in the United States, the English banker will be in a position to talk business. The margin of exchange will then be small enough to allow for negotiations upon a proper basis."

* *

THE BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION.

Career of the New General Superintendent.

The appointment of Mr. Alex. S. McNeil as Superintendent of Mines for the British Empire Steel Corporation, says a Canadian paper, has been well received. Since February, 1919, Mr. McNeil has been Superintendent of Mines for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

In his new position he will have charge of all the coal mining operations of the British Empire Steel Corporation, covering the fields of Glace Bay, Sydney Mines and Springhill.

Twenty-eight years ago he started working, when a boy, as driver at Dominion No. 1 Colliery. Being ambitious and a hard worker, he put in his spare time in studying mining, and in due time he successfully passed the examinations for overman, underground manager and manager. When still a young man he became an expert practical miner, and the knowledge of the work and the ability he displayed soon led to his appointment as overman. This was followed shortly after by his appointment as underground manager of Dominion No. 3, and later of Bridgeport Colliery.

He was soon promoted to manager of the latter colliery. He made good in this position to such an extent that he was selected as manager of the Dominion Coal Co.'s largest mining operation, the combined collieries of Nos. 2 and 9, both worked from the one shaft, No. 2 being claimed to be the largest colliery in the world. After four years' successful management of No. 2 Colliery, in 1916 he was appointed superintendent of the district, including these two collieries and No. 7. In 1917, when Superintendent M. A. McInnis resigned from the company's service to go to Montreal, the district that had been supervised by him, comprising No. 1, 5 and 10 Collieries, was added to Superintendent McNeil's district, giving him the supervision of the greater part of the Dominion Coal Co.'s operations. This position he left in 1919 to join the Scotia Co.

Superintendent McNeil's new appointment may be considered the first step toward the unified management and direction of operation that was in view as one of the chief objects in the organisation of the British Empire Steel Corporation. To have all the corporation's coal mining operations under the supervision and direction of the one man will lead to extensive and important economies, as well as more efficient operations.

* *

A Toronto correspondent says that the Press of Canada is united in expressions of good will to Mr. Taft on his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192) **Head Office: TORONTO.** RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO. Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000 Total Assets - - - $139,000,000 SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3
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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

New York Agency - 51, Broadway.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,082,276
Deposits - - - - - £39,114,127

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cashier & General Manager: A K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.
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CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Election of New Officers.

The list of officers elected by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its annual convention held in Quebec was as follows:—

Mr. W. S. Fisher, St. John, N.B., president; Mr. John R. Shaw, Woodstock, Ont., and Mr. C. Howard Smith, Montreal, vice-presidents; Mr. Thomas Roden, Toronto, treasurer.

The following were elected as chairmen of the standing committees:—

Tariff Committee, Mr. Joseph Picard, Quebec; Transportation Committee, Mr. Arthur F. Hatch, Hamilton; Legislation Committee, Mr. O. J. MacFarlane, Toronto; Membership Committee, Mr. Paul E. Joubert, Montreal; Insurance Committee, Mr. Arthur Howitt, Toronto; Industrial Relations, Mr. S. R. Parsons, Toronto; Commercial Intelligence, Mr. J. R. McMurray, Toronto; Publishing Committee, Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Toronto; Education, Mr. B. W. Coughlin, Montreal.

* *

The Ontario section of the Canadian Independent Labour Party has begun a movement to unite all groups and elements of organised labour into a National Political Party.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, informat io desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH Bart., *President.* Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

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London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.
Paris Comite Consultative:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P., E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL $9,700,000
RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

£10,000,000 PACIFIC SCHEME.

Peers and an Alleged Bubble Scheme.

An application to stay the advertisement of a petition to wind up a company which has as one of its objects "the foundation of a large city on the Pacific coast of Canada, whereby an immediate profit of £10,000,000 was assured," was made in the Court of Appeal last week.

Mr. C. J. Mathew, K.C., said the company was formed in 1911. The promoters were two men named Newman and Cooke. The late Earl of Crawford found money to support the enterprise, and the Marquis of Bute, Lord Joicey, and Lord Inverforth and one or two prominent business men came in later, the Marquis of Bute and Lord Joicey each finding £6,000. Options and short leases were obtained and some mining claims pegged out, when the war stopped further development.

The first hint of trouble, said counsel, was in September, 1918, when Sir Basil Zaharoff complained of the way in which the names of prominent shareholders were being used. The only way in which they were used, said Mr. Mathew, consisted in the statement that they were interested in the company. A requisition was signed for the holding of a general meeting to consider the substitution of nominees of the Bute-Joicey-Inverforth group of directors for the nominees of the promoters, and the group started an action claiming certain declarations, and, though that action was still pending, presented a petition for winding up the company, alleging that it was a bubble company. It was true that the company had no reliable assets, but the promoters were not afraid of any investigation.

The Court dismissed the application with costs.

* *

The London offices of the Canadian National Railways, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway closed at 1 p.m. on Dominion Day.

That more trade could be carried on between Canada and China is the belief of the President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. China's foreign trade has greatly increased in the last few years, but Canada is not numbered among those who are taking advantage of her industrial development.

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Sub-Lieut. E. A. Thompson, R.C.N., has been promoted to acting Lieut.

The War Office announces that an officer of cavalry or infantry who qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe, Schools of Musketry in India and Canada, or School of Musketry at Bloemfontein, before August 4, 1914, will be considered as qualified, in the rifle and bayonet courses of instruction, for promotion to the rank of major.

Banking and Finance.

Coming Era of Cheaper Money. With the prospect of an early further reduction in the Bank rate and a corresponding effect upon the yields on gilt edged securities generally, the question of the supply of available Colonial investments of this type becomes increasingly important. In some quarters we are told that the next reduction will be a clear 1 per cent. to 5 per cent., but in more conservative circles the view is entertained that we shall see almost immediately ½ per cent. decline, to be followed by a further decline to 5 per cent. in the early autumn, the intention being to force out the large sums which are now on deposit with the banks, and which under recent conditions it has been difficult to dislodge. With the prospect of another decline in the rate on deposits to a level which will compare very unfavourably with that obtainable at present on gilt-edged investments, it may be confidently expected that we shall witness a very pronounced demand in the first instance for investments of the premier grade, which will bring about an all-round and material enhancement in their values.

* * *

Canadian Gilt-Edged Issues on Offer. That Canadian gilt-edged investments will be in the van of this movement is undoubted. Whilst other Dominions have been increasing their indebtedness to the Mother Country, Canada, owing to the adverse exchange, has been precluded from borrowing in this market as in the past, with the consequence that the supply of available Government, Provincial and Municipal securities has been a diminishing quantity owing to the operation of Sinking Funds, and this condition of affairs must continue so long as the exchange remains adverse. Stock coming on the market, as we have recently shown, is quickly absorbed, and it is not by any means easy to obtain securities at anything near current market quotations. We append for the information of our readers a list of gilt-edged Canadian investments which are on offer, together with the prices asked and the yields on same:—

Security.	Amount on Offer.	Price Asked.	Yield per cent.			Yield p. cent, allowing for Redemption.		
	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canada 4%, 1940/60 ..	10,000	76½	5	6	6	5	11	0
Newfoundland 3½%, 1950 ..	1,000	63	5	10	6	6	6	6
Nova Scotia (Drawings) ..	1,300	69	5	1	6	—		
City of Calgary 5% Bonds,* 1943	2,000	84	5	19	0	6	7	0
City of Edmonton 5% Bds., 1947	2,100	74	6	15	6	7	6	0
City of Edmonton 5% Bds., 1948	500	74	6	15	6	7	5	0
City of Moose Jaw 5% Bds., 1951/53†	1,000	76½	6	10	6	6	17	0
City of Saskatoon 5% Bds., 1938	500	80½	6	5	0	6	12	0
City of S. Vancouver 4% Stock, 1961	10,000	61	6	17	6	7	0	6
City of Quebec 3½% Stock (Drawing)..	1,000	63	5	11	1	—		

* At par of exchange. † Both principal and interest also payable in Canada.

* * *

Mining Corporation of Canada Developments. We have so recently dealt with the report of the Mining Corporation of Canada that it is unnecessary this week to cover the same ground again in referring to the meeting held at Toronto last week. It is sufficient to say that the president's remarks were of a two-fold nature—disappointing in the indication that the present state of the silver market may necessitate closing down temporarily as an alternative to selling the production of white metal at a sacrificial price, and satisfactory in regard to the developments on the Flin Flon property. The latter, which is situated in Manitoba, and is a copper, gold and silver proposition, is shaping well, and the proved ore body aggregates, it is said, 16,000,000 tons, whilst another 9,000,000 tons is regarded as probably profitable. With regard to the outlook of Cobalt silver properties, which have hitherto been the company's sheet anchor, it is considered that with improved world conditions, particularly in the Far East, the prospects for the white metal are more promising. Another encouraging feature is that there have recently been important new discoveries at Cobalt, which have considerably increased the reserves shown in the report. The shareholders will be pleased to learn from the President's speech that the company is adopting a firm attitude in the matter of labour. Mr. Watson said very plainly that the company "would not submit to inefficient labour at excessive wages." He added that if they decided to close down again it would not be for lack of ore, but principally a protective measure against the low price of silver and the unreasonable attitude of the miners. It may not be inapropos to commend the management for having a summary of the proceedings promptly cabled to this country, and to advise the adoption of a similar course by Canadian companies who in pre-war days raised capital here, but who are singularly indifferent in post war times to the legitimate desire of those who subscribed to the various issues for early information as to the nature of the proceedings at the annual general meetings of the various companies who looked to this market for funds prior to the war.

* * *

Hope for British Investors in Mexico Very wisely, we think, the bondholders of the group of Mexican Light, Power and Tramways companies approved last week the scheme put forward by their committee, with which we have already dealt in these columns. Mr. E. R. Peacock took advantage of the opportunity to give a very interesting *resumé* of the present state of affairs in Mexico. Whilst able, on the whole, to take a cheerful view of the outlook for the Republic, he did not hesitate to remind his audience that there were still many political, financial, and social problems that awaited solution. Not the least of these was the fact that the Administration which now controls the destinies of Mexico has not yet been recognised. Mr. Peacock was able to speak in fairly hopeful terms of the outlook for the various undertakings affected by the scheme, and he hoped that with the support of the Governments chiefly interested in the Republic the claims of the companies would be fairly dealt with. Mexico has been through her bad time, and those investors who provided the funds for the supply of the public utilities which have played such an important part in her development have also had to experience a very disheartening period during the years of internal chaos through which the Republic has passed. It can only be hoped that they will now reap the reward of their patience, and see their securities restored to the position they occupied before Mexico fell from grace. The Republic has to prove that she is sincere in her desire to attain once again the high position she occupied for so many years amongst South American States.

* * *

A Scottish-Canadian Co. Bringing Home Its Funds. The Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Co., Ltd. (one of the Scottish-Canadian group of mortage companies) again presents a very satisfactory balance-sheet, the available balance being £13,780. After providing for the Preference dividends and strengthening the Reserve Fund to £28,000, a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the past year is recommended, leaving £1,593 to be carried forward, as against £1,282 brought forward from last year. The outstanding feature of interest in the report is the statement that the directors propose to continue the policy of taking advantage of the present favourable exchange to transfer Canadian funds to this country. It is stated that as Canadian land mortgages fall due the directors will not renew these, but bring the proceeds home for investment in the Mother Country. This is another instance of Scottish sagacity, which, whilst it will appeal to the shareholders, will not be equally acceptable to Canadian borrowers.

* *

THE EMPIRE'S FOOD.

Canada's Agricultural Progress.

A report for 1920, issued by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, illustrates the expansion of the Empire's agricultural resources.

The value of all the field crops is given at $1,812,915,500. In 1910 the value was $507,188,500. There has thus been an increase of 23 per cent. in ten years. Dairy products are valued at $247,531,352, which also represents a big advance. Increases in stock are as under:—

	1910.	1920.
Milch cows	2,853,951	3,548,437
Sheep	2,598,470	3,421,958
Other cattle	4,260,963	6,536,57[illegible]
Swine	2,753,964	3,040,070

Of horses, mainly employed in food production, Canada in 1910 had 2,213,199; to-day she has 3,667,369. Dairy farming shows the most notable development, especially in the Prairie Provinces, where the output of creamery butter has increased in the decade from 5,478,304 lbs. to 25,356,711 lbs.

The report recalls the invaluable assistance rendered by the Department of Agriculture to the Imperial War Office during three years of the war. In that period the War Office was supplied, under the supervision of the dairy branch of the Department, with 481,250 tons of hay, 76,495,221 bushels of oats, and 984,782,080 lbs. of flour, representing a total value of $98,631,568.

* *

Dominion Day was kept by Canadians in Paris. A wreath was placed on the grave of the Unknown Poilu by the High Commissioner, Dr. Philippe Roy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S. H. (London).—The Bisley rifle meeting lasts from the 7th to the 21st of July.

J. C. L. (Toronto).—"Summer time" commenced in the United Kingdom on April 3, and ends at midnight on October 1.

T. M. C. (Aberdeen).—The matter is dealt with fully elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*. The rate of exchange affects the company not only in respect of the money transmitted to pay fixed charges and preferred dividends, but in the purchase of those supplies which have to be obtained from overseas, particularly as regards purchases in the United States. The annual meeting is to be held in Toronto on July 20.

GRAND TRUNK.—(1) All available information has been published in *Canada* from time to time, and commented upon, and there is nothing further to report at present. The arbitration proceedings have been resumed, but, naturally, it is impossible to foretell what the award of the Commission will be, even as to the gross amount, let alone the division among the various classes of securities. (2) We can add nothing to what has already been said and written in regard to this point. We believe the position to be as you state, but whether the claim is enforceable and against which party seems somewhat obscure.

R. D. (Manchester).—According to a recently published statement, the finances of the City of Saskatoon are in a quite satisfactory state. At December 31, 1920, the city's total debenture debt was $8,932,581 and the sinking fund totalled $1,846,791, the fund showed a surplus of $66,064, of which $50,000 has since been transferred to general revenue account. Tax arrears include $399,525 of arrears including penalties acrued, and $284,811 of tax sale certificates held by the city. For the first four months of 1921 the city showed a net profit of $38,351 from the operations of its public utilities after allowing for all fixed charges. The Street Railway by itself showed a loss of $420 for the four months, but this represents a very great improvement, as last year the street railway lost nearly $59,000.

F. W. T. (Lowestoft).—Doubtless the shares have been influenced by the general depressed condition of the share market, but the price of the stock also reflects the company's own situation. It has been suffering from a dearth of orders, a condition due to the difficult financial and commercial situation, and with some of its plants idle its earnings must necessarily be curtailed. While conditions must improve in course of time, and the company under ordinary conditions should have little difficulty in earning the dividend, it is to be remembered that it has a great deal of competition to face in its own line. We should not recommend the shares from an investment point of view, but neither should we advise you to get rid of them now when they are quite probably at their lowest.

SASKATCHEWAN.—The Commission which was appointed two years ago to consider the scheme has reported favourably upon it, and has recommended that if the various units which would benefit by it and would be expected to co-operate in it approve of the project, it should be proceeded with at once. According to a statement prepared by the chairman of the Commission, the co-operative units would be the country districts including towns and villages, the two cities of Regina and Moose Jaw, the C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways. The cost of construction necessary to meet present requirements is estimated at about $5,500,000, and to meet expansion and the needs of increasing population, this would increase to from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 within ten years. It is suggested that to make the system self supporting the water would have to be sold at from 20 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons according to the amount consumed and the difficulties of distribution. It is stated that there is strong support for the scheme.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Nine Days Ending June 30.

Grand Trunk.—£445,662; dec., £13,305.

Canadian Pacific. — $4,387,000; dec., $673,000.

* *

Dominion Iron and Steel.—The company's new London address is 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. (Telephone: Regent 3010.)

Canadian Light and Power Co. 5 per Cent. First Mortgage 40-Year Gold Bonds.—Coupons due July 1 should be presented at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, E.C., as agents for the Merchants Bank of Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending July 31st. 1921:—

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1921.

On the Common Stock, two per cent. (2 per cent.), payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 22, 1921.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, give notice that the Directors have DECLARED a Stock DIVIDEND of Twenty per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, and that the said Dividend will be issued on and after the 1st day of August, 1921, to the respective holders of Common Shares of the Company of record on 15th July, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
Registrars of The Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd.,
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
2, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-1960.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st September, 1921, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd August, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2,
1st July, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 809. July 9, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

AGENCIES WANTED.

ADVERTISER, with exceptional business experience in Canada, seeks to represent British interests there.—Write Box 557, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Canadian General Electric.—The directors have declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent. on the Common stock. It will be issued on and after August 1 to the respective holders of Common shares of record on July 15.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square. Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building. Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Arrangements have been completed by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Department for the installation of a "ticker" on the *Empress of France* and *Empress of Britain* on sailing day from Quebec, for the convenience of passengers desiring to send telegrams to their relatives or friends. It is also a receiving station, and telegrams for passengers sailing by the ships are received right on board.

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON

(Continued from page 60)

Skeoch, Jas., and Mrs., Montreal—Cliftonville Hotel, Dorset Square.

Smith, Merton, Vancouver—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury Street.

Smith, Lt.-Cdr. J. Martin, D.S.O., Newfoundland—18, Arthur Street, Withernsea, Yorks.

Steeves, Mrs. Walter—7, Buckingham Palace Mansions.

Stephen, Mrs. W., George J., and George Mount, Winnipeg—Hyde Park Hotel.

Stewart, Helen, Agnes, and Beatrice, Montreal—Berkeley Hotel.

St. Jacques, Eug., M. D., Montreal—Hotel Rubens.

St. Jacques, L., Montreal—Hotel Thackeray.

St. Laurent, Louis, and Mme., Quebec—Hotel Jules.

St. Laurent, N., Sherbrooke—Hotel Jules.

T

Théberge, Albert, K.C., and Estelle, Montreal—Hotel Rembrandt.

Thomson, H. C., Newfoundland—14, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

Tompkins, J. J., Antigonish, N.S.—Universities Bureau of British Empire, 50, Russell Square.

Torrance W. F., and Mrs., Montreal—41, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

Turnbull, Major G. R., R.C.N., Toronto—S.M.E., Brompton Barracks, Chatham.

Turnbull, J. H. G., Medicine Hat—11, Guilford Street, W.C.1.

Tustan, P. B., Winnipeg — 68, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park.

Tweedie, W. M., Sackville, N.B.—Kenilworth Hotel.

W

Weir, J. A., Saskatoon—17, Bedford Place, W.C.1.

White, James, Mrs., and Marjorie, Ottawa—2, Whitehall Court.

Whittall, A. R., B. L., and the Misses, Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Wilkinson, Miss E., Montreal — Strand Palace Hotel.

Wilson, Charles, Vancouver—Waldorf Hotel.

Wilson, Morris W., and Mrs., Montreal — Hotel Cecil.

Wright, Professor Ramsay, and Mrs., formerly of Toronto—9, Moreton Road, Oxford.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, is the following:—

A Montreal firm of wholesale importers, who are extending the scope of their long-established business, would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking Canadian representation in the following lines:—Pickles, canned and bottled goods, grocery specialties, confectionery, patent medicines, soaps, polishes, and proprietary lines generally.

* *

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

On the conclusion of a visit which he has paid to this country the general manager of agencies of the Association addressed to the "British Field Staff" a letter of high commendation. He says in the course of his letter that he is "returning to Canada in full confidence that our British staff, from your manager, Mr. G. T. Varney, down, can be thoroughly depended upon to take care of the company's interests in the United Kingdom, and that our record here will continue to show steady and satisfactory improvement in organisation and production." In closing, he reminds the staff that 1921 is the 50th anniversary of the Association, whose reputation is so high, and whose position is so sound, that they may "offer its wares for sale" safely and with pride.

* *

The Customs Revenue of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30 was (says Reuter) in round figures, $6,000,000, as compared with $8,500,000 in 1919-20 and $7,000,000 in 1918-19.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

[illegible] *Quebec or Montreal*

Friday, July 8.—*Victorian*
Friday, July 15.—*Melita*
Thursday, July 21.—[illegible] *of Britain*
Friday, July 22.—*Minnedosa*
Friday, July 29.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama*
Thursday, August 4.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, August 5.—*Victorian*
Thursday, August 11. — **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 12.—*Melita.*
Friday, August 19.—*Minnedosa*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 23.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, July 13.—*Scotian.*
Thursday, July 21.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Scandinavian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Russia.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York

Saturday, July 16.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, July 16.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Mauretania*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, August 18.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, July 20.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 3.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, July 9.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, August 6.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 8.—*Finland.*
Friday, July 22.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, July 29.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, August 5.—*Lapland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 16.—*Canada.*
Tuesday July 19.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John.

Wednesday, July 13. — *Manchester Importer.*
Thursday, July 28.—*Manchester Merchant.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—*Welland County.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—August 6, *Niagara;* August 6, *Makura;* September 10. *Niagara.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Melita* and *Canada* on Monday, July 11; *Empress of Britain*, July 12; *Megantic*, July 23.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Caronia*, July 10; and *Adriatic*, July 13.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1 High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— ——
163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Acland, F. A., Mrs., and Mary, Ottawa—46, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
Adamson, J. D., M.D., Winnipeg—" Highfield," Briton Hill Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.
Alabone, A. H., Simcoe—28, Rosebery Gardens, Crouch End.
Auerbach, Marcus, and the Misses, Montreal—Great Central Hotel.

B

Ballantyne, C. C., Mrs., C. T., Jas., and Murray, Montreal—Carlton Hotel.
Basil, Georges, Université de Montreal — Thackeray Hotel.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

Basil, Dr. Georges, and Mrs., Montreal — Thackeray Hotel.
Bathgate, J. L., and Mrs., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Bay, P., jr., Lennoxville—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.
Beck, Lady, and Marion, Toronto—Almond's Hotel.
Belleau, Joseph N., Quebec—46, Clarence Gate Gardens.
Boynton, Col. F.—Care of Boodles, St. James's Street.

C

Chartier, Chanoine, Emile, Université de Montreal—Hotel Rubens.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
(For Ladies and Gentlemen).
AUGUST—The fascinating DOLOMITE ALPS, including Lake Garda and Innsbruck ... **4 Weeks, 79 Gns.**
AUGUST—ITALIAN LAKES .. **3 Weeks, 49 Gns.**
Later — ITALIAN ART CITIES, SICILY, ALGERIA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, Etc.
Descriptive Programmes from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

Chown, Alicia A., Kingston, Ont.—60, Norwood Road, S.E.
Christie, Mrs. R. J., Toronto — Carlton Hotel.
Clark, Geo. H., Ottawa—Hotel Russell.
Clark, J. H., Summerside, P.E.I.—89, Russell Square.
Clarke, Mrs. Charles, and the Misses, Toronto—Care of London, City and Midland Bank, 89, Buckingham Palace Road.
Clarke, Melvin S., Mrs., and Helen, Halifax—Savoy Hotel.
Coates, Wilson H., Vancouver — Queen's College, Oxford.

GLADOLA RESTAURANT
44, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.1
(Close to Bond Street Tube Station).
Telephone, Mayfair 4417
Dinner, Table d'Hôte 4/, or à la Carte
Lunches à la Carte Dainty Teas, Home made Cakes.
OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Collyer, T. J., Welwyn, Sask. — Euston Hotel.
Conroy, J. B., Toronto—Strand Imperial Hotel.
Cornell, Mrs. Geo. H., Westmount—Hotel Victoria.
Cowan, M. Edith, and Naida, D.D., Ottawa Glenside Private Hotel, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.
Coyle, Mrs. H. W., Bernice, and G. N., Montreal — South Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate Terrace.
Currie, General Sir Arthur and Lady, Montreal—Stafford Hotel.
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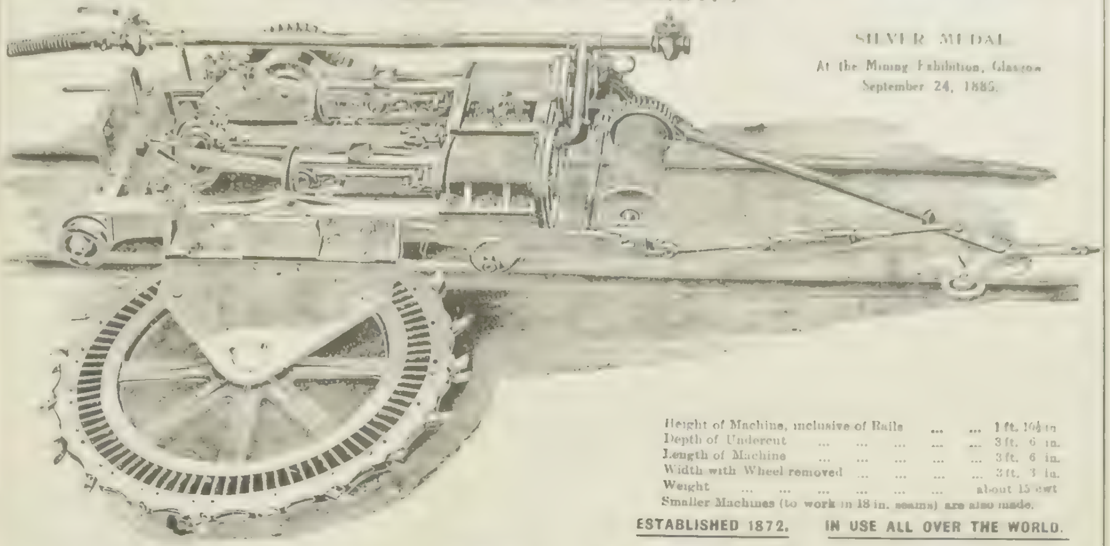

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THE SILVER LINING.

NATURE occasionally provides a most impressive spectacle—none more inspiriting, more hopeful—that of the sable clouds, ominous and awesome from overhead to horizon, revealing unexpectedly a silver lining. A similar phenomenon in our own affairs appeared last week and exercised a cheerful influence everywhere. We refer to the new Irish Conference and to the suggested world-Conference at Washington—which appear like the silver lining to the dark and menacing clouds that have been hanging over the peace and progress of the world for many months. What could have been gloomier than the state of war in Ireland? What more perplexing than the attitude of the United States towards the League of Nations? What so full of subtle explosive power as the problems of the Pacific and the Far East? In the hour of deepest gloom come the announcements that by the aid of the Conferences mentioned it may be possible to create happier conditions. Nothing quite so important has happened since the Armistice; and it is gratifying to be able to say that inextricably mingled with these hopeful manifestations are the proceedings of the Conference of Empire Premiers.

The new Irish Conference is the result of the King's appeal to Ireland for unity, followed by the proposal of Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera should confer together in London with a view to the settlement of the trouble in Ireland. General Smuts and other unofficial negotiators no doubt contributed in bringing about the Conference, which, after all that has happened in Ireland recently, is a great achievement. It may or may not lead to a solution of the Irish difficulty, but millions throughout the Empire, and the United States, fervently hope that the longed-for solution is at hand. The mere announcement of the truce between Sinn Feiners and the military made the Mayor of a town in Queensland hoist the Union Jack and the Irish flag, suggestively twined together, on the Town Hall. There we see the feeling of Australia. Canada is of the same mind and is capable of displaying the same emotion. Only the other day Mr. C. A. Magrath, a prominent Canadian, now in London, wrote a letter to the *Times* to assure both of the Irish leaders that they have "the best wishes of the English-speaking world for a successful termination of the Irish trouble." The Irish Conference has, indeed, the goodwill of all the peoples of the Empire and of the United States.

As to President Harding's message, it is the direct outcome of the Empire Premiers' Conference. At the Conference, Canada, through her representative, showed marked consideration for the United States point of view in regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the handling of the Far Eastern problems. That is, perhaps, natural, seeing that Canada and the United States are geographically one country. But we have advanced so far in recent years that the Canadian presentation of the case was cordially supported by Great Britain, the other Dominions, and India. Mr. Meighen also developed the argument that the centre of gravity has shifted from Europe to the Far East, and he found supporters in General Smuts, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey. It is obvious that the President of the United States has been closely following these deliberations and pronouncements. Convinced of their sincerity and of the statesmanship underlying them, he has taken, to use Mr. Lloyd George's words, "a wise and courteous initiative" to invite Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, if they be willing, to a Conference at Washington for discussing the question of disarmament. China is also invited as an independent nation to discuss and, if possible, find a solution for the Pacific and Far Eastern problems. Needless to say, the idea has received the warmest welcome from the units of the British Empire. The rest of the world will no doubt gladly follow suit. As Mr. Meighen says in his message to the *Times*, the proposal offers to a distracted world "a new hope." He adds: "Nowhere will it be welcomed more eagerly than in Canada; for it has been the unwavering belief of Canadians that the issues involved in the question of armaments, as well as the closely connected problems of the Pacific and the Far East, can be best settled by full and frank consultation among the nations chiefly interested—that is, by the method of free conference." The world's outlook to-day is thus brighter than it has been since that happy day when the Great War came to an end.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Empire Conference. The time is fast coming when we shall be able to take stock of what the Conference of Empire Premiers has achieved. Meanwhile, the Conference meets day after day, sometimes twice a day, and important Empire questions are discussed, and, where desirable, strong committees are formed for the exhaustive consideration of those particular subjects. This is a great saving of time, and in the long run it will produce satisfactory results. Such Committees are already considering the question of Empire migration, the status of Indian nationals in the Dominions and Colonies, Empire patents, and so on.

Of course, by far the most important feature of the work of the Conference is the widening of the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty by bringing it into complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations. Another phase of this particular question is associated with

President Harding's proposal, which is discussed in our leading article. As the Conference was the means of inspiring the American invitation, so Mr. Lloyd George took counsel with his fellow Empire Premiers as to the terms of the British reply. All this is excellent.

* * *

Mr. Meighen's Four Points.

There has been a good deal said in British papers about the four points put forward by Mr. Meighen at the Conference of Empire Premiers as being essential to the improved status of the Dominions. Now that we have had an opportunity of comparing these statements with the cables sent to the Canadian papers by the special correspondent of the Canadian Press, we fail to see that there was anything in any of the points to create " a stir " at the Conference.

For instance, Point I. refers to questions of foreign policy affecting the British Government, and requests that in all such matters—particularly those relating to the Middle East, Palestine and Mesopotamia—the Dominions should be kept constantly informed. That point was amply conceded by Mr. Lloyd George in his opening address, when he described how all the Dominions were made cognisant of everything that was passing at the Peace meetings. Point II. makes a similar request in regard to foreign policy affecting the Empire. That, too, was allowed before it was even formulated. Point III. calls for Dominion consultation in regard to British Government's treaties and alliances—a point to which there is no opposition; and the like remark may be made on Point IV., which declares that the advice of the Dominion Government on all questions arising between the United States and Canada should be final.

* * *

Empire Communications.

The question of improved communications for the Empire has been fully discussed at the Conference. It is held to be essential for the Dominions to be in closer touch with the Motherland; and so the Premiers would fain apply themselves to the removal of existing difficulties. What is most urgently wanted is wireless telephony between Britain and the Dominions, and better means for the dissemination of news.

By virtue of her geographical position—her closer proximity—Canada has distinctive advantages over other Dominions. We have a cable service comparatively efficient, and wireless telephony in a more advanced stage of development than elsewhere. The trouble is, as Mr. Meighen explained, with regard to the news service. The news that goes to Canada filters through New York, censored to suit the American standpoint; and that is " an undesirable influence." As for Canadian news coming into Britain, Mr. Meighen is puzzled to suggest a remedy. The news, he says, comes here allright, but it is not published because newspapers declare it has no selling value. That may be the case, but what about the " Empire spirit "? Empire propaganda work is evidently needed at home.

* * *

The C.P.R. and Its President.

A noteworthy tribute to the Canadian Pacific Railway and its President is paid in an article, from its Toronto correspondent, appearing in the *Times* last week. A review of the Canadian railway situation leads to the conclusion that at least the figures emphasise the position of the C.P.R. among American railways and the responsibilities of the office to which Mr. Beattie has succeeded.

In the view of this influential correspondent, no President of the C.P.R. has had a more difficult task than that which Mr. Beattie has been required to undertake, and it is owing to his possession in a remarkable degree of the qualities of strength and restraint that he has achieved success.

> Thus far few will deny that Mr. Beattie has displayed the power, genius, and resource which the situation demands He enjoys the confidence of the Government and the good-will of the people. Never was the Canadian Pacific operated with greater efficiency, never was a staff, distinguished for loyalty, more devoted to the interests of the company, and never were there better relations between a public carrier and the shippers and travellers who provide its revenues.

The railway's record is, indeed, one of which every Canadian may be proud, and of which the people of the Mother Country and the other Dominions may well be envious.

* * *

Canada's Liberal Leader.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, is the subject of the first of a series of articles on " Party Chiefs in Canada," appearing in Tuesday's *Times*. The writer frankly approaches Mr. King in a critical frame of mind, but at the same time discusses his qualifications and his chances of the Premiership with studied fairness.

The Liberal leader is described as having youth, industry, energy and ability, although he is not so alert as Mr. Meighen. In Parliament, we are told, he sometimes " wheels too slowly into action," and there is an excess of language and of emotion in many of his speeches; but it is admitted that such Parliamentary defects may be platform advantages, and, indeed, that before public meetings Mr. King is aggressive and uniformly effective.

Generally speaking: " He has not the distinction of Laurier nor the intellectual solidity of Borden, nor the keen combative temper of Meighen, but he has eloquence and integrity, and the frank ambition to secure and to deserve the confidence of the Canadian people." If he should become Prime Minister, the *Times* correspondent declares, " he would, perhaps, exaggerate the power of Governments to heal the ills of mankind, but no one need fear that he would enter upon revolutionary courses or would sanction any war of extermination, even upon the ' protected interests.' " Whatever one's political views may be, this will be pretty generally admitted to be a fairly safe prophecy.

* * *

The Alberta General Election.

The General Election to be held in Alberta on Monday is the fifth since the Province was created in 1905. At the last election, held on June 7, 1917, the then Premier, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, was returned to power with 35 seats against 21 (18 Conservatives and 3 Independents). The present Premier, the Hon. Charles Stewart, who succeeded Mr. Sifton on the latter's entering the Dominion Cabinet, on October 13, 1917, has continued to enjoy a practically identical majority. The Legislature at dissolution was composed of 34 Liberals, 18 Conservatives, 2 Independents, 2 Soldiers' Representatives, 1 Labour and 1 United Farmer. The new Legislature will consist of 61 members instead of 58. The seats of the soldiers' representatives have been abolished; Edmonton and Calgary will each have five members instead of three, and Medicine Hat two members instead of one.

No outstanding issue falls to be decided by the electorate on Monday. The Government are mainly trusting to their own record to secure a fresh lease of power. The main planks of their platform are the securing of Alberta's natural resources for itself, the pursuit of scientific research for their development, and the extension of irrigation and drainage in agriculture. The Conservatives are strongly criticising the Government's financial policy; and the United Farmers are endeavouring to secure stronger representation of their own interests. Owing mainly to the latter influences the prospects are for the return of the Government with a decreased majority.

* * *

Empire Migration.

Sir John Willison discusses in a signed article in the Montreal *Star* " Our Need of Immigration." He presents two points of view—that of organised labour, which is opposed to the admission into Canada of industrial workers from other countries, and that which calls for farm labour to fill a " grave scarcity," and also for " hundreds of thousands of people " to take up the unoccupied lands of Western Canada.

The latter point is, of course, the more important. It is to be hoped that the Committee appointed by the Empire Premiers' Conference to explore the various aspects of a State-aided scheme of Dominion immigration will soon evolve a practical proposal. As we pointed out in a leading article in *Canada* the other week, any comprehensive scheme for population readjustment would involve very large sums of money; but it would pay both the Mother Country, who parted with her surplus population, and the

Dominions, who received the immigrants, to finance a well-thought-out proposal of this kind.

* * *

Colonisation of the West. We share the general regret that has been expressed in the Prairie Provinces at the fact that the Western Canada Colonisation Association has decided to defer its plans, and that General McRae has retired from the position of managing director. The need of settlers in the West is so great that it is unfortunate this means of obtaining them should have been withheld in the meantime.

There is no fear, however, that anything but a postponement of operations has taken place. The governing factor in deciding the directors to confine themselves to marking time has been the delay on the part of the Western Governments in undertaking such legislation as is necessary for making available the unoccupied lands of the Prairie Provinces. This is, however, likely to be only a matter of time. It is expected that the Western Premiers—two of whom have had general elections to occupy their attention—will shortly hold a conference to consider a uniform policy in this respect. Meanwhile, the funds of the Association will be carefully preserved for the purposes for which they were subscribed, and we hope that before long it will be enabled to carry out its plans in their entirety.

* * *

Titles and No Titles. The action of the Dominion House of Commons some little time ago, in deciding that bestowal of titles upon Canadians was no longer expedient, has certainly not been without its critics. Some Canadians seem to be flattering themselves at the present time upon the apparent unpopularity of titles on the part of the leaders of democracy within the Empire generally. It is being pointed out in some of the newspapers that not one of the four Oversea Premiers attending the Conference in London is a knight. Neither is Mr. Lloyd George for that matter. Another Canadian contemporary draws attention to the fact that none of the Provincial Premiers of the Dominion can boast of a title, the last of them in possession of one being Sir Lomer Gouin.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was one of those Canadians who were proud of their titles. The Montreal *Standard,* however, gives publicity to the interesting fact that when his executors opened the safety deposit box, where the dead statesman kept his personal papers, there was found a holograph letter from King George offering Sir Wilfrid a peerage. If the Dominion Parliament, in passing its "self-denying ordinance," had confined its attention to hereditary titles, its action might have been more generally approved than it has been.

* *

Mrs. Dickinson, appointed by the Manitoba Government as their special representative to secure household workers for the Province, is returning to Canada with her first party on the s.s. *Carmania*, leaving on July 30.

The National Conference dealing with traffic in women and children closed at Geneva on July 5 by making certain recommendations to the Council of the League of Nations, which will be printed and published in two or three weeks. Delegates from thirty-four nations were present, including Mr. Harris for the Home Government and Col. J. Obed Smith as delegate for Canada.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Coupar.—At 456, Oxford Street, Winnipeg, on July 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Coupar—twin daughters.

Kerr.—At 674, Pine Street, Winnipeg, on June 30, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Kerr—a daughter.

Kerr.—At 321, Marlowe Avenue, Montreal, on July 4, the wife of Halbert J Kerr—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Derby—Buchanan.—At Medicine Hat, on July 4, by the Rev. J. Claxton, Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs. Derby, Rothesay, to Roberta McCormick daughter of the late Robert Buchanan, Irvine, and of Mrs. Neill, Dalmeny, Prestwick.

Fergus—Crawford.—At Rosemount Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on June 29, by the Rev. A. B. Matteson, M.A., B.D., Jeanie Mackie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, 442, Fourth Avenue, Rosemount, to William Merry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fergus, Wilton Street, Glasgow, Scotland. (Glasgow papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

Baird.—At 146, Rushton Road, Toronto, on June 16, Agnes Service Wilson aged 78 years, widow of Hugh Baird, formerly of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.

de Martigny.—At Ottawa, on June 29, at the age of 67 years, Mrs. Albina Berthelot, widow of J. P. LeMoyne de Martigny, in his lifetime of Montreal.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND CANADA.

Government's Recognition of Notable Service.

Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed the following telegram to his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada:—

"His Majesty's Government have observed with great pleasure the terms of high appreciation in which your services as Governor-General of Canada are acknowledged in the address presented to you at the closing of Parliament and in the speeches on the Address made in both Houses. They are much gratified to note the recognition in all quarters of your devotion to Canada and Canadian interests during your term of office, and they feel that you have thereby rendered notable service to the whole Empire. I should be glad if you would communicate this telegram to your Government."

The Governor-General's reply was:—"I am most grateful for appreciation on the part of His Majesty's Government of my work in Canada, and I sincerely value their generous expression. I deeply regret that my official connection with Dominion is drawing to a close, but I am leaving with assured conviction of its future prosperity and its deep attachment to the Empire."

* *

SCOTTISH FOOTBALLERS IN CANADA.

The Scottish Association football team, which has toured all Canada, played its final game at Montreal on Saturday against an all-Canada team, the Scots winning by 1 to nil, and completing a brilliant record of nineteen straight victories against the best teams Canada could produce (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The Scots made 86 goals against a total of 9 scored by the opposing teams.

During intermission James Gordon, captain of the Scots team, was made a Chief of the Iroquois Indians, a number of the tribe from Caughnawaga attending the match and the ceremony of installation. Gordon received an Indian name meaning "winner."

The Scots team stated that they had enjoyed their visit to Canada, and had been treated with great hospitality everywhere. It is hoped that the Canadian tour will prove of educational value in increasing the popularity of Association football in the Dominion.

* *

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

The heat has made shooting conditions at Bisley very trying. In the earlier stages of the meeting, as usual, only the less important competitions have taken place.

In the Conan Doyle (seven shots at 200 and 500 yards), Sergt. W. A. Hawkins (Toronto) was second with 68, against the winner's 69.

* *

A CANADIAN CLAIMS THE BARONY OF NAIRNE.

Mrs. Ella Cummins Oliphant, of Toronto, known until recently as Mrs. William Galbraith, has appealed to the King, through the Secretary of State at Ottawa, for the restoration of the Barony of Nairne. The title lapsed with the death of Carolina Oliphant, the wife of the fifth Lord Nairne, and the estate, Gask House, Perthshire, Scotland, reverted to the Crown, there being no heirs. The Oliphants, father and son, ardent Jacobites, were exiled to the Americans about 1702. From these ancestors Mrs. Oliphant claims to be descended.

* *

CANADIAN DOCTOR HEIR TO LARGE ESTATES.

Where is Captain R. Hudson, formerly a doctor in the Canadian Army Medical Corps? The Edmonton Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association wants to know. Capt. Hudson is reported to be the grandson of a Scottish duchess, and heir to a large estate, and over £260,000.

The windfall has been left Capt. Hudson by his father, reported to be a millionaire, late of Michigan, U.S.A. The estate is in Scotland.

* *

Reports in the Canadian Press state that the directors of the B.C. Electric Co. are so discouraged by the continual rise in operating expenses that they are anxious to sell the enterprise either to the City of Vancouver or to private capital. The expense incurred by the company in order to accommodate its tracks and its cars to the change in the rule of the road has been mentioned as amounting to $350,000.

In connection with the Victoria League, of which he is one of the vice-patrons, the Prince of Wales presided at a large public meeting at the Guildhall recently. Among the many distinguished people present were: The High Commissioner for Newfoundland, Lady Byng of Vimy, Lady Morris, Colonel Amery, M.P., Sir George McLaren Brown, Mrs. Balfour, and the Archdeacon of Quebec.

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A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Medicine Hat By-Election—The French Mission—Empire Veterans—Grand Trunk Arbitration.

MONTREAL, July 1.

THE voice of Western Canada and of the grain growers has been heard through the by-election in Medicine Hat, Alberta. On this point such papers as the Ottawa *Journal*, the *Manitoba Free Press*, the Edmonton *Bulletin*, Edmonton *Journal* and the St. John *Standard* and Toronto *Globe* are all agreed. Colonel Nelson Spencer, the defeated candidate, who saw overseas service, states: "The result speaks for itself. There is dissatisfaction among the people throughout Canada, and it is intensified in this constituency by the hard times here. There seems to be the utmost tendency to tear to pieces what is, and to start something new."

Discussing the usual talk of a general election being forced by this result, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* says: "Two courses are open to the Government—Cabinet re-organisation and a test of sentiment by by-elections, and if victorious, a session of redistribution and an election; or in the event of defeat, an election at once without redistribution. . . . Everything points to an early return of the Prime Minister, Cabinet reconstruction, and a semi-general election, caused by electing new Ministers and filling present vacancies, which will be a test of sentiment in six of the larger Provinces. These elections will determine the Government's course." The same writer admits that the Medicine Hat result astonished everyone in the Capital. That result, he says, clearly indicates that the prairie people intend the elimination of the protective principle in the fiscal policy.

The turn of events has encouraged the Alberta farmers, who are now busy getting candidates to put up in various ridings for the Legislature, the provincial elections being fixed for July 18. In this election there will be four groups—the Government (Liberal), the Conservative party, the Labour group and the Farmers' party. Should Premier Stewart fail to carry a working majority, it is quite possible he may effect a coalition with either Labour or the Farmers.

The French Mission.

The French Mission, headed by Marshal Fayolle and Bishop Landrieux, had a great reception in Montreal a few days ago, since when they have passed on to Quebec and Ottawa. In Montreal the main purpose of the visit was to inaugurate the Canada-France exhibition train, which is to promote the trade between the two countries. As the train will not be ready until September, the visitors had to perform this official act with a small model. This model consisted of eight cars, in which not only the material resources of trade and commerce will be shown, but also the arts, including music, literature and theology. At Ottawa this week Marshall Fayolle was to have presented the Capital with a symbolical figure "La France Reconnaissante," in token of France's gratitude for the help of Canada during the war, but the ceremony took place without the bust, as it had been left behind at Quebec. This bust was executed by the well-known French sculptor, Auguste Rodin. Active in the promotion of this mission has been Senator C. P. Beaubien, who has been most strenuous in his efforts to promote inter-relations between the two countries, both as to amity and commerce.

Canada's Population.

It is believed at Ottawa, according to a newspaper despatch to Toronto, that the decennial census, which has just been taken, will show an increase of one million. Statistics already in hand indicate that the total will lie between 8,750,000 and 9,250,000. As far as can be observed, the methods adopted for taking the census are not as thorough and as immediate as in Great Britain. Forms are not left to be filled in on one night showing all people under a given roof, but men call and fill in the papers for householders. This means that many people who are not in when the census taker calls are dropped in some way. Then the difficulty of dealing with thousands of foreigners, who suspect any questioner as being connected with income tax or similar obligations, enhances the complexity of the task.

Empire Veterans.

The Canadian President of the G.W.V.A., Mr. R. B. Maxwell, has, since returning from Capetown, South Africa, where he attended the Empire Conference of Veterans of the Great War, expressed his opinion that the formation of the British Empire Service League will prove one of the greatest moral forces in the world's history. He declares that it will "work against all disturbing influences," and that "the men who are going to do the fighting will want to know what they are going to fight about." Mr. Maxwell said that the Canadian pension was working out to better advantage than in most of the other Dominions, though he conceded that New Zealand's comprehensive schemes for industrial and land settlement were being very successfully worked out.

Grand Trunk Arbitration.

Although the arbitrators have until August to consider their case, an early award is expected here, and it is likely that that award will be made known sometime in the latter part of July. On points of law there may be an appeal, and possibly this may be taken advantage of by the railway company on the ground of the Board's excluding evidence as to the value of physical assets. Nothing that has transpired suggests an appeal by the Government, as any such procedure would have the effect of delaying payment; but it will not cause delay otherwise, as the Government is already in possession and control of the system. The appointment of a new Board, or any changes in the management, along with the formal merging of all the State-owned lines in one system, will remain in abeyance till the Prime Minister's return. Arguments are expected to be concluded in the first week of July.

Labour Congress.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is to commence in Winnipeg on Monday, August 22, when it is expected nearly 600 delegates will attend. The unemployment situation will come up for discussion; in fact, a proposal was made to hold a special congress in July for this purpose; but it was concluded that a month longer could not materially affect the situation, and the proposal was therefore voted down by local councils. Other problems figuring on the agenda paper are immigration, education, collective bargaining and State insurance against sickness.

As far as unemployment generally is concerned, conditions are still bad, though there is a slightly improved demand for labour in camps and on the land. The problem of relieving distress arising from this source in Montreal is so acute that the Charity Organisation Society has announced its inability to cope with it and has called upon the city and provincial authorities to act as they did during the winter.

Alberta Oil Fields.

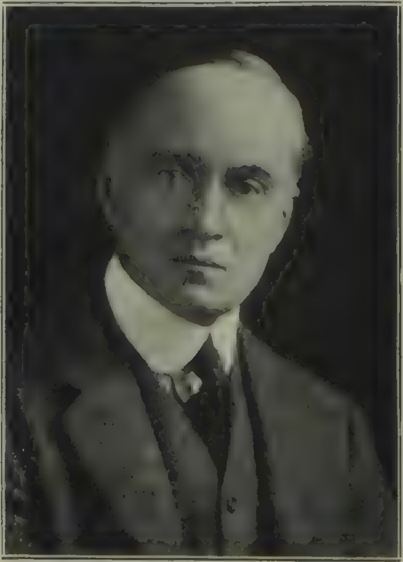
Having just completed an inspection of the oil fields in the Alberta and Peace River districts, Mr. Thomas M. Buley, a Toronto man who has for the past twenty-five years been resident at Los Angeles, California, appears to have been very favourably impressed with the possibilities of the North West in this respect. "I believe that the Canadian oil fields are exceedingly hopeful," stated Mr. Buley, who is conected with the State Consolidated Oil Company in the Western States. "There are many favourable things that can be said about Canada's oil fields" he added. "The shallowness of the wells is a particularly outstanding feature of the oil regions in Western Canada. The fact that drilling has only to be done for a distance of 700 to 800 feet, compared with 5,100 feet in California, will prove a very important factor. The matter of transporting the oil will eventually be solved in Western Canada."

NEW AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO.

Appointment of Mr. William C. Noxon.

The appointment of Mr. William C. Noxon to be Agent-General for Ontario in the United Kingdom, in succession to Dr. George C. Creelman, who resigned some time ago, was unofficially announced in last week's *Canada*. The official announcement of the appointment was made at Toronto on June 30 by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Mr. Noxon is a native of the Province which he will now represent in this country. After spending some time in business, he joined the firm of F. S. Stimson & Co., bond brokers, Toronto; and later, in conjunction with Mr. Brent, founded the bond-broking firm of Brent, Noxon & Co., which still carries on business in Toronto, although Mr. Noxon's active participation in its affairs ceased some years ago.



MR. W. C. NOXON.
The new Agent-General for Ontario.
By courtesy of "Impressions."

During the war Mr. Noxon was a member of the Imperial Munitions Board. Later he came to England to join the Canadian Trade Mission, and succeeded Mr. Lloyd Harris as its chairman when the latter returned to Canada. Eighteen months ago the Mission was reorganised as the Overseas Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, under the direction of Mr. Noxon, with a view to linking up the activities of the whole body of Canadian Trade Commissioners in Europe. This branch, however, was allowed to lapse a few months ago, and Mr. Noxon returned to Canada, where he is at present.

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In order that Northern Manitoba may be brought into direct communication with the other part of the Province, it has been recommended that twelve wireless stations be immediately installed at a cost of $50,000. One big station has already been built at the Pas.

Believing "it is time that the women of the Dominions should share in the advantages enjoyed by the Rhodes Scholars," St. Hilda's Hall, the only one of the Oxford Women's colleges which is proposing to increase its accommodation in the immediate future, has offered to reserve a certain number of rooms for women from the Dominions, if enough help can be given to make this possible. An appeal is now being made for the money required

A proposition for a plebiscite next November to determine the future policy of the Dominion of Newfoundland with regard to the prohibition law, which has been in effect since January, 1917, has been introduced into the Assembly by the Government. The questions which would be placed on the ballot under the Government plan would be whether the prohibition law should continue in effect or be modified, or whether Government dispensaries of liquor should be established at various point

REID NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Return to Private Ownership Recommended.

The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Richard Squires, tabled in the House of Assembly at St. John's, on Friday of last week, the report of Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government to study the whole railway problem in Newfoundland (says Reuter's correspondent).

The report advises against further Government operation, and recommends that the system be returned to the Reid Company's control for one year, the Colony contributing towards the cost of operation up to $1,500,000.

* *

OBITUARY.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George A. French (80), K.C.M.G., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, who died in London last week, became Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at Kingston in 1862; in 1870 he was appointed Inspector of Artillery, Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1873 became Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, a post he held for three years. He was decorated for his services in Canada. Among those present at the funeral, which took place on Monday, was Mr. C. A. Magrath, of Ottawa.

At St. John.—Mr. Charles Egerton Burpee, son of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee, former Minister of Customs at Ottawa, and a member of the firm of I. & E. R. Burpee, hardware merchants.

At Montreal.—Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust (48), vice-president and managing director of the Grier Timber Co., Ltd., and grandson of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust, of Hillcourt, Falfield, Glouc.; Dr. Joseph Renaud (86), one of the oldest doctors of the Province. At Bedford.—Mr. Z. E. Cornell, K.C. (70). At Ste. Croix.—Mr. Edmond Fortier (71), former M.P. for Lotbiniere. At Senneville.—Lady Clouston (69), widow of Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., for many years general manager of the Bank of Montreal.

At Toronto.—Mr. Edward Champion de Crespigny Toker (88), first editor of the *Canadian Lumberman*, and also at one time editor of the *Daily Mail and Empire* and of the Peterboro' *Review;* he was a brother of Maj.-Gen. Sir Allison Toker, of "The Grange," Bedford, Eng.

At Hamilton.—Dr. H. S. Griffin, of Toronto. At Kingston. — Mr. John Bell Carruthers, banker. At Oshawa. — Mr. Thomas Morris (79), for 40 years a civic official of this town.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Alexander McLennan (69), ex-alderman; Father Dandurand (102), said to be the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the world.

At Edmonton.—Mr. Robert E. Tegler, an old-timer of the city.

At Nelson.—Mr. Robert T. Lowery, a well-known newspaper owner of British Columbia, and proprietor and editor of the *Greenwood Ledge;* Dr. A. H. Wallace (36)—killed in a motor accident—who served with the 13th Field Ambulance during the war and won the M.C.

At Minneapolis.—Mr. G. A. Morrison (83), a pioneer fur trader, who was born at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

* *

STEFANSSON AND THE ARCTIC.

Another expedition to the Arctic slope, under the direction of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, is indicated by the incorporation of the Stefansson Arctic Exploration and Development Company. The company will have a capital of $100,000, and it is understood a suitable vessel for the trip has been found and is now located in the North.

Mr. Stefansson, who is the president of the new company, said (according to Reuter's Vancouver correspondent) one purpose of the expedition would be to investigate and develop the practical business of marketing reindeer meat and furs, as well as to explore thoroughly the resources of the country lying to the north of Canada. Vancouver will the official headquarters of the expedition.

* *

DEFERRED PRESS SERVICE RESTORED.

The Colonial Office announces that, in order to improve Empire communication, the Pacific Cable Board has decided to reinstate, with the exception of the comparatively little-used Vancouver-Sydney rate in force for a short time before the war, the deferred Press service between the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand and Australasia on the other.

* *

The Six Nations of Iroquois Indians in Canada have appointed delegates to lay before the King in person their grievances against the Indian Department.

McKim's "Canadian Newspaper Directory" shows that there are to-day 121 daily papers issued, as compared with 130 last year: 981 weeklies and 218 monthlies. With the various publications issued at other intervals there are in all 1,500 publications in Canada

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN SHIPPING.

Interview with the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Services.

THE Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, Canada, is now in London. He has come over to support Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, at the Conference of Empire Premiers.

Interviewed by a representative of *Canada* on Monday, Mr. Ballantyne gave a cheerful account of the progress of the State-owned merchant fleet. He said:-

"People in this country, I find, cannot understand why we went in for State-owned ships at a time when there was so much tonnage available. Still less can they understand how it is that the Canadian Government's Merchant Marine services are so busy while shipping the world over is suffering from universal depression.

"Well, if we had no long line of railways—22,000 miles under Government control to feed the ships, I doubt whether the Canadian Government would have embarked on the enterprise. We had, however, three excellent reasons for establishing the services. The first was a war necessity. We required ships to carry our war supplies. Secondly, we had the National Railways stretching across Canada from west to east, for feeding the ships with Canadian produce and bringing into Canada what she required. Thirdly, we wanted the ships for our steadily increasing export trade. And because we have a long line of railways behind us we are kept so busy, while others are not in that happy position.

Government Steamship Services.

"We have ships running from Montreal in summer time and from Halifax and St. John in winter. They range from 3,750 tons, with a steaming capacity of 11½ knots an hour, to 10,500 tons, capable of steaming 13 knots an hour. The two largest vessels are three-deckers. These boats go to Australia, India, West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, and all parts of the United Kingdom.

"While all the boats are owned by the Government, who built them from British designs in Canadian shipyards and equipped them in Canada, the management of the services is free and independent. It is in the hands of the C.G.M.M., Ltd. Nineteen ships were in operation during a part of 1919, and they earned all their operating charges, and at the end of December contributed 5½ per cent. to the Dominion Treasury for interest. In 1920—towards the close of the year—we had 47 ships in commission, and after paying all administrative charges and operating expenses they showed a profit of $1,500,000. After allowing for depreciation there remained 2.35 per cent. interest on the war cost of the ships—a remarkably good result for a particularly bad year. This year, so far i.e., from January 1 to April 30 we have had in commission 52 ships, and their working, generally, shows a small margin of profit over operating expenses. By the end of the year all the ships will have been finished, and the entire fleet will number 65 ships with an aggregate dead weight of 370,000 tons. All these boats have as a prefix the word 'Canadian,' such as the s.s. *Canadian Pioneer*. It marks an easy distinction. It is perhaps interesting to state that none of our contracts were for later than 1919. This was done in order to guard against unemployment.

"The development of the C.G.M.M. has therefore been alike rapid and satisfactory. Besides regular cargo sailings from Montreal and Quebec, Halifax and St. John to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, Australia and New Zealand, Cuba, British Guiana and South America, a passenger and cargo service is also run between Montreal and Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica), and Belize (British Honduras). Regular services are also in operation to Mediterranean ports, Egypt, India, Straits Settlements and Java, while from Vancouver, B.C., a joint service with the Holt Line is carried on to China, Japan and the Philippines. Further developments will follow in the near future.

"It is not too much to say that but for these steamship services, and others in contemplation, we would not have had the reciprocity treaty with the West Indies, which Mr. Winston Churchill regards as strengthening the links of Empire."

Harbour Developments.

Asked about harbour developments, Mr. Ballantyne said.—

"There is remarkable activity at Vancouver. They are building, as you know, a new dock which will form an integral part of the Vancouver Harbour development scheme. The Ballantyne Pier, named after me, is on Burrard Inlet, at the foot of Heatley Avenue. The contract is for $4,500,000, and includes the pier proper and sheds. The pier will be 1,250 ft. long and 340 ft. wide. It will have four double-decked reinforced concrete sheds, large electrical lifts and travelling cranes and railway sidings. It will be the last word in the construction of sheds and piers. Mr. A. D. Swan, who went from Avonmouth to Canada some years ago, is the consulting and supervising engineer.

"From Vancouver alone we have 16 ships, built in Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, going to and fro between Vancouver and New Zealand, Australia, the Orient and the ports of the United Kingdom. Later on they will run to

A VESSEL OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AFTER SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING HER TRIAL TRIP.

South America and the West Indies. Some of these ships have a dead weight of 8,450 tons; they carry six passengers each, and seven of them are fitted with cold storage. This means increasing shipping tonnage out of the port of Vancouver to the extent of 122,000 dead weight.

Generally speaking, there are over fifty shipbuilding yards in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, and by June, 1920, vessels to the value of $18,000,000 had been built for other countries.

"Canada, like the rest of the world," said Mr. Ballantyne, "is not doing much in the way of shipbuilding just now. The United States built ships energetically when it entered the war—far in excess of the demand. The result is that now many of these mercantile ships are for sale to any one who will buy them."

Concerning the Naval Service, Mr. Ballantyne observed that almost all the officers of the cruisers *Aurora*, *Patriot* and *Patricia*, which were presented to the Dominion by the Home Government as the nucleus of a Canadian Navy, are Canadian graduates in the Royal Canadian Naval College, and pass through the British Navy to the Canadian Navy.

"And what about Canadian fisheries, Mr. Ballantyne?" asked our representative.

"Ah," he replied, "that is a story in itself. Some other time I will talk to you about them. I must now go to a meeting of the Conference."

Other shipping photographs (by courtesy of the "Canadian Illustrated Monthly") appear on our centre double-page. A series of photographs illustrative of the world-wide activities of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine appeared in "Canada" of June 18.

* *

GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION.

Position of Holders of Preferred and Common Shares.

The case for the Grand Trunk has been concluded in the arbitration proceedings, and the case for the Government opened (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*).

Sir Walter Cassels, chairman of the Arbitration Board, has raised the question as to how the award, if made, should be distributed among First, Second, and Third Preferred shareholders and the holders of Common stock. He expressed the opinion that if the argument advanced for the Grand Trunk were followed there would be nothing left for the Common shareholders.

Council for the Grand Trunk is asking the British shareholders by cable for their views as to the basis of division in the event of any award being made. Counsel for the Dominion Government contends that the Arbitration Board has full authority to determine the value of the stock.

The Common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway is not worth a dollar, according to Mr. Tilley, counsel for the Government, in the conclusion of his argument (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). While the Grand Trunk Pacific occupied the greater part of his discussion, he claimed that, apart from the growing deficits of its subsidiaries, the Grand Trunk must itself go into liquidation in time.

The chairman announced that a decision must be given by September 1.

* *

CANADA'S RETURNED SOLDIERS.

A report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, issued at Ottawa, shows that up to December 31, 1920, 108,161 men were treated; 50,521 vocationally trained; and 109,493 placed in employment.

The Board of Pension Commissioners awarded to the same date 110,702 pensions, and the annual pensions in force were $31,169,520.

The number of returned men placed on farms by the Soldier Settlement Board to the end of the last year was 20,122, and the total of loans granted $81,345,948.

A total of $164,000,000 was paid in War Service Gratuity, and 47,000 dependents were returned from overseas at the conclusion of the war. The cost of cashing sterling cheques at par to March 31, 1920, was $524,335.

Dealing with unemployment relief given to returned men and their families, the report states that $7,058,989 was spent during 1919-1920, and $1,500,000 during the past winter.

* *

It is unofficially estimated at Ottawa that the 1921 decennial census will show that the population of Canada has gained one million since the census of 1911. The population is estimated at between 8,750,000 and 9,250,000.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar's new racing motor-boat *Maple Leaf VII.*, just launched as the challenger for the international trophy, to be contested in American waters in September, met with a mishap while undergoing trials in the Solent last week. She struck a submerged object when travelling at high speed, and her bottom was badly damaged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPORT CLUB.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of May 28 I notice a short editorial on the Canadian Export Club, which expresses the opinion that the Club would have a much wider sphere of usefulness if membership were thrown open to representatives of banks, firms (other than purely manufacturing firms), and agents directly interested in export trade.

The expressions of your valued publication usually merit careful consideration, and it is on this account that we venture to suggest that the construction you have placed upon the organisation of the Export Club cannot be calculated to be as helpful as most of your suggestions are. If the new organisation can be looked upon as a section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, surely it could hardly be stronger, inasmuch as the membership of the latter body, with perhaps a few negligible exceptions, consists of all the exporters of manufactured products in the Dominion.

With regard to widening the membership in the manner you suggest, the Club adopted the existing arrangement in order that members might express themselves quite freely at meetings, knowing that the interests of all present were identical.

With regard to widening the membership in the manner students of export conditions and economics, whose advice would be helpful and interests would be parallel to our own, we are meeting the difficulty by electing them as honorary members. Such action will only be taken, however, on the expressed approval of the Club Executive in the first instance, and the vote of the membership in the second.

In addition, in all plans so far laid for meetings of local clubs, provision is being made for the admission of guests to address the members on various phases of export trade in which they may be well informed.

We feel sure that we have, in the Export Club movement, a means of developing greater interest in and better knowledge of export trade. The fact that the Executive is composed of men who are "thinking nationally" on export questions is a warranty that a very broad-minded interpretation will be placed on the policy and administration of the Club's activities.—Yours faithfully,

Alex. Marshall,
Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian National Export Club,
Manager, Commercial Intelligence Department.
Toronto, June 27, 1921.

* *

CANADIAN NAVAL OFFICERS AND EXCHANGE.

The Canadian Government have had under consideration the question of making arrangements which will allow of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy serving in Imperial ships obtaining the benefit of the present rate of exchange between British and Canadian money. Allotments at present in force, which have been notified to the Admiralty for payment, are to be cancelled, and fresh allotment declarations at rates within the ordinary limits are to be executed for payment in dollars. These declarations are to be forwarded direct to the Chief Accountant of the Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. In future all allotments are to be notified to the Department at Ottawa for payment in dollars. The appropriate charges against pay are to be made at the rate of 4s. to the dollar in all cases (1s. to 25c.). All allotments will then be paid by Canada by means of drafts bought at current rates of exchange.

* *

WESTERN CANADA COLONISATION ASSOCIATION

Pending the adoption of land-listing legislation by the three Western Provinces (says the Winnipeg correspondent of the Canadian Press) the Western Canada Colonisation Association will postpone the actual work of bringing in settlers. This decision was reached after a conference between Eastern and Western directors.

Major-Gen. A. D. McRae, who was appointed managing director of the association some months ago, announces his retirement from active connection with the work, but he will assist in pressing for the proposed legislation at the forthcoming conference of Provincial Premiers, which is to be called by the Hon. T. C. Norris at the instance of the association.

* *

The Baroness Kinloss has presented the obelisk, which stands over 100 ft. high, on the Northamptonshire side of the Stowe estate, to the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. It is inscribed to the memory of Major-General Wolfe, and bears the inscription: "The Fates but show him to the world."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to consent to become Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

* *

The following (some of whom were unable to obey their Majesties' command) were among those who received invitations to the State ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday of last week:—Lord and Lady Mount Stephen, General Lord and Lady Byng, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir Edward and Lady Coates, General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Edgar Bowring. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Joseph Meighen (the Canadian Prime Minister's mother), the Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. and Miss Guthrie, the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire has been the guest of Mr. Frank Ross, of Quebec, on a short fishing trip on Magdalen River.

* *

Lord and Lady Byng will leave England for Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* on August 4. The following will be Lord Byng's Staff: — Comptroller: Captain Edward Greene, M.C. (Suffolk Yeomanry). Military Secretary: Captain O. H. C. Balfour (King's Royal Rifles). A.D.C.'s: Lieut. the Hon. W. G. H. Jolliffe (Coldstream Guards), Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Erskine (Scots Guards), Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O. (P.P.C.L.I.), and another Canadian officer.

* *

After being sworn in as Governor-General of Canada at the Legislative Buildings on his arrival at Quebec, Lord Byng will be given a military banquet, with which the members of the G.W.V.A will be associated.

* *

Lady Byng, wife of Canada's new Governor-General, has replied to cabled greetings from the Canadian Women's Press Club as follows: — "Grateful thanks for greetings. Hope to meet fellow writers soon."

* *

Among those present at the Government's reception to the Oversea Ministers at Lancaster House, last week, were Mr. and Mrs. Meighen, Sir George and Lady Perley, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Lady Drummond, Col. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. C. A. Magrath and the Misses Magrath, Mrs. Minty, Miss Montizambert and Mr. W. Lefroy.

* *

Those present at the British Empire Exhibition (1923) luncheon last week to the Dominion Ministers included Mr. Meighen, Dr. Tolmie, Sir George Perley, Lord Morris, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. G. C. Cassels, Mr. John Howard, Mr. F. C. Wade, and Capt. Victor Gordon

* *

Sir Robert A. Falconer, President of Toronto University, received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University last week.

Sir Hamar Greenwood had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace on July 8.

* *

Sir Louis Davies, Chief Justice of Canada, sat for the first time as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday of last week, and took part in the hearing of a dispute about fishing rights in a Canadian river.

RT. HON. SIR L. H. DAVIES, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada.

* *

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, has been spending a ten days' fishing holiday with Sir Lomer Gouin on the Moisie River.

* *

Princess Louise presided on Wednesday of last week at a luncheon given at the Langham Hotel to Mrs. Lloyd George and the wives of the Dominion Prime Ministers.

* *

The Hon. Mr. Justice Idington, of the Supreme Court of Canada, is acting as Deputy Governor-General during the absence overseas of Sir Louis Davies, the Chief Justice.

* *

Sir Sam. Hughes, who has been ill for many months, and whose complete restoration to health is not expected (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), has published a letter in which he states his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament, and urges the Liberals, Farmers, and Conservatives to come to an agreement among themselves as to who shall be his successor, and thus avoid a by-election.

* *

Viscountess Northcliffe held a reception at 1, Carlton House Terrace, on July 8, to meet the Dominion Premiers and others. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Meighen, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mr. W. Lefroy.

Mr. Meighen and Dr. Tolmie intend to return to Canada on July 21

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart was present at the Royal Academy reception last [illegible]

* *

Col. J. F. Lash, of Messrs. Blake Lash Anglin & Cassels, of Toronto, is at the Jules Hotel

* *

Sir William Mackenzie arrived on Sunday by the *Caronia*, and is staying at the Carlton Hotel

* *

The members of the Eighty Club entertained the Ministers of the Dominions at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday.

* *

The Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, D.D., Anglican Archbishop of Nova Scotia, has resigned his See to accept the Bishopric of Bermuda.

* *

The Dominion Premiers attending the Empire Conference, with their ladies, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George at Chequers for the week-end.

* *

Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C. (commandant) and the members of the Canadian Rifle Team gave an At Home at the camp on Thursday to meet Mr. and Mrs. Meighen.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook was present last week at a luncheon given by Mr. Gordon Selfridge at Lansdowne House, to meet Mr. Frank Munsey, of the *New York Herald*.

* *

The Overseas delegates who attended the Oxford Congress of the Universities of the Empire last week, were the guests of Cambridge University over the week-end, and left for Edinburgh on Tuesday.

* *

The resignation is announced of the Ven. Archdeacon J. G. Norton, D.D., as rector of Montreal and of Christ Church Cathedral. He is 80 years of age, and has held the rectorship of the parish for 37 years.

* *

That veteran Imperialist, Colonel George T. Denison, who is 82 years old and has been police magistrate in Toronto for 44 years, has been ill for some weeks, and has been ordered by his doctor to resign office.

* *

We are glad to learn that the health of Col. Pelletier, the Agent-General for Quebec, continues to improve, and that there is every prospect of his complete recovery and return to London by September. Col. and Mme. Pelletier are now at Tadousac.

* *

Col. C. A. Hodgetts, formerly Canadian Red Cross Commissioner overseas, and latterly Health Adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, has been appointed Director-General of the Canadian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. He will have charge of the activities of the Association from coast to coast

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The Canadian delegates attending the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, which opened in London on Monday, include Dr. Tory, President of the University of Alberta; Professor J. E. Todd, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.; Professor J. L. Morison and Mr. A. E. Prince, Queen's University Kingston; and Professor E. L. Harvey, University of New Brunswick

Those present at the opening of the King George V. Dock by His Majesty last week included Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, Mr. John Howard, Mr. A. J. Martin (C.P.O.S.), and Mr. F. L. Furniss (C.P.R.).

* *

Lord Parmoor gave a luncheon party on Saturday at the House of Lords in honour of Mr. A. Meighen. The following gentlemen, connected with Canada and the New England Company, were also present:—Sir George Perley, Sir Louis Davies (Chief Justice of Canada), Mr. W. L. Griffith (secretary to the Canadian Government Office in London), Mr. Ernest Mathews (Governor of the New England Co.), Mr. Arthur Cochrane (Treasurer), Sir Reginald Antrobus, Sir George Le Hunte, Captain C. G. Leveson-Gower, Sir Perceval Nairne, Mr. W. Gordon Fellowes, Mr. Duncan Milligan, Mr. T. A. Nash, Mr. W. F. Webster, and Mr. C. Augustus Webb (Charter Clerk to the Company).

* *

Mrs. J. H. Whitley, on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association, invited the Dominion Ministers and Members of Parliament now in England and the ladies accompanying them to an At Home at the Speaker's House on Tuesday afternoon, to meet the officers and the Executive and Hospitality Committees of the Association in both Houses of Parliament.

* *

The following Canadians and Newfoundlanders were present:—Mr. and Mrs. Meighen, Lady Squires, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Mr. R. K. Bishop, Senator and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Guthrie, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Col. H. Clark, Brig.-Genl. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Peck, Col. and Mrs. Mackie, Lord and Lady Morris, and Mr. G. Porter.

* *

Departures by the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of France*, included Dr. and Mrs. L. de V. Chipman, St. John; Lady Davis, Montreal, Mr. J. N. Francœur, Quebec; Mayor and Mrs. R. H. Gale, Vancouver; Col. and Mrs. H. D. L. Gordon, Cacouna, P.Q.: Mrs. Grant Morden, London, Eng.; Major-General and Mrs. D. Hogarth, Port Arthur; Brig.-Gen. H. T. Hughes, Ottawa; Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Vancouver; Mr. H. E. Molson, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, London, Eng.; Major H. S. Relph, Ottawa; Lt. H. R. Watt, Victoria.

* *

Admiral Denison, D.S.O., presided at the eleventh annual gathering in London of the Old Boys of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, held at the Café Royal on Monday. Others present were Lt.-Col. Donald Armour, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow, C.M.G., Messrs. S. V. Blake, H. P. Biggar, Herbert Cawthra, D. J. Cochrane, Frank Easton, M.D., Arthur Ellis, M.D., J. P. Denison, Thomas Moss, J. MacCormac, R. L. Prizer, F. A. C. Redden, C. S. Wright, and Logan M. Waterous. Letters of regret were read from Major-General C. W. Robinson (hon. president), Sir George McLaren Brown and Mr. W. S. Jackson. The toasts included "The Old School," "Absent Old Boys" (including the venerated hon. president), and "The Chairman," and many reminiscences of old days were indulged in.

* *

Miss Dorothy Anglin, of Toronto, sailed by the *City of London* for England, where she will spend the summer travelling with Sir Bertram Windle and Lady Windle, also of Toronto.

Miss Kingsmill, of Toronto, has returned to Canada.

* *

Mr. Percy Reid, Chief Inspector of Immigration in Ottawa, has left for a short visit to Continental points in connection with Continental emigration to Canada.

* *

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff and Mrs. Duff, of Ottawa, sailed by the *City of London* for England where they will spend some weeks.

* *

Mrs. C. W. P. Ramsay, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Dorothea Ramsay, has arrived in England, and will spend the summer with her mother, Lady Jackson.

* *

Arrivals by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* on Tuesday included Chief Justice Harvey, Edmonton; Sir Herbert Holt and Mr. W. R. G. Holt, Montreal; and Major Thomas Lyon, Ottawa.

* *

Arrivals by the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita* included Judge and Mrs. J. F. Campbell, St. Catharines; Mr. G. A. Campbell, K.C., and Mrs. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. Jas. Flemming, Winnipeg; Rev. Dr. G. Hanson and Mrs. and Miss Hanson, Montreal; Lady Kirkpatrick, Quebec; and Dr. Herbert Ross, Edmonton.

* *

Two officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce—Mr. H. P. van Gelder, assistant supervisor, foreign department, and Mr. Wm. Hogg, Ontario district superintendent—have arrived in London from the headquarters in Toronto, on business.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Major H. Willis-O'Connor, D.S.O., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Miss Hyacinth Shaw will take place at Westminster Cathedral to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. All friends will be welcome at the church.

* *

Professor V. H. Mottram, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly lecturer in the University of Liverpool, McGill University, and in the University of Toronto, now Professor of Physiology at King's College for Women (University of London), Campden Hill, W.8, and Mrs. Felix Bulley (*née* King), late of Hindhead and now resident in Cambridge, were married on July 6.

* *

The marriage of Miss Lois McOuat, daughter of Mrs. James C. McOuat, to Mr. Ernest F. Mount, of Oxford Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, took place on June 28 at the home of the bride, St. Andrew's East, Que.

* *

Major-General Harry MacInty Elliott, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the Provincial Police of Ontario, was married at Toronto on June 29 to Miss Grace Kenneway Cawthra, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cawthra. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Sweeny in St. Alban's Cathedral. Mr. Justice Logie was best man. General and Mrs. Elliott left for Montreal, *en route* to France

* *

Mr. Robert Laurier, son of Mme A. N. Brodeur, Montreal, and nephew of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, was married on June 20 in the Sacred Heart Church, Ottawa, to Miss Gabrielle Parent, daughter of the late Hon. S. N. Parent. They will reside with Lady Laurier in Ottawa.

Miss Kathleen Nicholson, of Sunderland, England, was married to Lt. J. F. A. Homer Lindsay, D.C.M., M.M., in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Winnipeg, last month.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

Friday, July 15.

The Prime Minister of Canada receives the Freedom of the City of London.

Government Dinner to meet Delegates to the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, Savoy Hotel.

Tuesday, July 19.

The King holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

Monday, July 25.

Opening of the Stamford Bridge Sporting Carnival in aid of the London Hospital. (July 25 to 30.)

Thursday, July 28.

Canada Club dinner to the Governor-General-designate, Lord Byng of Vimy. Hon. Sec., Mr. A. L. Nunns, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.). — Wednesday, 20, Middlesex *v.* Essex; Wednesday, 27, Rugby *v.* Marlborough.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Wednesday, 20, Surrey *v.* Lancashire.

RACING.

Hurst Park.—Friday and Saturday, 22 and 23.

Goodwood.—Tuesday, 26, to Friday, 29.

POLO.

Hurlingham.—Saturday, 23, England *v.* Ireland.

Ranelagh. — Saturday, 16, Finals, Pony Gymkhana, and open-air performance of "Twelfth Night" (Miss Laura Cowie as "Viola"); Monday, 18, to Saturday, 23. Subalterns' Cup.

TENNIS.

Hurlingham.—Monday, 25, to Saturday, 30, Grass Court Open Tournament.

Chelsea Club.—Monday, 18, Ladies' Inter Club Match *v.* Roehampton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Aldwych, Aldwych, W.C.—"James the Less." (Owen Nares.)

Little, John Street, Adelphi.—New "Grand Guignol" repertoire. (Sybil and Russell Thorndyke.)

Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "After Dinner." (Nat. D. Ayer and Jennie Benson.)

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street

EXHIBITIONS.

Royal Academy, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

Mansard Gallery, 196, Tottenham Court Road.—Allied Artists' Exhibition.

Walkers Galleries, 118, New Bond Street.—Exhibition of Soft Ground Etchings, by G. E. Harrison.

Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.—Exhibition of Sculpture, by Paul Manship.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.

Alhambra, Leicester Square. — "Humoresque."

Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway.—"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

TWENTY YEARS' HOMESTEADING.

Free Land for Settlers in the West.

THERE can hardly be any gainsaying the statement that the biggest factor in the phenomenal development of the Canadian West has been the provision of free land by the Dominion Government to farmers and intending agriculturists who undertook to settle and reside thereon and bring a part of the soil under cultivation (says a writer in the notes on agricultural and industrial progress in Canada, issued by the C.P.R.). The prospect of obtaining, for a mere incurrence of the most ordinary obligations, land which in settled sections of the continent was valued at hundreds of dollars per acre, and in older European countries was absolutely beyond the purchasing ability of the average citizen, drew thousands of land-hungry men from all over the world to people the vacant plains of the West. In the record of homestead patents is contained the gist of Western development, for it was the agriculturist who came first really to develop and stay, and all else has followed in his wake.

The favour with which free homesteads of 160 acres were regarded is reflected in the early rapidity of settlement within the areas where they were made available, while the diminishing numbers of homestead entries in the past few years indicates the approaching exhaustion of desirable land to be secured by this means. In the last two decades, from 1900 to 1920, more than 500,000 homestead entries were made in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which represents the settlement and fencing off of more than 80,000,000 acres by this system of appropriation. Not all this can, of course, be considered as under cultivation, though the farmer who takes a homestead without additional holdings usually has the greater part of the area rendered productive.

United States immigration to Canada has always been regarded in so desirable a light, largely because the majority of those migrating to the Dominion find their way to the land where the Dominion has the greatest economic need of them, whereas a large section of the British migration tide flows into the cities and industrial centres. American settlers have, in the past, been possessed of the greatest *per capita* wealth on arrival in Canada, for which reason a great many have been in the habit of purchasing improved farms and become producing assets to the Dominion without any loss of time whatever. A survey of homestead statistics, however, also reveals the fact that they have constituted the most important single factor in the settlement of these lands, and that in the filing and proving on the approximate 500,000 homesteads of the past twenty years former United States citizens have been responsible for the settlement of nearly 140,000, or almost 30 per cent. The British Isles, taken together, accounted for about 91,000 entries, divided approximately into English, 67,500; Scottish, 17,000; and Irish, 6,500. This was surpassed by the settlement of Continental peoples in general who filed on nearly 100,000 quarter-sections of Western land.

The banner year of homestead entry was 1911, when 44,479 applications were received at the various lands offices. Figures dropped somewhat until the outbreak of the war, when in 1914 31,829 potential farmers from all countries took homesteads. During the fiscal years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 a total of only 60,636 homesteads were taken up, in 1919 only 4,227 in 1920, 6,732, and in the first seven months of the last fiscal year 3,784

In the dwindling figures of homestead entries one observes the reflection of both the wartime cessation of British emigration and the falling off of the United States annual contribution, and the depleting areas of homestead land in the West. To-day the luxuriant open tracts of the Peace River Country of Northern Alberta remain one of the fe[illegible] which contains large sections of land which may be homesteaded. This favoured section has recently been the [illegible] of many farmers and many of Canada's ex-soldiers desiring to exercise the rights of soldier grant

The homesteads of to-day are the rich productive farms of to-morrow, and the homesteads settled upon within the last twenty years are now producing much of the crops and cattle which have made the Western Provinces famous the world over. They are now netting their owners in many cases handsome yearly revenues, and from being secured for the exchange of a $10 bill and a few agricultural and residential duties, are held in many instances at values of $100 per acre. Carefully compiled statistics prove that land in Canada is rising in price at a startling rate. The excellence of crops produced and the rapidity of settlement are in a large measure responsible for this. Homestead land settled to-day will be worth a large figure in a few years, and improved land purchased at the comparatively low prices prevailing at the present time, when compared with those existing in other countries, will within the span of the purchaser's life realise a price many-fold what he paid.

Photograph] A FARM-HOUSE IN THE SWAN RIVER VALLEY, MANITOBA. [*Canadian National Railways*

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A SOCIETY NOTE FROM THE WEST!

The following is the first item in the Personal column of a Calgary paper:—"A number of small boys were entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. O. L. McPherson, in honour of her son Coran's sixth birthday. The time was pleasantly passed with music and games. Those present were: Stuart Stringer, Jimmie Hutton, Jack West, Paul McCleod, Leslie Allen, Jackie Malcolm, Gordon Beavers, and Tom Taylor."

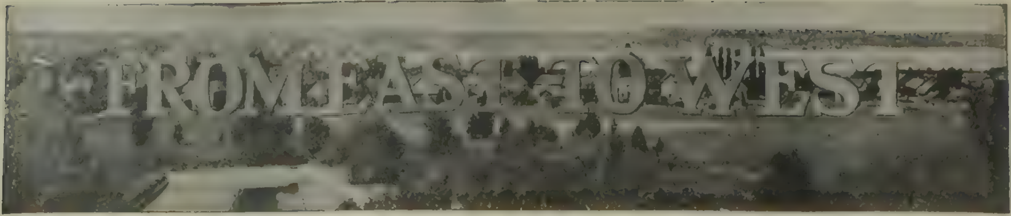
* *

Nine women volunteers have gone to Labrador to assist the medical mission work of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

Census statistics issued from Washington give the number of Canadians in San Francisco as 7,083; in Oakland across the bay, 3,785; in Los Angeles, 13,187; and in Denver, Colo., 3,102.

Reports have reached the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that Indians in the Cariboo district of British Columbia have been driven to cannibalism owing to the excessive slaughter of game in the past.

A continuance of the intense heat throughout Ontario and Quebec this week has been accompanied by cyclonic storms in various districts. In the Niagara Peninsula great damage has been done to the peach orchards



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces that Canada's birth rate for 1920 was 27.47 per 1,000, as against a death rate of 13.31 per 1,000, and the marriage rate during the same period was 8.94 per 1,000.

——The admission of women to complete co-ordination in the work and honours of the Association, was the outstanding event when the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association opened its annual meeting here.

——Salaries of Ministers in the Provincial Governments and indemnities of members of Provincial Legislatures are liable to income tax, according to the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Audette, of the Exchequer Court, delivered in the test case of the King *v.* the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec.

——The total amount paid in the Dominion in 1919 for men's clothing in salaries and wages for factory-made clothing was $11,222,681; male employees numbered 5,700, female 7,196; and for custom-made clothing, salaries and wages were $6,178,723; male employees, 4,094; and female, 3,255.

——The Dominion Fisheries Branch report that during the season just closed upwards of 268,000,000 young whitefish were liberated in the Great Lakes, an increase of over 50,000,000 on the number liberated in 1920. Notwithstanding the removal of all close seasons, the productivity in whitefish has increased remarkably where the hatcheries are operated. Lake Erie fisheries, from a state of partial depletion forty years ago, have become as remunerative as ever, and the catch in Lake Ontario has increased tenfold in the last twenty years.

TORONTO.—A portrait of the Prince of Wales, hon. president of the Aero Club of Canada, was unveiled at the club luncheon on June 23 by Major-General Sir Willoughby Gwatkin, in celebration of the Prince's 27th birthday.

—Lionel Stevenson, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and recently superintendent of the Dominion Government station at Sydney, N.B., has been appointed secretary and supervising director of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

—Population (exclusive of suburbs) of 535,000 and a city assessment of $800,000,000 are estimated for Toronto in the basis of returns made to date by the civic assessors.

——Eight students of the University of Toronto, found guilty of impersonation and cheating at examinations, have been expelled and informed that they would be debarred for all time from attendance at the university or at affiliated colleges, and that other universities in Canada and the United States would be given the details of the case.

OAKVILLE.—As the result of the destruction by fire of Mr. Gordon Gooderham's barns on his farm near here, one Holstein bull, purchased three months ago for $7,000, was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

BRANTFORD.—The official record of Bella Pontiac, the world's record cow, owned by Mr. T. A. Barron, of this city, for the twelve-month period ending June 18, is given as: Milk, 27,017 lb.; fat, 1,259 lb.; butter, 1,573.75 lb.; which is far in excess of any previous world's record.

KINGSTON.—William Thompson, born at Tamworth, Ont., on June 20, 1820, celebrated his 101st birthday at the Home for the Aged here on June 20. The greater part of his life was spent as a lumberman and river driver.

ST. CATHARINES.—At Ridley College prize day on June 22, it was announced that Principal Dr. J. O. Miller had resigned, and his place would be taken by Mr. H. C. Griffith and Mr. H. G. Williams, who will be principals of the upper and lower schools respectively.

PORT ARTHUR. The Palatine Mining and Development Co., who are rebuilding the blast furnace and opening up the Paulson Iron Mines near the international border, have asked the city to sell 200 acres of land at Bare Point for the construction of ore docks, to have a capacity of 500,000 tons. They are also planning to build 200 houses for workmen.

——On June 21 fire destroyed one of the loading towers at the Canadian National Railway coal dock here, causing an estimated loss of $12,000

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. By an Order-in-Council the Provincial Government grants to Laval University, Quebec, and to McGill and Montreal Universities, Montreal, of $1,000,000 each, are being paid in one sum instead of being given out by instalments.

——At a meeting of the Quebec Liquor Commission it was decided that taverns will not be permitted to provide music or any other amusement to attract patrons.

——An extensive plan of reforesting its timber limits has been decided upon by the Chicoutimi Pulp Company. The company has obtained the services of the Quebec Forestry Department to make a complete survey of its timber reserves and the best method of their exploitation.

——A replica of the coronation chair of Napoleon has been presented to the City of Quebec by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as a souvenir of its annual convention held in Quebec, and as a reminder of the centenary of the death of the Emperor. The presentation was made by Mr. J. R. Shaw, Woodstock, Ont., in whose factory the chair was made. The Association also presented silver vases to a number of past-presidents in commemoration of the organisation's jubilee.

MONTREAL.—A large contract has been closed for the export of pulpwood from Canada to Holland, shipments to be made monthly at the rate of 600,000 cords per annum. The entire contract is for 6,000,000 cords, spread over a number of years.

——The Provincial Government scholarship for music, which carries with it a prize of $3,000 for two years of study in Europe, has been won by Auguste Descarries, of this city.

ASBESTOS.—It is estimated that the new manufacturing plant of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., will cost in the vicinity of $2,250,000 and will cover 90,000 square feet. It will employ from 350 to 400 men, and all classes of asbestos formerly imported from the United States will be manufactured.

BEACONSFIELD.—At the contests on the Beaconsfield course, Miss Mollie McBride, of this town, won the ladies' golf championship of the Province of Quebec; Marcus Greer, of Grand' Mere, the amateur championship; and Charles R. Murray, of the Royal Montreal Club, the professional championship.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The s.s. *Halifax*, the largest ocean steamship built in Canada, was launched from the Halifax Shipyards last week.

SYDNEY.—Work has been completed on a 40,000-ton rail order for the Dominion Government at the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's works here. The mills first rolled 20,000 tons of 85-lb. rails, and then 20,000 tons of 100-lb. rails.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Electricity is being used as power for rafting purposes for the first time in New Brunswick by the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., at the mouth of the Nashwaak River, where rafts of logs are made up for towage to St. John. Power for the motors used in the operations is supplied from the power lines of the Maritime Electric Company, of this city, and two 20-h.p. two-phase motors and a crew of 70 men now do the work formerly requiring a crew of 200 men.

ST. JOHN.—The city assessment for the current year shows a total tax levy of $1,656,860, an increase of $48,315 over last year, although the rate has been decreased from $2.98 to $2.76. The total valuation is $55,595,900, an increase of $4,886,600 over last year.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—There are now five rural credit societies in Manitoba, seventeen new ones having been organised since the end of the fiscal year last November. Loans granted total $1,640,000, about $67,000 less than last year's.

——Activity continues in filling on homesteads, doubtless due to the removal of the enactment reserving all lands within 15 miles of the railway for returned soldiers.

With the object of reclaiming for cultivation about 800,000 acres in Carrot River district, which is subject to periodical flooding by the Saskatchewan River, a survey has been started by the Dominion Government.

——Jews of this city, responding to the appeal of Prof. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organisation, contributed more than $50,000—$20,000 of which was in cash—to the Keren Hayesod or Palestine Foundation Fund, during the three days of the noted Zionist's presence in the city.

——Capital invested in the making of men's clothing in Manitoba for 1919 amounted to $500,078. Salaries and wages totalled $399,552; cost of material, $504,810; and the value of the products, $1,217,867. The investment was divided as to land, buildings and fixtures, $44,940; machinery and tools, $23,967; materials and stocks in process of manufacture, $277,640; cash trading and operating accounts, $133,631; total, $500,078. Manitoba has two factory-made clothing establishments and 89 merchant tailors' establishments.

——The Lennox Shoe Manufacturing Company, Ltd., here has been incorporated, with a capitalisation of $200,000. This is the first factory of this branch of industry established here.

CARTWRIGHT.—The monument erected to the memory of the soldiers of this town and district, who laid down their lives on Flanders battlefields in the defence of the Empire, was unveiled on June 20 in the presence of a large gathering.

THE PAS.—Two prospectors report that they have found a hill of copper sulphides, measuring 80 feet above the water level of Lake Athapapuskow. The samples shown are high grade, and miners think it is running to 20 per cent. copper, with small gold and silver values.

SASKAT- CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Road work totalling 200 miles, and costing about $200,000, is now in course of construction in Saskatchewan as part of the Federal aid scheme.

——Building permits issued in Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon from the first of the year to the end of May totalled in value $473,515, $196,825, and $83,010 respectively.

SASKATOON.—Dr. Geo. M. Weir was appointed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A.F. and A.M., at the fifteenth annual convention of the Lodge here. Mr. Alex. Sheppard, of Regina, was appointed D.G.M.; Dr. J. W. McNeil, G.S.W.; Mr. D. A. Kingsbury, of Rouleau, G.S.W.; Mr. F. B. Reilly, of Regina, was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Mr. W. B. Tata re-elected Grand Secretary.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. J. A. Newnham, Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan, who has resigned his see, was the recipient of presentation addresses and a cheque for $800, the gift of the diocese, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Alberta's population is put at 620,000 by the Provincial Vital Statistics Branch. Births in 1920 numbered 16,565 (27.72 per 1,000), a net increase of 2,435 over those of 1919.

——Messrs. B. J. O'Reilly and B. J. Wagner have left here, *viâ* the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, for Fort McMurray and the north shore of Great Slave Lake, where they will prospect for gold.

——Mr. Charles R. Morrison, for ten years managing editor of the *Edmonton Journal*, has been appointed managing director of the Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., and assistant to the Hon. Frank Oliver in the management of the *Bulletin*. The new company is an enlargement of the Bulletin Co., Ltd., and has an authorised capital of $500,000. The provisional directors are the Hon. Frank Oliver, Messrs. William Short, Charles R. Morrison, John Michaels, and Allan Haynes. Mr. John Michaels is to be circulation manager of the *Bulletin*.

The skull of a Stegosaurus was recently unearthed in the "bad lands" of the Red Deer Valley by an expedition led by Mr. Charles Sternberg, the expert vertebraic palaeontologist, collecting fossil specimens for the University of Alberta. Prior to the discovery of this skull the Stegosaurus had been known only by a very small fragment of its head.

——At the convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, held here, the following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. W. Todd, Orillia, President of the Ontario Federation; Vice-Presidents, Magistrate Emily Murphy, Edmonton, and Mrs. David Watt, Birtle, Man.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Beardmore, Port Credit, Ont; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Sask.; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Campbell, Fredericton, N.B.

CALGARY.—With ten men in his party, Mr. H. A. Conroy, of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs, has left on a long journey into the Mackenzie Basin to pay the annual treaty money to the Indians of the Far North. He will begin the distribution of funds at Fort Providence, and will be busy for three months on his mission. The party is travelling down the Mackenzie on a special houseboat owned by the Hudson's Bay Co.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Premier Oliver has announced that the Finance Department has disposed of an issue of Provincial bonds amounting to $3,000,000, the successful bidders being A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto. The price received was 93.11. The bonds are 6 per cent. Government guaranteed bonds, and at the price received will yield approximately 6.63 per cent. interest.

——All persons in British Columbia having whisky or other liquors not bought from the Government were ordered to send in to the Liquor Board, before July 15, a statement of the quantity and kind, all liquor not so reported being confiscated after July 15. When liquor is reported labels are provided for owners to affix to their private stocks, making them immune from Government seizure.

——A steady flow of business, but nothing in the nature of a stampede, was reported at the opening of the Government liquor dispensaries in this Province under the new "Moderation" Statute. Scotch whisky at $4 to $5 a quart, beer at $20 a barrel, and wines at from $2 to $4 a bottle were offered to persons holding permits. The latter cost $5, and place no restriction on the amount purchased.

VANCOUVER.—Branches of the Great War Veterans' and the Army and Navy Veterans' Associations propose to continue the sale of beer to their members, notwithstanding the provisions of the Government Liquor Act. The three organisations reached their decisions following receipt of advice from well-known counsel in Vancouver, including Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C. The Controller of the Liquor Control Board, however, says that no such sale will be permitted.

BURNABY.—The Municipal Council has decided to lease several acres of ground within the boundaries of Greater Vancouver to Messrs. Benson & Balfour, of Vancouver. The leases plan early commencement of oil-boring operations. The rental is $300 per year, and 8 per cent. of gross production if oil be struck.

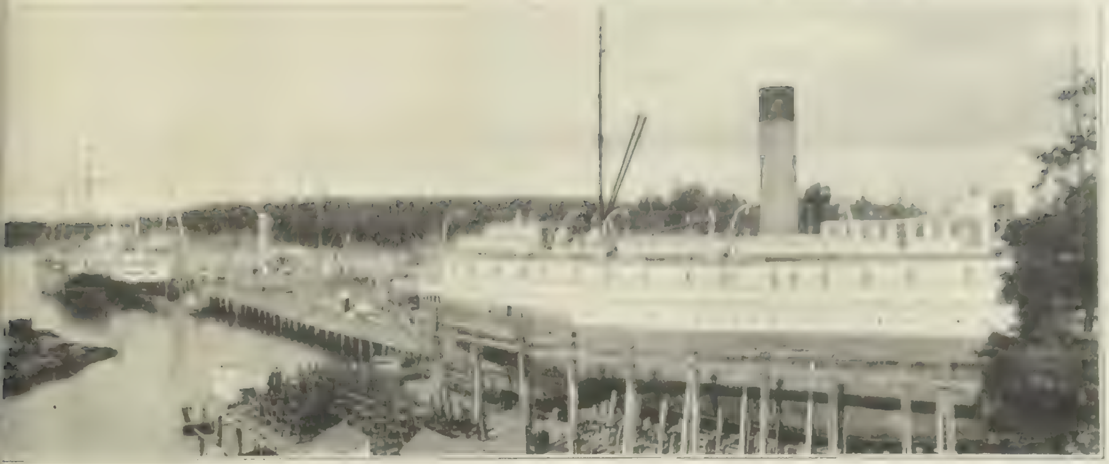
KERRISDALE.—Kerrisdale Baptist Church, which has travelled from Coquitlam by land and water, has reached its destination, and the only damage sustained is the loss of one window. The cost of removal is estimated at about $3,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA:

Some of the Principal Yards. *(See page 67.)*

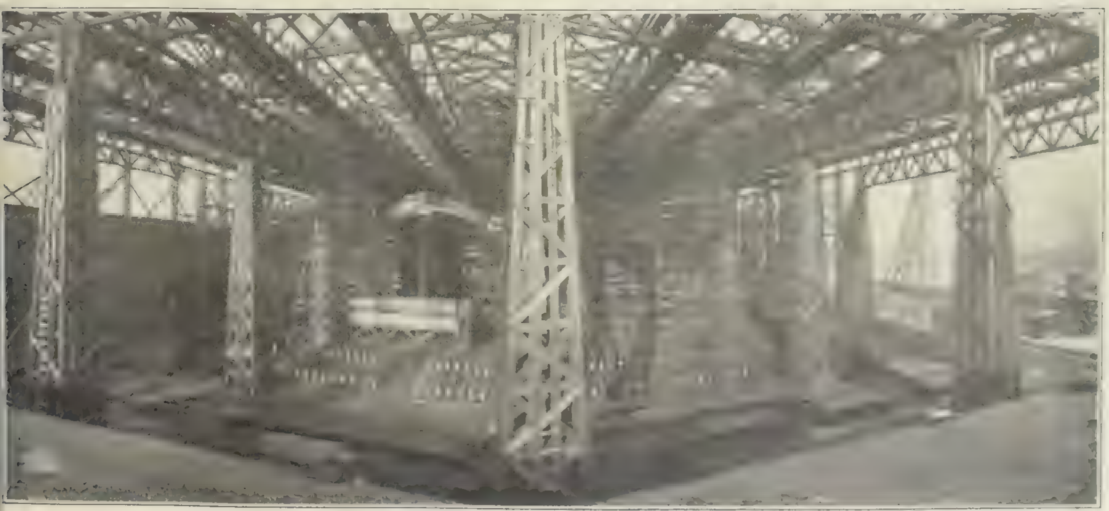
A STEAMER BUILT, ENGINED AND EQUIPPED BY CANADIAN VICKERS, LTD., MONTREAL.

BUILDING BERTHS, COLLINGWOOD SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.



SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR PLANT OF YARROWS, LTD., AT VICTORIA, B.C.

THE HARBOUR OF PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., SHOWING THE DRY DOCK.



BUILDING SLIPS OF THE SHIPBUILDING PLANT OF JOHN COUGHLAN & SONS, VANCOUVER

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

"The Treaty must either be terminated outright, or renewed with such modifications as may be necessary to secure the consent of all the British nations. Canada has a strong strategic position with respect to the Treaty, and as, quite conceivably, the future friendship of the British and American peoples is involved, she has the right to use her power to the utmost to safeguard it."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Mr. Meighen expressed the general prevailing sentiment when he courageously proclaimed his opposition to the principle of the Alliance with Japan and demanded that there should be substituted an understanding to be concluded after an open conference between all the Powers bordering or having interests on the Pacific. Let the cards be put on the table. That is the only manner in which to inaugurate in the universe an era of peace based on harmony and sincerity, which are the only sure and certain foundations for good."—*La Presse* (Montreal).

Mr. Meighen at the Congress.

"Mr. Meighen has taken up a more distinctively Canadian stand than any previous Canadian statesman on similar occasions, Sir Wilfrid Laurier not excepted. Indeed, it is fair to say that he has not only dominated the Conference, but has reshaped the whole course of its deliberations by his resolute nationalism."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Recuperation of Trade.

"When the country has got back to constructive work on a generous scale, and returns for production are assured by a more or less stable scale of prices and wages, we shall have what might appropriately be called good times. Until then we shall apparently have to do a good deal of floundering and submit to many inconveniences. It is by such an experience as that through which the world is passing we learn how dislocating and destructive is war. We see now how far we fell behind while the mad ambition of Germany was being strangled. To step aside from the established order of things and take up arms is to throw the whole machinery of trade out of gear, and the troubles which are just now giving us concern represent the efforts of men everywhere to get back to stability and those conditions which make for confidence." —*Manitoba Free Press.*

Some Elder Statesmen.

"When the Duke of Devonshire returns to Great Britain he will be the junior of four former Viceroys of Canada living in the Mother Country. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Devonshire are well instructed in Canadian geography, resources and sentiment. Few Canadians have seen as much of their country as these statesmen, every one of whom is and will be while he lives a warm friend of this Dominion. Their official residence in Canada covers a period from first to last of thirty-eight years since the appointment of Lord Lansdowne, whose experience was the beginning of a distinguished public career. The Duke of Devonshire is yet in his prime. He is just the age that his uncle had reached when he became leader of the Liberal-Unionist party, and Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill was before Parliament."—*Vancouver Province.*

Buy Made-in-Canada Goods.

"For the whole Dominion the sum of over $150,000,000 was paid last year on account of United States exchange. This was twice as much as our big railway deficit, or as much as the entire amount of the Customs duty. The 'Made-in-Canada' movement cannot be too strongly emphasised."—*Montreal Herald.*

Short and Sweet.

"One advantage that fishing has over shooting is that nobody ever mistakes a bass for a guide."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"After joyously trying out the three speeds forward, it is rather disconcerting to discover that business also has a reverse."—*Kingston Whig.*

"If there were some way of converting crop prospects into cash the West would have a surplus of coin on hand these days."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"A union clergyman has been suggested in Eastern Canada. Let it be said right here that the country will not stand for the eight-hour sermon."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Has anybody stopped to think how much lemonade could be bought for the sum which the Government is obliged to ask for a bottle of its best Scotch whisky?"—*Victoria Times.*

"The siren voices of London are many, and apt to lull their intended victims to sleep; but for the man who plays a bad hand at bridge, there is imminent peril in London, even if he keeps wide awake" *Winnipeg Tribune.*

"There seem to be too many teachers in the Old Country and not enough pay for the members of the profession. Some of them might be induced to come to Alberta where a sufficient supply of teachers is not available."—*Calgary Herald.*

REINDEER FOR BAFFIN LAND.

A Large Number to be Shipped Out in the Autumn.

The Hudson's Bay Company have been asked to co-operate with the Canadian Government in developing a scheme of the utmost importance concerning Baffin Land. This is the development of reindeer herding as a future source of meat supply, the Canadian Government having been strongly advised to undertake such a development by Mr. V. Stefansson, who has recently been exploring northern Canadian territories on their behalf.

Such an enterprise is outside the usual sphere of the famous company, which has been interested in those regions for more than two and a half centuries, but, true to its tradition of promoting British welfare, the great trading corporation decided to take part in the development indicated. It was accordingly decided to purchase Norwegian reindeer and transport them to Baffin Land.

The venture has in it a large measure of novelty, for little has been done with reindeer in British Western Dominions. Some years ago a herd was introduced into Newfoundland in connection with the work of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell on behalf of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, the buying being successfully carried out in Norway by the Mission's secretary, Mr. Francis H. Wood.

Knowing of this achievement, the Hudson's Bay Company desired Mr. Wood to act on its behalf in purchasing the reindeer needed for Baffin Land, and the Mission, wishful to help in furthering such a national scheme, readily agreed to their secretary again visiting Norway, so that his experience could be of use. Mr. Wood has now returned, after a most successful visit in the company of Captain Mikkleborg, having completed the purchase of the reindeer and the necessary equipment for transport to Baffin Land by one of the company's steamers in the autumn.

A large number of bucks, does, and drawing deer (*i.e.*, animals to be used for transport purposes) will be taken out to form the nucleus of the herd.

During the voyage the deer will need six tons of moss daily for food, the moss having to be specially collected for the purpose in Norway. The reindeer require the greatest care from skilled attendants, and accordingly a number of Lapps and their families are travelling with the steamer to look after the animals on the sea passage and on their arrival in Baffin Land.

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ENGLISH REVUES FOR CANADA.

Mr. De Courville's New Tour.

During the past few months Mr. H. V. Esmond and Miss Eva Moore, Sir John Martin Harvey, and Mr. Percy Hutchison have been among those who have taken their companies to Canada, and in every case they report that there is a steadily-growing desire to see English actors and actresses, as well as the companies from the United States, which have so often had matters all their own way.

Mr. George Driscoll, vice-president of the Trans-Canadian Theatre Trust, has just returned to Canada after a visit to London to encourage the visit of English players. As already announced, he has induced Miss Marie Löhr to take her company to Canada later in the summer. But Mr. Driscoll reports that it is not only the more serious type of English plays which the Canadian theatregoer is anxious to see. He is convinced that the time has come when the type of revue to which London has become accustomed should also be introduced to Canada. He has accordingly entered into an arrangement with Mr. Albert de Courville, who has produced 29 *revues* in this country, to send an English company of *revue* artists to Canada.

Arrangements have been made for a long tour, of about 54 weeks' duration, which will open in Quebec about October 10. The company will work its way across to Vancouver, and the stay in each town will range from one night to a fortnight, or even longer. The company will take with it the most successful scenes of Mr. de Courville's London productions.

The Trans-Canadian Theatre Trust controls 125 theatres, and most of them will be visited during the tour. If it proves successful, Mr. Driscoll has an option to take the productions on to the United States. Mr. Driscoll guarantees that Mr. de Courville's share of the receipts shall not fall below $500,000 (about £120,000), out of which he has to bear the cost of production and the salaries of the artists. It is hoped to take out an all-English company from the chorus to the "stars." Mr. de Courville will go out to Canada with the company.

"Hullo, Canada!" will be the title, says the *Era*, of the English revue which Mr. de Courville will send out to Canada.

* *

Sir Louis Davies, Sir Robert Borden, Sir William Meredith and Chief Justice Lamothe of Montreal, have been appointed to nominate four candidates, one of whom may be selected as Canada's representative for the International Court of Justice.

IN PRAISE OF OLD QUEBEC.

BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.

I AM pleased to have the opportunity, as Mayor of Quebec, of laying before the readers of *Canada*, the claims of the old city, as the thoroughly-equipped Canadian national seaport, one of the finest harbours of the world, and a most important centre of electric energy, offering to promoters of trade and industry a most valuable field for varied enterprises.

The history of the city of Quebec is a long succession of trials which have retarded its progress; but during the last ten years it has accomplished wonderful strides of prosperity. Its population has increased from under 80,000 to over 120,000 souls within the past ten years. Its limits are now three times larger than they were before. Its trade has passed the critical times of the Great War, and, thanks to the good feelings existing between capital and labour, our industry has hardly suffered from the labour troubles which have occurred elsewhere. Now that peace seems secured, we enter the period of reconstruction with the brightest prospects.

[A TOURIST OBSERVATION CAR, QUEBEC.

Our building operations are rapidly increasing in value, reaching the million dollar mark in the month of May, 1921.

Quebec stands in the centre of French Canada, a land worthy of favourable consideration, of which perhaps many amongst you have known too little, a region which has been often pictured under the false light of prejudice, due to lack of proper information as to the mentality and ideals of the three million Canadians of French origin, who form a most important section of the Canadian nation.

I have no hesitation in proclaiming that the French-Canadian element stands ready to face the most rigid investigation of what it is worth, and we have the assurance that, when you know us better, you will pass a favourable judgment upon this Province of our Canadian Dominion.

The territory of the Province of Quebec is immense, fertile, and offers attractive homes to millions more of population. In it Nature has been prodigal of scenic beauties which seem to reach their climax around the promontory of Quebec.

The climate is healthy, and our Canadian winter affords invigorating and pure air, which is beneficial for the raising of a strong and sturdy race, whilst our warm summer blesses us with all the advantages of milder regions.

Our mineral wealth is varied and inexhaustible, and we are proud to say that our asbestos mines are leading by far in the production of this valuable asset.

Our forest kingdom is still rich in all kinds of timber. Take, for instance, our immense supply of pulp wood, which is so much appreciated by all those who are in need of an abundant supply of paper to satisfy the ever-growing demands of printing and journalistic enterprises.

Our agriculture is flourishing and opening in all directions new fields for the cultivation of our fertile land. The courage, endurance and perseverance of our settlers are unsurpassed anywhere wherever they undertake to clear the dense forests in unexplored regions. Our butter and cheese industries are rapidly growing in quantity, in quality and in excellence, and rank high not only in Canada but abroad, where they are already highly prized by European customers.

The port of Quebec, discovered by the famous captain Jacques Cartier, in the year 1535, is actually one of the finest and promises to be one of the best equipped in the world. It has been said that our deep water river front, extending over 22 miles, could harbour the largest fleets of the Great Naval Powers of the world.

If you now turn to our industrial possibilities, you will find that our Province of Quebec stands foremost in the wealth of its water powers, the largest of which are in the district of Quebec. The Montmorency Falls are probably the most wonderful of their kind, being second only to the Niagara, in Ontario, and the Zambesi, in Africa.

Our population is religious, moral, law-abiding and absolutely adverse to the revolutionary ideas which are at present a menace to Society. Our mechanics and working men are intelligent, conscientious, quick at work and easily trained to become expert and skilled labourers. In regard to our education we stand in good place as to the number of our educated population. Our schools are entirely remodelled as well as the programmes of the studies. Our superior schools, colleges and universities are second to none, and are overcrowded with attentive pupils.

An Historic City.

Let us now turn to the world-wide reputation which Quebec enjoys as being one of the most interesting historic cities in this continent.

Since the foundation of Quebec, in 1608, by Samuel de Champlain, who erected his "Habitation" just below our magnificent Dufferin Terrace, at the very place where we can see the Notre Dame des Victoires sanctuary, the appearance of the city has changed a great deal, but the general outlines have always been the same, built on the rocks for all eternity.

Whilst there survive in our hearts the sacred memories of our illustrious founders, the endurance and undaunted perseverance of our early settlers, the heroism of our martyrs, the virtues which adorned the clerical and monastic life of our clergy and religious communities, the gallant deeds of our soldiers, we keep with jealous solicitude the venerable buildings, the landmarks, the battlefields, the old fortifications and, still more, the language, the habits and traditions of our ancestors.

Modern Progress.

But whilst remaining very conservative in our ideas, we have not been adverse to modern progress, and are executing a vast programme of civic embellishment and of commercial and industrial development.

The population of Quebec has increased, from 78,000 in 1911 to over 116,000 in 1920. Quebec essentially a bilingual city, over 100,000 of its inhabitants being French-speaking, and the remainder English-speaking. We are happy to say that the most tolerant and cordial relations exist between all classes of the population, notwithstanding the diversity of languages and of religious creeds.

We have more than trebled the extent of our civic territory since the year 1833, when Quebec was officially elevated by Queen Victoria to the rank of a chartered city. We have asphalted and paved in stone, in brick and in asphalt, miles and miles of our streets, bordered with sidewalks of the most modern type. Our electric lighting system and the cleanliness of the city are the pride of the citizens. Our waterworks and drainage systems can compare with those of the most progressive Canadian cities. Our protection against fire and our police organisation have been and are being constantly improved. Our Board of Health is equal to any on the continent for a city of the size of Quebec. Our civic credit ranks among the best in the financial markets of London and New York.

Our prospects of future commercial and industrial development are most encouraging. We stand prominent in the leather industry and boot and shoe factories. We are in hopes of reviving here the industry of shipbuilding, which made Quebec famous in the past. We are becoming a railway centre of importance on account of the monumental Quebec Bridge. Three trans-continental lines and a dozen or more of subsidiary railways are centreing in and around our city.

This may seem a rather enthusiastic plea which I am now making in favour of our dear old Quebec. I am, however, but following in the steps which our kind visitors have traced when referring in glowing praise to the natural beauties and the interesting heroic deeds which adorn the annals of our city. We sincerely hope that all our visitors will carry home a pleasant remembrance of their passage here, and that they will have a kind word to say of our dear old Quebec, of its growing importance and progress, of its brilliant prospects for the near future, and of the warm hospitality of its inhabitants.

JOSEPH SAMSON.

Other photographs of Old Quebec appear on our Front Page.

"VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS."

St. Dunstan's Throughout the Empire.

Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt., G.B.E., whose work on behalf of the blind is so well known and so highly appreciated by the peoples of the British Empire, has issued a singularly interesting and informing annual report—the sixth—of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors for the year ending March 31, 1921.

The outstanding event of the past year, it is stated, is the removal of headquarters from St. Dunstan's, the original hostel, on the outer circle of Regent's Park, to another of the historic mansions on the inner circle in Regents Park. The use and enjoyment of St. Dunstan's and its beautiful grounds were for many years the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, to whom Sir Arthur pays appropriate tribute.

There are now 1,772 names on the books of St. Dunstan's, 106 newcomers were admitted during 1920, and in the course of the year 305 men completed their training and were set up in occupations they had mastered. Thus more than 1,200 men are already established at work.

Among the men still in training at St. Dunstan's are fifteen from the Dominions. Several who returned to their own countries when they lost their sight have now decided to come to London for a course of instruction. Quite a number of Overseas men have settled permanently in England. The total of those who have gone back to the Dominions and taken up work there is as follows:—Canadians, 63: Australians, 70; South Africans, 10; New Zealanders, 20.

Convalescent homes, established in various parts of the country, provide rest and recuperation for the men of St. Dunstan's. There are annexes, for example, at Brighton, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Cheltenham, Ilkley, and North Berwick, whilst the St. Dunstan's private hospital, 14, Sussex Place, N.W., is a much-needed adjunct to the organisation.

Helping the Blind to Start Life Afresh.

"I have said a good deal in the past," says Sir Arthur Pearson, "about the courageous way in which the blinded soldiers faced the facts and set to work to equip themselves for a renewal of everyday life, but perhaps even finer qualities are demanded for maintaining this effort, day by day, week by week, year by year. St. Dunstan's has always been a cheery place, but those who have still to complete their training—now at our new headquarters—certainly must be stimulated by the knowledge that the men who have made their fresh start are going on unfalteringly. Such is the good news that I am able to give in this sixth annual report. The blinded soldiers are not only busily at work, not only making some remarkable successes in an extraordinarily wide variety of occupations, but are carrying on with the same resolution with which they set out. Every man who comes to St. Dunstan's learns to use a typewriter, and practically all learn to read and write Braille. Beyond that, each one specialises in one, or perhaps two, profitable occupations. Among these one of the most popular is poultry-farming. It is wonderful how quickly the blinded men master all the branches of this industry, and it is still more wonderful how successfully they pursue it when they have been comfortably established on their own properties."

Welfare of Canadian Blinded Soldiers.

Large as is the number of men in training, a much larger number, after passing through this stage, are established in their own homes at their newly-mastered work. A survey of their lives carries us to the most distant parts of the Empire—beyond the Rocky Mountains in Canada, out into the Australian and New Zealand bush and on to the South African veldt.

Responsibility with regard to the welfare of Canadian blinded soldiers when discharged rests with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, of which (says Sir Arthur Pearson) I am proud to be the hon. president, and which has been deputed by the Canadian Government to do this work. Mr. L. N. Wood, well known in Toronto business circles, president of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, is untiring in his efforts for the benefit of the men with whose interests he keeps in closest touch. Captain Edwin Baker, M.C., himself a blinded officer, undertakes the arrangements for the welfare of Canadian St Dunstaners, now as in the past. Much has been said as to his splendid work in former reports. Another most valuable member of the organisation is Mr. Veits, who, like Captain Baker, was trained at St. Dunstan's, and who is making a splendid success in business life. Mr. B. Ross Swenerton, another St. Dunstaner, is also doing most valuable work as a member of the staff of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Pearson Hall, a large establishment in Toronto, is run as a blinded soldiers' club and training centre for blinded Canadians who did not come to St. Dunstan's for training.

Letters from Canadian Dunstaners.

Sir Arthur Pearson has received some delightful letters from St. Dunstaners in the Dominions. The Canadian budget, from which we give a few extracts, covers a wide range of interest:—

Gunner Aubrey P. Archibald, shorthand typist, Victoria, B.C., writes:—

> To the majority of employers in this part of the world a blind shorthand-typist was quite a novelty, and quite beyond their comprehension. I was given a trial in one of the offices of the Provincial Civil Service, the Forest Branch of the Lands Department. Here, after the first trying day of initiation, the results quite exceeded my expectations, and, needless to say, that of the other members of the staff. I am holding that post, and there is no adverse criticism, but on the contrary congratulations and commendation; I think we may look upon it as a permanent thing. It is quite a large office, accommodating a staff of ten, three of whom give me dictations, and with whose correspondence my time is wholly occupied. The joinery and carpentry course is certainly serving in good stead, for woodworking has become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, enjoyment and pastime. I have fitted up a workroom with work-bench and full equipment, and there spend many an hour of leisure time. One of the leading features in this is, that besides affording a pleasure and a pastime, it produces practical and material results, which might be taken as a sufficient reward even if there were no pleasure derived from it. Often during the period of hospital life I would ponder over the future, wondering how so much time could be spent; now it is a matter of scheming and devising to get everything done in that time.

Cpl. Victor Guthrie, masseur, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C., says:—

> I have now settled down to my new occupation and am finding things very comfortable. I commence work at nine o'clock and finish at three, so I am quite happy. So far there doesn't seem to be a great field here for private work, as the General Hospital does most of it for the large sum of fifty cents a treatment, but I am fairly well paid, my salary being ninety dollars a month, with sixteen dollars a month bonus, which makes it up to 106 dollars, including my pension. Altogether I am making £350 per year, and in peace time I made £500 per year on the survey for the G.T.P. Railway, but I had to work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, Sundays included, to make that money, so you will see that I am better off to-day than I was in pre-war days; all this is entirely due to you, Sir Arthur, for I feel that you have made a new man of me. After I left St. Dunstan's I felt as if I had entered a new world, for everything seems very strange to me just now, but I shall soon get used to my new life.

Pte. J. W. Green, masseur, Ottawa, reports:—

> I passed my examinations very successfully. I received the following percentages in the different subjects: Theory of massage, 75; practical work, 80: physiology, 90: and anatomy, 88. My percentage is higher than that of any other blind student who has taken his examination at the McGill University, and I can assure you that I felt rather proud of the results, but all credit is due to old St. Dunstan's, for it was there and from one of its graduates that I received my tuition. Captain Baker secured me a position in the Fleming Home in this city. I have been on the job for three weeks, and up to date my work has been very satisfactory; in fact, I have been congratulated several times by the different medical men on my work and on my ability to manipulate the electrical equipment. There is a good opening in this city to work up a private practice, which I intend doing after hospital hours, and by next spring I am hoping to be in business for myself.

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EMPIRE'S AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

Speaking at the Fishmongers' Company's dinner recently, Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, said:—"In the future development of civil aviation we look for the assistance of the Dominions, untrammelled as they are by the spirit of conservatism, which is sometimes apt to make progress slow in this country. The strength of the British Empire depends upon good communications, since there is danger that decisions of Imperial importance may be forced upon its Government without sufficient time to obtain the requisite knowledge or to consult with each other. Telegraphy has done much to bridge the gulf, but neither it nor steam can compensate for personal contact between individuals and the most rapid conveyance of the written thought. Air transport, careless whether the route be over land or water and unhampered by foreign frontiers, gives the Empire precisely those essential powers of direct, supple, and speedy inter-communication which ship and rail have already shown us to be vital."

* *

In 1920 Canada supplied Great Britain with exactly twice as much bacon as Denmark did. In 1913 Denmark sent into Great Britain over eleven times the Canadian total.

During March, April and May there arrived in Canada by ocean ports 10,405 (of whom 6,761 were males) farmers, farm servants, and domestics, and from the United States 6,458, of whom 4,000 were males.

Two hundred Canadian and American women school teachers and university graduates arrived at Liverpool on Sunday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita*. They are spending their summer vacation touring Europe, and will visit Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy.

Our Library Table.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES' YEAR BOOK.

"The Year book of the Universities of the Empire, 1921" (edited by W. H. Dawson and published for the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire, by G. Bell & Sons, London, 15s. net), is a unique publication. As a work of reference it deserves a place in every library, public and private.

The delegates of the fifty-three Universities of the Empire who met at the Congress held in London in 1912, entrusted the preparation of a Year-book to the Bureau, and the first volume appeared in 1914. Two further editions were issued during the war, but by the close of 1916 the publication was discontinued owing to the absence of men students and teachers on military service. The fourth edition, published in August, 1920, gave summaries of the events of 1916-19, and included an account of the war work, other than combatant, undertaken by the Universities of the United Kingdom and of the contributions to his Majesty's Forces of the Universities overseas.

In compiling this book, the Committee have in view the preparation of a conspectus of the calendars of the several Universities presenting a series of pictures of their various activities. The object is to prepare a book of use both to persons responsible for university organisation and to students, especially advanced students, who are looking out for opportunities of study and research. These comparative presentations enable the authorities of Universities to see at a glance what is being done elsewhere. To the student they display the field of knowledge which the several Universities especially cultivate. The record of outstanding events in the lives of the Universities during the academic year which has just closed and of the changes in their personnel serves as material for their history.

MAIN DOORWAY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The special features of the 1921 (fifth) edition are the appendices relating to various professions and occupations for which a University education is a fitting preparation; lists of inter-University Fellowships and Scholarships open to graduates; and brief accounts of certain foreign Universities prepared for the benefit of such British students as may desire to study abroad. It is proposed, in future editions, to render these notices fuller and more complete.

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, president of the Dalhousie University, who was President for 1920 of the Conference of Canadian Universities, points out in an article that our Canadian Universities had as their prototypes institutions in the British Isles and in the United States, but that they evolved a distinctive type of their own. King's, New Brunswick, Bishop's Toronto, and some of its federated colleges have followed closely the Oxford tradition. Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's modelled themselves on Edinburgh. Laval in Quebec, Laval in Montreal (now University of Montreal), and Ottawa have followed the tradition of France; while the four western provincial Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia bear close resemblance to the State Universities of the United States

THE PARISIAN R. W. SERVICE.

Mr R. W. Service's Canadian admirer must be inclined to regret that he ever went to Paris. Reading his latest book ("Ballads of a Bohemian". London. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd. 6s.) they will, unless we are mistaken, prefer to remember him as the poet of the Yukon. The territory of the North brought out his gifts of vivid language and vigorous verse, the heights of Mont Parnasse and the life of the "Boule Miche" seem to have had nothing but a deteriorating influence. In his "prelude," Mr. Service admits himself fully conscious of his own limitations—one whose hand -

> . . . will never [illegible]
> The Harp of High Serenities
> Mere minstrel of the street am I,
> To whom a careless coin you fling"

The "ballads" of his book he comprehensively describes as songs of—

> . . . love and lilac nights,
> Of wit, of wisdom, and of wine;
> Of Folly whirling on the Heights,
> Of hunger and of hope divine;
> Of Blanche, Suzette and Celestine,
> And all that gay and tender band
> Who shared with us the fat, the lean,
> The hazard of Illusion land. . . .
> Of youth and truth and living things;
> Of poverty and proper mirth,
> Of rags and rich imaginings;
> Of cock-a-hoop, blue heavened days,
> Of hearts elate and eager breath,
> Of wonder, worship, pity, praise,
> Of sorrow, sacrifice and death;
> Of lusting, laughter, passion, pain,
> Of lights that lure and dreams that thrall."

Purporting to be written by a dweller in a garret on Mont Parnasse, the "ballads" in this collection are strung together by a singularly ineffective series of links of prose, supposedly explaining the circumstances under which they were written. They are divided into various seasonal divisions—that have little to do with them—and give a series of pictures of the Bohemian life of Paris, upon which the war breaks in, providing some more "ballads" after the manner of the "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man."

Of the majority of the Parisian "ballads" the best that can be said is that they fit their subjects and are true to the life. They have about as much pretension to poetry as the incidents with which they deal have pretension to beauty—the tinkle of the one is matched by the tarnish of the other. Now and then, one is met by echoes of the Service of the past, and is reminded by lines or by individual poems of what he is capable even to-day. But his poetical reputation would have been much safer had half the Parisian "ballads," with their sordid colouring and cheap sentiment, been left out of his latest volume.

ANOTHER OEMLER NOVEL.

In "The Purple Heights" Marie Conway Oemler has added another notable novel to "The Butterfly Man" and "A Woman Named Smith." It is no dispraise of "The Purple Heights" (London: Heinemann: 7s. 6d.) to say that it hardly reaches the level of the authoress's first story, for that was really outstanding, and the old priest was one of the most lovable characters in fiction. "The Purple Heights," however, is also full of charm—in its South Carolina setting, in the negroes and other characters, in its sentiment, and in its humour. The characterisation is clean-cut and telling. One of the most delightful characters is the old negress—nurse, servant and friend of the artist hero—who, though agreeing that she was "bawn nekked," insisted that she had lived in clothes and would die in them, and was shocked at the French art student's proposal to paint her in her "nekked rhind." The characters have the great charm of retaining their innocent and childlike straightforwardness, without the least trace of mawkish sentiment.

"OPEN TRAILS"

"Open Trails," by Emily Ferguson, makes an appropriate addition to the Wayfarers' Library (London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.). These gossiping chapters are redolent of the Western prairies and Western ways, in their nature knowledge and pictures, their personal comments, and their shrewd touches of wit and humour. The Padre and his wife make pleasant fellow-travellers indeed.

"The Canadian Historical Review" for June, 1921, publishes a "new series of the Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada." Among the articles there is one on the "Brandy Parliament" of 1678, by W. Bennet Munro, and among the books reviewed are Wells' "Outline of History," by Professor George M. Wrong; "Dominion Home Rule and Practice," by Keith; and Smith's "History of the Post Office in British North America, 1639-1870."

CATCHING SHARKS.

New Canadian Industry.

With the supply of raw material unlimited, an industry new to this country is flourishing at Parker Island, between Galiano and Mayne Islands on the Gulf of Georgia. It is the business of catching sharks, and a week's catch at the beginning of May ran to 80, with an average weight of over a ton each. The work is being carried on by the Anglo-British Canadian Co. Mr. Nelson Macdonald, of Victoria, who operated the first shark-catching machinery on the island, declares there will never be a shortage as there are millions in the waters surrounding the island. "In fact the further north you go the more sharks you will find, and from here to Alaska are their feeding grounds," Mr. Macdonald said. "Taking them from the bottom of the sea is automatic. Norway has a hundred of such industries. The only real hook for catching them, which works on a swivel, comes from there.

What is Cod-Liver Oil?

"The so-called cod-liver oil, which invades the markets of the world, is really shark-liver oil, manufactured in Norway."

Nothing is wasted in a shark plant. There is no finer fishmeat than that made from the bodies of sharks As a fertiliser it is superior to dog-fish. The head of the shark is full of glue of a highly valuable quality, and the fins are a much-prized Chinese food delicacy, Orientals here paying as much as $3 a pound for it. The liver content runs from 60 to 70 per cent. of finest oil, of which about 10 per cent. is glycerine. Shark's teeth are in demand in many parts of the world, and fetch a high price for the manufacture of ornaments. What bones there are, and they are few, go into the fertiliser part of the industry.

Shark Shoes.

The greatest interest in this new industry is being manifested in the manufacture of hides. Several American companies have been formed, and much excellent research work is being done at present. A Seattle company is making very rapid progress, although they have not yet arrived at a commercial paying basis. The shark hides run from an inch in thickness to the consistency of paper in the baby shark. Samples recently exhibited to a number of local business men included soles for boots and leather for the finest "suede" shoes for women's wear. There was also a black "pigmented" product which would make a club bag that would last a lifetime. In Seattle they are manufacturing hip-boots from shark hides, and they are declared to be completely waterproof. It takes 15 days of specialised process to turn out these leathers, and some six months' treatment to prepare sole leather for the market.

Mr. Macdonald predicts that the time will come when British Columbia will have as many shark-catching and manufacturing plants as Norway now has.

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BRITISH PICTURES FOR CANADIAN KINEMAS.

The Enterprise of Dominion ex-Army Officers.

Mr. W. G. Faulkner, the well-known writer on films, says :—

In all Canada there are but 1,200 kinemas, as against 14,000 in the United States, and 4,000 in the United Kingdom.

Until quite recently the advent of a British film in Canada was the very rarest of events. There was a time—and not long ago—when Canada obtained all her moving pictures from the United States, just as New Zealand, Australia and South Africa did; and to a very large extent do now.

During the past six months a dozen of some of the best British pictures have been shown in Canadian kinemas, and have met with most cordial receptions. The demand for pictures from the Homeland is growing, but up to the present, so a Montreal correspondent writes me, the Canadians are receiving the productions of only two English makers. The rest of our producers prefer to sell to Canada through the United States whenever the distributors in that country are minded to sell. Apparently they are not so minded.

The British pictures shown recently in Canadian kinemas have reached there mainly through the enterprise of a body of Canadian ex-Army officers who have formed the Anglo-Canadian Films Company.

British Films in Demand.

Mr. I. Allen, of the Allen's Theatres of Canada, sailed last week by the Canadian Pacific liner *Victorian* for Montreal. There are 60 cinemas under this one control. The theatres are in most of the principal towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Allen stated before sailing that there is a big demand for British films in the Dominion. He added that productions in the Mother Country are improving very rapidly.

Also on the liner was Mr. Hughson Hawley, a well-known American artiste, and father-in-law of Mr. Jeffery Farnol, the prominent author. Mr. Hawley and his son-in-law will pass each other on the Atlantic, as Mr. Farnol is on the *Adriatic* homeward bound.

VALIANT WOMEN.

Their Place in Canadian History.

In a most interesting address delivered before the members of the Women's Canadian Club, at Calgary, recently, Mrs. Angus Smith gave an account of the pioneer women of Canada who blazed the trails of long ago, who suffered hardships so that we might enjoy the benefits reaped. It cannot fail to be an inspiration for us to study the lives of these women, she said, those who braved the storms and crossed the seas to become empire builders.

Women Were Needed.

On the ascension of Louis XIV. to the throne of France, the real work of colonisation began. He realised that in order to dispute possession of North America, with the sturdy Puritans already settled on the Atlantic coast, he must have permanent settlers, and to do this he sent shiploads of men to clear the forests and trade with the Indians. Soon the demand arose for women, and these in time were sent.

The speaker told the story of Madelaine de Vercheres and of the wonderful heroism displayed by this woman; of the work of the nuns who came to Canada in 1638, when Madame de la Petrie, a rich young widow founded the first convent, and taught the Indian women and children; of Madame Jeanne Mance, a French woman, who came to Montreal and opened a hospital in a stable; of Jeanne de Ber, the daughter of a Montreal merchant, who gave up her life to the church and who lived in seclusion for a number of years.

The story was also told of Abigail Becker, who saved a number of people from a sinking vessel by plunging into the sea and dragging them ashore, and who, in recognition of her bravery, received a gift from Queen Victoria, and a medal from the American Government. Marie Anne Gaboury, too, travelled with her husband into the far north and started in an open canoe for the Red River and who was the first white woman to set foot in this part of the country.

First Woman Physician.

Dr. Emily Howard Jennings, the first woman physician in Canada, who taught school when she was fifteen, afterwards sought admission into the University of Toronto and was refused. She secured her training in the United States and returning to Toronto, gradually made a name for herself. She organised the Toronto Women's Literary Club. Her only daughter also sought admission to the university, but was refused, and made it her lifework to see that the doors of the university were opened to women.

Carrie Derrick, the first woman university professor; Letitia Youmans, the first president of the W.C.T.U.; the first woman journalist, Catherine Blake, known all over the world as "Kit," who was sent as correspondent to the Queen's Jubilee—these and a great many more great women were mentioned in the course of Mrs. Smith's address, who, in conclusion, said that every public position of responsibility that women fill to-day has been made possible by the pioneer women of yesterday who thought not for themselves but for posterity.

* *

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

The fisheries production of Canada for the year 1920 reached a value of $49,321,217, according to a return just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This showed a decrease of $7,000,000 from the previous year. British Columbia's fishing industry accounted for $22,300,000 of the total, and that in Nova Scotia for $12,700,000.

Salmon is by far Canada's most important fish, the lobster coming second, and cod, halibut and herring in the order named. Nearly $2,000,000 worth of whitefish were marketed.

* *

DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE.

The Bishop of Sheffield presided last week at the annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle Association in Church House, Westminster. Quoting from a letter written by the Bishop of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, Sask., he said that there were at present eighty clergy on active service in the diocese, and their position had been considerably improved. The total amount raised in the parishes for all purposes in 1920 was $195,662. which roughly amounted to £40,000. This was an increase of $16,000 on the previous largest amount.

The Rev. F. Stanford, Rector of St. Peter's, Regina, said that the diocese ought to have 120 instead of 80 clergymen. Some of them were in the habit of travelling as much as 100 miles in one day in order to take services in outlying districts.

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To be known as Atlantic Park, a large emigrant home is in course of erection between Swaythling and Eastleigh, about four miles from Southampton docks. The site was occupied by two aerodromes during the war, and these have been purchased by the North Atlantic Conference on behalf of the Cunard, White Star, and Canadian Pacific lines. The aerodromes are being converted into dormitories to accommodate about 2,800 people.

FAVOURABLE CROP OUTLOOK

This Year's Marketing Conditions.

The Bank of Montreal received the following cable from the head office on July 8 :

“ Crop conditions throughout Prairie Provinces continue most favourable. Local damage by heat largely repaired by heavy rains in each Province ; all grains making strong growth, generally under ideal conditions. Wheat heading out. Hail losses and damage by grasshoppers throughout the West exceptional and slight. British Columbia heavy hay crop. All fruits doing well. Pasturage abundant. Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces hay crop light. Growth other crops seriously checked by heat and lack of rain.”

A Marked Improvement.

The London office of the Merchants Bank of Canada has received the following cable from the bank's general manager :—

“ Copious rains have fallen throughout the three Prairie Provinces since last report, and there is a very marked improvement in conditions in Southern Alberta and South-Western Saskatchewan. With favourable weather from now until harvest that district should produce a fair average crop, with the exception of a few isolated portions where damage from heat and drought was extreme ; crop prospects in the balance of the three Prairie Provinces are considerably above the average for the last ten years. There has been slight hail damage in certain districts. The grasshopper menace has been negligible to date, as the farmers have been able to cope with the pest through the use of poison supplied by the municipalities. Indications are that harvest will be about ten days earlier than the average of past years in districts where ample moisture conditions prevail. A large amount of breaking has been done, and the work on summer fallowed land is well under way.”

Unusual Marketing Conditions.

The monthly Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada points out :—

“ The marketing conditions for Canadian wheat this year will be unusual. The United States market is effectively closed to Canada by the new Emergency Tariff, which imposes a duty of 35 cents a bushel—at present prices about 18 per cent. *ad valorem* —on imports of Canadian wheat. The effect, however, will not be as harmful to Canada as may at first appear. With the exception of last year (when, owing to unusual conditions, we exported to the United States some 40,000,000 bushels) Canada's wheat exports to the United States have averaged only about 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels yearly—about 2 per cent. of our average crop. The wheat market is world wide, and owing to the great mobility of wheat, if a supply free for export cannot go to one country, it will be diverted to another.

“ The market this autumn, from all indications, will not be weakened by a large carry-over from the crop 1920-1921. Stocks in Canada are by no means large, and if the present moderate export business continues, the carry-over should be a minimum.”

* *

T. & N.O. RAILWAY.

Reorganisation of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission has been completed by the Ontario Government with the appointment of Col. John I. McLaren, of Hamilton, and Lt.-Col. Lawrence T. Martin, of Ottawa, to the vacant positions on the Board. Mr. George W. Lee was some time ago appointed chairman of the Board of Commissioners, in succession to the late Mr. J. L. Englehart.

* *

Kirkland Lake Proprietary.—An official circular states that work on the Tough Oakes and Burnside properties has revealed developments of a satisfactory character. It has been arranged to subscribe jointly with an American group for the 80,000 unissued $5 shares in the Sylvanite Company, thereafter reorganising that company with a capital of $3,000,000 in $1 shares, 2,000,000 shares to be issued to the existing Sylvanite shareholders in the ratio of five shares for one. The circular adds that the Kirkland Lake Company owns the whole property of the Aladdin Cobalt Silver Mines.

WESTERN MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Towns in Financial Trouble.

The financial position of several municipalities of Manitoba has resulted in the Provincial Government guaranteeing bank loans amounting to about $900,000. The loans have been guaranteed to the following municipalities: St. James, $300,000; Assiniboia, $315,000; Birtle, $167,000; Transcona, $100,000. In making the guarantees to Transcona, Assiniboia, and St. James, the Government sets forth its reasons as being to maintain the financial standing of the municipalities, and to keep the Province, as a whole, in a sound financial position.

The Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, referring to the financial embarrassment of several of the Saskatchewan municipalities, states that while the Province cannot establish the principle of paying their debts, the Government recognise the seriousness of the municipal default, and will try by administrative and legislative means to relieve the embarrassed communities.

Mr. P. F. Butchart has been gazetted, under appointment of the Provincial Government, as administrator of the town of Athabaska, and Mr. A. R. Soutter Inspector for the Department of Municipal Affairs, has been appointed in a similar capacity for the town of Grouard. In both cases the new administrators are invested with the full powers of the mayors and councils, which in both towns resigned some time ago.

As official administrators, Messrs. Butchart and Soutter will be in charge of the affairs of the two towns, and will have power to make such arrangements as they may find necessary for carrying on the municipal business. They will continue in this capacity until the conditions have sufficiently improved to make new council elections possible.

Both Athabaska and Grouard are in financial difficulties, the former with a heavy debenture indebtedness and the latter with a floating debt and the bank obligations that it found itself unable to meet. The Athabaska situation is being dealt with by the Commission on Municipal Finances, which will endeavour to reach some agreement with the bondholders, the administrator standing in relation to such negotiations in the same capacity as the town council. It was because of their inability to carry on without some such plan of Government intervention that the councils in both towns resigned in a body, necessitating the appointment of administrators.

* *

BIGGEST CANADIAN-BUILT OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

The *Halifax,* the largest steamship for ocean service yet constructed by Canadian builders, was launched last Saturday from the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd. The deadweight tonnage is 10,500, the length 443 ft., the beam 52 ft., and the depth 38 ft. The vessel has three decks, and altogether 700,000 rivets were driven into her.

The largest steamship launched in Canada (points out the Halifax correspondent of the *Times*) is the Lake freighter *Grant Morden*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., built at Port Arthur (Ontario), which is 625 ft. long with a deadweight capacity of 14,000 tons. The steamship launched last Saturday will be counted as a Canadian cruiser when she goes into commission two months hence, and will be the 56th in the Canadian Government shipbuilding programme. Another similar ship is to be launched at Halifax, completing the contract, and six more are to be built elsewhere in Canada, which will complete the Government's programme of 63 steamships in its merchant fleet.

* *

Canadian Northern Railway.—Earnings for nine days ending June 30, $1,412,200; increase, $131,500.

Scottish Canadian Mortgage.—After deducting £3,399 for taxes, £2,255 for preference dividend for the year, and £2,800 for the interim dividend of 4 per cent. on ordinary, the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1921, show a credit balance of £8,390. After making provision for the preference dividend for the year 1921-2 there remains £6,135 to be carried forward.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

“Connoisseur.”

“ French Portrait Drawings of the Sixteenth Century ” form the subject of a highly interesting and well illustrated article contributed by Arthur E. Popham to this month's *Connoisseur*, in which stress is laid on the historical as well as the artistic interest of the Clouet drawings which, in providing a record of the Court of France at that time, are comparable to Holbein's series of the Court of Henry VIII., though inferior to the latter in artistic merit. The historical value of art records in reconstructing long vanished civilisations is strikingly demonstrated in F. Gordon Roe's article on “ Ancient Egyptian Art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club,” where are exhibited pieces belonging to a period before the First Dynasty, and which even then showed “ a technique telling of long inherited traditions.” Lovers of beautiful furniture will find much to interest them in the description of American furniture of old Colonial days (including a list of American furniture makers, with notes on their careers), contributed by E. Alfred Jones, M.A. ; while Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson continues her notes on “ Old English Teapots in the Collection of Colonel and Mrs. Bulwer ” ; and Major Hartley Clark begins a series of articles on Turkoman rugs. A feature of the “ Current Art Notes ” is a list, with illustrations, of the pictures acquired by the Trustees of the National Gallery during the last year ; and the other usual features contain a wealth of information on matters of interest to artists and collectors.

“Overseas.”

Overseas has an exceedingly pretty coloured frontispiece in “ The Post Office, Itchen Stoke,” by Wilfrid Ball. F. R. McKenzie contributes a topical article on “ The Age of Oil ” ; F. C. Yardley writes on “ Old Shop Signs and Modern Advertising ” ; R. J. Arnott (assistant editor of *Canada*) gives an appreciation of the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, of British Columbia, “ The First Woman Cabinet Minister ” ; Winifred Wrench tells of “ Pearls, Cultured and Otherwise,” and Edward Salmon of “ The Channel Islands.”

“United Empire.”

In *United Empire*, the Royal Colonial Institute journal, the Earl of Meath has a short article on the Empire Movement in co-operation with the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Victor Fisher, Hon. Director, the Empire Workers' Council, contributes a timely and sensible article which should be widely used as propaganda literature in the interests of the Empire among our working classes. The title of the article is “ The Empire and the Wage-Earner.” That ardent Imperialist, Mr. James Stanley Little, writes feelingly on the Empire's “ Lost Opportunities.” Mr. Crichton Imrie's reference to Australia's share in the war will be much appreciated by all Australians and New Zealanders. Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, Agent-General for Tasmania, discourses admirably on “ An Imperial Airship Service,” and as a frontispiece to his article there is a fine photographic reproduction of R 36 at the Pulham Experimental Mooring Mast. Two papers which evoked considerable public interest when read at meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute are here printed in full. They are “ South African Agriculture and its Development,” by Mr. F. B. Smith, late Secretary of the Agricultural Department of South Africa, and “ The Future Government of the Empire,” by the Hon. Sir John Findlay, K.C.M.G. Reviews, Branch Notes, Trade and Industry Reports, etc., go to make up an exceedingly useful and readable magazine.

* *

The Dominion Government has withdrawn 49 sections of Crown lands, containing tar sands, situated along the Athabaska River in Alberta, from sale or disposal of any kind.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 74⅝; 4 p.c., 1938, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 120½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 65¾; 2½ p.c. Reg., 1947, 52¾: C.P.R. Reg., 1938, 71; 4 p.c. Reg. Stock, 76⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 95; 4 p.c., 1928, 84.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 71½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 84¾; 4 p.c. Ins., 71; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62¾; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 64¼.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88¼.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 75¾.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 111.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 78; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 83.

Edmonton.—5 p.c. 1927-48, 71; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 80; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 74; 4½ p.c. 1932-52, 71½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 91; 5 p.c., 1953, 75

Gt. Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 83.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 83¼; 3½ p.c., 1942, 63; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70: 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 92.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 70⅛; 5 p.c., 1951-3, 75½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 49½.

North Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 62½.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 90¾.

Quebec.—3½ p.c. Reg., 61.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 80; 5 p.c., 1925-52, 78½.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 69; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 77.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 57½; 5 p.c., 1962, 71½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-8, 68¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 65½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 66½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 107; Dist. Jt. Sewge., 4½ p.c., 1954, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 73¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 80¼.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 81.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 76.

Buffalo & Lke. Huron.—7⅞; 1st Mort., 83; 2nd Mort., 84¾.

Calgary Edmonton.—4 p.c., 61¼.

Can. Atlantic.—1955, 65¼.

Can. Northern.—Alta 3½ p.c., 1960, 61; Pac. 4 p.c., 73½; Pac. 4½ p.c., 1950, 81½; Rly. Dom. 3½ p.c., 65; 4 p.c., 93⅛; 4 p.c. Perp., 55; 4 p.c., 1930, 90½; 4 p.c. Land, 89½; 4 p.c. Alta, 71½; 4 p.c. Sask., 71; 3½ p.c. Dom., 84; 4 p.c., 1934, 33; 4 p.c. Man., 92½. Western.—4½ p.c. Alta, 83½.

Can. Pacific.—151; Pref., 61⅞; 4 p.c. Perp., 65; Spec. 6 p.c. 10 yr. Notes, 132

Central Ontario.—5 p.c., 32½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 79¼; 4 p.c. Alta, 81⅞; Rly. 3 p.c., 63; 4 p.c., 1955A, 65¼; 4 p.c., 1955B, 64½; Lake Superior, 64¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 48¼.

Grand Trunk.—90/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 60¾; 1st Pref., 37; 2nd Pref., 29¼; 3rd Pref., 12⅝; Mort. Bd., 1921, 99¾; Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 75½; Perp. 4 p.c., 63⅛; Borrd. Gt. West. 5 p.c., 77¾; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 99¾; Western Dollar Bd., 80⅜

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 90; 5 p.c., 79

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 85¼.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 64½.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 52¼

Quebec Central.—4 p.c., 62½.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 62½.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 60½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Canada Land.—1/10½; 6 p.c. Debs., 24

Calgary & Edmonton.—7/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42¼

Hudson's Bay.—6-3/16; Pref., 78/9.

Royal Bk. of Can. (Lond. Reg.).—44

Trust & Loan of Can.—14/6.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—31¾; Pref., 74¼.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 55¼; Pref. Ord., 55; Perp. Pref., 58½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 64.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 119¾.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 54.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 104.

Kaministiquia.—Cap. 5 p.c. Bds., 95¾.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior., 85½

Monterey Rly.—5 p.c. Debs., 21.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 119.

Toronto.—4½ p.c., 74½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp., 50.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 46¼

Can. Collieries.—A Debs., 24; B Debs., 12

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 74½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 78

West Can. Collieries.—Ord., 9/-.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Exploration.—3/6

Kirkland Lake Prop.—15/9

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/11½.

Mond Nickel.—25/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18/-; 5 p.c. Debs., 14/6.

[illegible] Kootenay.—5d

Miscellaneous

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 90.

Belding Paul.—5 p.c. Bds., 69.

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—Com., 6/7½; 7 p.c. Pref., 8/3

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—Ord., 25/4½.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 67.

Can. Steamships.—5 p.c., 69; Com., 23; Voting, 20.

Can. Car & Foundry.—7 p.c. Pref., 48¼; 6 p.c. Bds., 101⅝

Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 86½.

Can. Westn. Gas, L. H. & Power.—Com., 5

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 53; [illegible]; Def. Int., 67½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 52.

Furness-Withy.—23/3; Pref., 6-9/16.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—16/6; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/-.

Marconi of Can.—7/-.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 93

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending July 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,264,900; inc., $76,200.

Canadian Pacific, $3,440,000; dec., $333,000.

Grand Trunk, £273,305; dec., £52,832.

* *

SALE OF C.N.R. SECURITIES.

The Dominion Government has sold to a syndicate of New York bankers $25,000,000 25-Year 6½ per Cent. Bonds Canadian Northern Railway (says Reuter's New York correspondent). The securities were resold to investors within a few hours on a basis to yield 6.80 per cent.

* *

RURAL CREDITS IN ONTARIO.

On the initiative of the Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, the Ontario Government has passed legislation establishing a system of rural credits, financed by the Government. The loans will be available for the purchase of seed, feed, implements and live stock, and the rate of interest is not to exceed 7 per cent.

* *

A SEASON'S FURS.

The census of raw furs for the season 1919-20, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows the total value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in Canada to be $21,197,372. To this total Ontario contributed $6,414,917, Quebec $4,587,110, Manitoba $3,130,627, Saskatchewan $2,388,761, Alberta $1,550,009, North-West Territories $1,118,972, British Columbia $742,242, Prince Edward Island $660,704, Nova Scotia $287,990, New Brunswick $225,871, and Yukon Territory $140,169.

The principal furs in order of value were: Muskrat, $5,966,762; beaver, $5,336,067; marten, $1,787,940; mink, $1,697,561; silver fox, $932,602; fisher, $859,178; coyote (prairie wolf), $727,093; white fox, $713,210; red fox, $660,689; ermine, $599,641; skunk, $435,286; otter, $382,479; lynx (including wild cat), $231,834; patch fox, $227,217; raccoon, $198,755; timber wolf, $160,060; black bear, $108,832

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Temiscouata Railway. Gross earnings for May, $23,716; operating expenses, $26,591.

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares for the quarter ended June 30.

Standard Bank of Canada.—This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter to July 30 at 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock, payable on and after August 1 to shareholders of record as of July 16.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, August 2.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., July 27.	Thurs., July 28.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange has continued of narrow proportions, chiefly owing to the heat wave, which is accentuating holiday season influences. Money is easy, and this helps the undertone, though the pronounced weakness of the American exchange has had some unsettling influence, owing to fears that it may cause a postponement of the Bank Rate reduction expected in connection with the New Treasury Bond issue.

Gilt-edged issues have moved with fractional regularity, and home rails have further fallen on dividend fears, but now show better resistance. Argentine and other South American rails remain unsteady. In the foreign market conditions have been checkered, but underlying conditions remain satisfactory. Gold-mining shares have been braced by the further sharp rise in the gold price. There has been no improvement in the oil share market, which remains quiet and unsettled. Rubbers are a trifle better with the staple. General conditions among industrials remain firm and hopeful, but business is restricted as in other directions.

Among Canadian securities the volume of business has remained light, and conditions have been spotty. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has not been much movement. The 4½ Per Cents. hold steady at 94, and the Fours at 76. Municipal bonds are about the same.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have been stimulated by the strength of the dollar, and have risen another 6 to 150 though the tendency is hesitating at the moment in sympathy with Wall Street. Grand Trunk junior stocks show many gains, averaging about ½, and the Guaranteed Fours at 61 are 2 higher.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have lost the turn at 6¼. Lower-priced shares have also been unsteady.

Among industrial descriptions the tendency has been mostly stronger. Canadian General Electrics have advanced 5, to 125½, on the announcement with regard to the bonus distribution. Dominion Steels at 32½ are 4 up, but Canadian Cars are unchanged, and the pref. at 50½ is 3 down. Canada Cements have advanced 2 to 58½, but the pref. at 95½ is rather weaker. Lake Superiors hold at 9½. Shawinigan Water at 120½ is 2 higher.

Canadian silver-mining shares have not been prominent. Mining Corp. of Canada is unchanged at 5/9, but Kirkland Lakes at 13/16 are rather better. British Controlled Oilfields issues have been heavy, the Preferred "marking" at under 8s.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 29.

The weakness visible when I wrote last week developed on Thursday and Friday into a veritable wave of liquidation. Practically all the list of active stocks moved to lower price levels, and in some instances the declines were very heavy. The paper stocks, under the influence of the passing of its dividend by the Abitabi Co., slumped badly. Abitabi, itself, lost seven points on Friday, while Spanish River pref. dropped twelve points, and the common 8¾, despite a statement by the president of the company to the effect that there was no reason whatever to anticipate that the company would not declare its regular dividends. Meanwhile, Brompton declined 5¼, and Laurentide 4¾. Even such standard stocks as Canadian General Electric, Dominion Textile and Shawinigan lost heavily, while the heaviest decline of the day was registered by Hillcrest Collieries, which, on very small transactions closed the day with a drop of 14 points. The Steel Stocks were noticeable as standing out against this tide of selling, Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada both gaining fractionally, but Ontario Steel fell 4. But this selling movement spent itself during the day; before the close there was some evidence of a rally, and on Saturday morning a strong and active buying movement developed, on the part of investors who, by all reports, hastened to pick up some of the bargains with which they were presented by the liquidation on the previous day. Under this stimulus many stocks made considerable recoveries. The paper stocks, as usual, led the way in point of activity, and the leaders, Spanish River and Abitibi, with Brompton and Laurentide, all moved upward, as did also Montreal Power, Nat. Breweries, and others. Steel of Canada and Dominion Steel both gained, but Ontario Steel, on the other hand, continued its decline, losing 5 points. Toronto Railway and Dominion Bridge were also among the weaker stocks.

This week opened somewhat more quietly, though markets are still active. Attention has centred largely upon the price movements of the paper stocks and the prospects of the industry, which are being keenly discussed. Spanish River and Abitibi have both continued strong, though the suspension of dividend payments by the Abitibi Co. still occasions discontent in view of the acknowledgement by the directors that the company's net surplus profits for the six months to June 30, after allowing for all deductions, preferred dividends, etc., were over three times the amount needed for dividends on the common stock for the same period. In regard to the Spanish River Co., it is announced that the employees have declared in favour of arbitration in the matter of wage rates, and they are expected to return to work this week. It is considered that both prices of paper and costs of production will gradually decrease, and it is already announced that the logging operations of most of the big companies next winter will be on a reduced scale. The Spanish River stocks have benefited from a market point of view by the declaration of the usual dividends on both common and preferred, the president's statement, referred to earlier in this letter, being thus promptly substantiated. Among the other paper stocks Brompton and Laurentide are firm, and Riordon, on Monday, recovered 4 points. Among the steels, Ontario Steel, after continuing its decline on Monday, turned stronger yesterday, and registered the largest gain of the day, viz., 4¼ points; Steel of Canada, and B.E. Steel 2nd pref., have continued firm, but Dominion Steel pref. gave way 2 points yesterday. Among the stronger stocks yesterday were Atlantic Sugar, and Steamships pref., while Cement pref. and Winnipeg Railway were weaker, each losing 2 points on the day.

The news of the termination of the coal strike in Great Britain aroused less interest here than might have been expected. On the other hand, the earnings statement of the C.P.R. for May has aroused a good deal of very favourable comment, the showing of increasing net earnings and proportionate decrease of operating costs being cordially welcomed as a reply to the somewhat pessimistic suggestions that have been current of late in regard to the difficulty of maintaining the companies' dividends at the full current rate.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitabi was 25½; Asbestos, 46; Atlantic Sugar, 25½; B.E. Steel, 8; Brompton, 23¼; Can. Car. pref., 44 xd.; Can Cement, 49, pref., 84 xd.; Can. Gen. Electric, 105½ xd.; Can. Steamships, 18, pref., 45¾ xd.; Dom. Bridge, 65; Dom. Canners, 19⅞; Dom Glass, 52 xd., pref., 81 xd.; Dom. Steel, 23½; Dom. Textile, 126 xd.; Laurentide, 75¼ xd.; Mont. Power, 80½; Nat. Breweries, 49¼ xd.; Ogilvie pref., 104; Ont. Steel, 36¾; Ottawa Power, 65 xd.; Quebec Railway, 24¾; Riordon, 13; Shawinigan, 102¼ xd.; Sherwin-Williams, 80 xd.; Spanish River, 50, pref., 63; Steel of Canada, 48; Toronto Railway, 71; Wabasso Cotton, 42 xd.; Wayagamack, 66¾; Winnipeg Railway, 33.

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COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Mr. W. R. P. Parker, vice-president, who has been on a visit to London in connection with the business of the Corporation, has left for Toronto by the s.s. *Empress of France*

Western Canada Timber.—The resolutions submitted to a general meeting of debenture holders, held on 11th inst., varying the rights of the debenture holders and increasing the amount of the prior lien charge were carried unanimously.

Sun Life Assurance of Canada.—New life assurance policies were granted during 1920 for £21,963,959, an increase of £4,179,949 as compared with the previous year. Premium income for the year amounted to £4,392,915, bringing the total yearly income to £5,993,064. Funds have increased by £1,624,277, and now amount to £23,004,545. Annuity consideration money was £323,003 for the year. The total assurances in force are now £99,994,744.

London Joint City and Midland Bank. — The statement of accounts, made up on June 30, 1921, shows:—Capital, paid up, £10,860,565; reserve fund, £10,860,565; current, deposit and other accounts (including balance of profit and loss account), £371,322,381; acceptances and engagements on account of customers, £16,322,155; coin, bank and currency notes and balances with the Bank of England, £55,798,300; balances with, and cheques in course of collection on, other banks in the United Kingdom, £12,505,988; money at call and short notice, £13,583,701; investments, £52,771,530; bills discounted, £62,243,295; advances to customers and other accounts, £188,393,028; liabilities of customers for acceptances and engagements, £16,322,155; bank premises at head office and branches, £4,489,504; shares of the Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., and the Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., £3,258,165.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Following a recent meeting of the directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation it was announced that the Corporation will pay to the holders of its ordinary shares a dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent. in respect of the period between March 31, when the last quarter for which a dividend was paid ended, and April 16, the date of the company's entrance into the British Empire Steel Corporation. This is presumably the last dividend that will be declared on Dominion Steel Corporation common stock, as it is understood that as from the date of the amalgamation the stock which will be concerned in dividend declarations will be the British Empire Steel 2nd pref. for which the common shares of the old Corporation are exchangeable. What the prospects are in regard to dividends on B.E. Steel 2nd pref. seem somewhat uncertain at the moment, but as the first three months of the big Corporation's operations finish on July 15 some indication of policy may be expected before long. It is stated that Dominion Steel has been working recently at about 50 per cent. of its capacity.

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In an interview upon his return from his recent visit to London, Mr. Roy M. Wolvin, the president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, after remarking upon the influence of German and Belgian steel exports in Great Britain and other foreign markets, stated that the operations of the British Empire Steel Corporation were as satisfactory as could be expected under existing conditions, that the results of the operations for the second quarter of the present calendar year would show a material improvement over the first quarter, and that generally there appeared to be a tendency towards improved conditions. During the early part of the year one blast furnace had been producing, and recently a second furnace had been put into blast. The demand for coal from the Corporation's mines had naturally been affected by the lessened activity in Canadian industrial plants, but a substantial tonnage had been shipped to Europe, and Mr. Wolvin anticipated very satisfactory coal business during July.

* * *

The Council of Swift Current, Sask., has ratified the agreement recently arrived at with the representatives of its bondholders, under which the management of the town's financial affairs is to be entrusted to a committee of five, three of whom will be appointed by the bondholders and two by the city. This committee will be empowered to investigate thoroughly the town's financial position, and to take such measures as they may deem necessary to rehabilitate it. The agreement now has to be ratified by the bondholders and the Local Government Board of the Province. At the end of 1920 Swift Current's liabilities amounted to $1,942,610, of which $1,472,103 was in town and school debentures, $334,500 bank and other loans, and $124,507 sinking fund deficits. Against these liabilities the arrears in taxes amount to $573,603, of which $47,358 only is due upon improved property. The total levy in 1920 was $287,235 for all purposes, including school, and of this the town collection amounted to $126,693, or 44 per cent. of the levy, and income from all sources was $198,207, including $71,514 from tax arrears. There was a heavy deficit on both waterworks and electric light for the year.

* * *

The proposed new U.S. tax on imports of newsprint is not expected by Canadian manufacturers to be likely seriously to affect the Canadian newsprint industry. It is hardly expected to become law for, as the U.S. needs Canadian newsprint, the tax would probably simply be added to the cost, and the only effect of the tax would be to mulct the U.S. consumer.

* * *

The Province of New Brunswick has sold an issue of $1,502,000 of 10-year 6 per cent. bonds to Messrs. Harris, Forbes and Co., of New York and Montreal, at 98.70 per cent., at which price it is computed that the actual rate of interest the Province will pay will be 6.17 per cent. exclusive of consideration of the exchange on interest payments.

* * *

In the case of both the Steel Co. of Canada and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. rumours that had gained currency to the effect that the dividends might be cut or passed, were promptly refuted by the declaration of the dividends at the regular rates. In regard to the former company, the president is quoted as stating that the declaration of the dividend was made as a matter of course, the company had earned more than the dividend for the quarter, and he looked forward to considerable improvement in conditions in a few months. In the case of the Spanish River Co. the rumours probably arose partly because of the example set by the directors of the Abitibi Co., who decided to pass the dividend, although the company's net surplus profits for the six months to June 30 were over three times the amount required for dividends on the common stock for the six months at the current rate. The earnings situation was, moreover, still further strengthened by the fact that the figures for the six months did not include any return from the new plants which are now completed and being put into operation, and which will practically double the company's capacity. The suggestion that the Spanish River Co. might cut its dividend was repudiated by the president of the company, and was, as mentioned above, refuted in the most practical fashion by dividends being declared at the usual rate.

* * *

The market for municipal issues in Canada has slackened off of late. Indications of this are to be seen in the lack of tenders for various issues, and the lower prices offered for others. Towards the end of June the city of Sarnia, Ontario, secured no bids for issues of $200,000 5½ per cent. and $95,000 6 per cent. 20-year serial bonds. The city of Regina, Sask., also failed recently to dispose of an issue by tender, none of the bids received being considered satisfactory. A report from Saskatoon, Sask., states that the city, having failed recently to sell a small debenture issue to Toronto bond houses owing to the low prices offered, proposes to issue the bonds locally at a price to yield investors 6.75 per cent.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada, the president, Mr. H. J. Daly, spoke hopefully of business conditions in Canada. He pointed out that "the heavy surplus stocks apparent a few months ago are rapidly disappearing and purchases on a broader scale by the distributors cannot be much longer delayed, and we have every reason to anticipate a more active domestic trade in the early fall." At the election of directors of the bank, the place of one who resigned was filled by the election of Mr. T. A. Mitchell, a London shareholder.

* * *

The year which ended May 31 last was one of prosperity and progress for the Home Bank. Profits at $278,556 were about $10,000 greater than those for the previous year, and represented 14.21 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Savings deposits increased by rather over $300,000 to $15,889,061, and demand deposits increased by over $1,400,000 to $6,431,267. The bank's current loans in Canada amount to $15,727,728, which is $1,741,123 in excess of the amount at the end of May, 1920. Liquid assets represent 47.89 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public.

* *

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The current number of this useful publication makes a wide appeal to those interested in Canada products and oversea markets. The "Notes of the Month," written with knowledge, discrimination and judgment, cover a variety of subjects, from "The Inventor of Monel Metal" to "Lumber for Spain." The section devoted to "Business Introductions" is a splendidly organised effort to bring together buyers and sellers. The leading article deals with the criticisms of the trade organisation of the High Commissioner's office, by the Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick. Such firms as Mitchell Cotts & Co., George Monro, Ltd., Cyril Walton, agent for Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd., F. F. Boyd & Co., and Crossley Jacobs Jee, Ltd., figure in the copyright series of articles entitled "The Buyer's Point of View." One of the best features of the journal is "Export Trade Opportunities." "Openings for Canada Products"; "Canadian Graphite Products"; "Recent Manufacturing Developments"; "Made in Canada"; "Notes on Canadian Productions Offered for Export"; "Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers"; and "Export Shipping Items" go to make up a capital number.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club held the heats of a 200-ft. handicap at the Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, on Monday, 4th inst. There were twelve competitors, and although two did not complete the distance some very good racing was witnessed. Appended is the result of the heats:—

Heat 1.—1, E. C. Kirch (21 secs.); 2, J. Dodds (1 sec.); 3, C. S. Kerin (7 secs.); D. H. Mansfield (17 secs.). Time, 74 secs. (easily, yard).

Heat 2.—1, J. B. Arnaud (17 secs.); 2, S. H. Bean (scr.); 3, L. G. Pearse (9 secs.); W. W. Symmons (17 secs.). Time, 77 3-5 secs. (1 yard, 2 yards).

Heat 3.—1, J. Habgood (15 secs.); 2, W. Bagnall (10 secs.). Time, 77 1-5 secs. (2 yards).

* *

A section of the Mennonite population in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are planning an exodus to Mexico and are negotiating with President Obregon to give them 20,000 acres of land (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). Their lands in Western Canada have been purchased for $5,000,000 by a United States syndicate, and will be colonised by settlers from the Western States.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)
Head Office: TORONTO.
RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

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THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.
Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000
Total Assets - - - $139,000,000
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
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AN EX-IMPERIAL'S SUCCESS.

In the examinations at McGill School of Agriculture, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Lt. R. H. Unwin, formerly of the Royal Field Artillery, an Imperial prospective soldier settler under the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada, stood at the top of his class. He wrote on twenty-two subjects. In seventeen he obtained first-class honours, and in nine was first in his class. In the remainder of the subjects he took second-class honours. Lt. Unwin, whose home is in Newmarket, England, served in France, Flanders and Germany, and on demobilisation applied to the Soldier Settlement Board Office in London for a selection certificate. He went to Canada in August, 1920, and secured employment on the farm of Roy Bullpitt, near Cardigan, P.E.I. This is the type of man that the Soldier Settlement Board welcomes to Canada.

* *

The value of the bee-keeping industry in the Province of Ontario is indicated by interesting exhibits on view in the windows of the Office of the Agent-General, 163, Strand, W.C. The Canadian Bee Supply and Honey Co., Ltd., of Toronto, which has an office at 25, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, W.C., also shows samples of a special hive which has been found conducive to production in Canada, where the output is proportionately much higher than in the United Kingdom.

LACROSSE IN ENGLAND.

Lacrosse is a summer game in Canada, its native home, where the great professional matches are now being watched by huge crowds, says the *Morning Post*. In this country it is only played during the colder and darker half of the year, which is, perhaps, the reason why English experts are not yet the equals of the "Canucks" in the pace and dexterity that demand the smooth-flowing and relaxed muscles of a body nurtured by sunshine. A member of a Canadian team visiting England was asked by a player from the Manchester district (where the cult of lacrosse has been long established) to define the difference between Canadian and English form, and replied succinctly: "Rheumatism, I guess." In order to show the fine points of a beautiful game, which requires the cricketer's wrist and eye, as well as the football-player's pace and combination, an exhibition game between Middlesex and Kent was played recently on the Hornsey cricket ground

* *

At the Royal Show at Derby the Canadian Emigration De-the Ontario Government and the Canadian National Rail-Railways had a fine display of natural products, manufactured goods, etc.,For the first time on such an occasion their stands were adjacent to each other, greatly to the general advantage of the Canadian exhibits

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P.; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

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BRITISH BOWLERS FOR CANADA.

The following comprise the party from the Mother Country who are journeying to the international bowling meeting in Canada, leaving by the C.P.R. s.s. *Minnedosa* on July 22, and returning by the same steamer on September 2:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jagger, Galashiels; Mr. Geo. McClery, Glasgow; Mr. Geo. Wright, Kettering; Mr. A. D. Lansley, Gloucester; Mr. Jas. Morrison, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Robt. Learmont, Milngavie; Mr. Hugh McCall, Edinburgh; Mr. James Wingate, Wishaw; Mr. Jas. Sandilands, Wishaw; Mr. Robt. Rule, Edinburgh; Mr. James Jackson, Larne; Mr. James Walker, Larne; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter, Galashiels.

Mr. Wm. Mair, Glasgow; Mr. Geo. Bryson, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Glasgow; Miss M. Struthers, Leicester; Miss E. Mathieson, Greenock; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hurley, Leicester; Mr. John Struthers, Leicester; Mr. and Mrs. Chas Jones, Cardiff; Mr. R. W. Townsend, Stroud; Mr. R. O. Williams, London; Mr. L. Mathieson, Greenock; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Glasgow; Mr. D. Gilmour, Hurlford; Mr. Geo. L. Curtis, London; Mr. Thos. D. Davies, London; Mr. Wm. Woolven, London; Mr. Wm. Bradford, Jersey; Mr. Sydney I. Tomlin, Luton; Mr. Wallace Harris, Gloucester; Mr. E. T. Snedker, Northampton.

* *

Mr. S. E. Percival, assistant Agent-General for Ontario, represented that Province, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, etc., at the Empire Agricultural Conference convened in London this week by the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Other representatives of Canadian interests included Mr. W. H. Clark and Messrs. O'Brien, Dougall and Collier

Statistics compiled by the forest branch of the Provincial Government show that during last year 390,000 acres of timber were burned in British Columbia. This represents a loss of 236,000,000 ft., valued at $299,000. The damage to young growth is estimated at $186,000, or a total of $485,000, as compared with $893,000 in 1919. Of the season's fires 345, or 28 per cent., were caught and extinguished before they had reached a quarter of an acre in size, and 891, or 31 per cent., were extinguished before they head reached ten acres. Wireless telephones were tried with satisfactory results

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Dominion Government lands within fifteen miles of railways in Western Canada, which have been held in reserve for settlement by returned soldiers, were made available on May 1 for general homesteading, with the exception of Indian and other reserves opened for this special purpose. Civilians may now therefore acquire Dominion lands within the fifteen-mile radius, whilst in the case of newly-opened areas soldier settlers were given one day's priority.

Banking and Finance.

Interesting Phases of Canadian Deflation. It is gratifying to be able to state that in the opinion of those well placed to view the position at close range, generally speaking the banking situation in Canada appears to have taken a turn for the better. In the April statement there was an unusually large drop of about $50,000,000 in assets and $48,000,000 in liabilities, but May saw a rally in the former of over thirteen million dollars, the increase in liabilities being ten millions. The financial editor of the Montreal *Star*, in an analysis of recent statements of the Chartered Banks, says that an interesting feature has been the indication of the successive liquidation of current loans and discounts, which, during the boom period, had risen to an aggregate unparalleled in Canada's history. That this has been achieved without indications of business panic or serious disturbance, reflects credit on the banking reputation of the Dominion. In current loans there was a contraction as compared with April of about nine and a-half million dollars, and upwards of seventy-seven millions on the year. As the writer we have quoted aptly points out, deflation in business is always attended with dangers and some hardships, but whilst both have been experienced to some extent by the Dominion, on the whole, it may be said that it has suffered the minimum of serious disturbance. In such a period as that which Canada, like other belligerent countries is experiencing, the opportunity to save is, of course, less marked than in normal times, so that it is satisfactory to learn that the shrinkage under this heading to provide for the payment of income taxes, shown in the April return, has been, to a moderate extent, recovered in May. Another infallible index to a country's trade conditions is the note circulation of its banks. In Canada the contraction under this heading continued, the set-back on the month being in excess of $10,000,000, the total recession, as compared with May of last year, reaching the substantial figure of $33,271,000, the aggregate circulation at the end of May, the latest period for which statistics are available, being $193,053,999. The total assets stand at $2,871,816,298, or $208,866,502 down on the year, whilst liabilities at $2,584,954,982, show a contraction, as compared with May of last year, of $218,522,295.

* * *

Attractive Canadian Railway Bonds on Offer. There are quite a number of very attractive Canadian Railway Prior charge investments on offer with fixed returns on the capital employed, which will probably not long be obtainable, in view of the era of cheaper money which has now commenced, and which should make rapid progress from now on. Canadian National Railways securities, bearing Dominion and Provincial guarantees, are especially attractive, and a small parcel of Canadian Northern 1st Mortgage 3 per cent. Debentures at 55¾, giving £5 8s. per cent. and £6 5s. per cent., allowing for redemption, will not long remain available. The same remark applies to £10,000 Canadian Northern 5 per cent. Land Bonds, redeemable in June, 1923, offered at 94½. The yield is £5 8s. per cent. here also; but, adding the profit on redemption, brings it up to the high level of £8 8s. 6d. per cent. A similar parcel of Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific 1st Mortgage four per cent. Debentures, carrying the Canadian Northern guarantee—which is practically equivalent to bearing that of the Dominion Government—is obtainable at 68, the yield being £5 18s. 6d. per cent. As it is redeemable in 1939, the reversionary yield is as high as £7 6s. 6d. per cent. One of the superlative stocks in this group is, of course, the 4 per cent. Perpetual Cons. Debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which can now be purchased at 65, at which the yield is the relatively high one of £6 3s. per cent. Equally attractive, because of the fact that they are now, to all intents and purposes, Canadian National Railways securities, are the 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway, at 63, the former yield £6 7s. per cent., and at 77 the latter give 6½ per cent. Several other parcels of Grand Trunk affiliated stocks are available at prices giving yields of 5¾ to 6½ per cent., and full particulars of these can easily be obtained by any reader through their bankers or brokers, or if they care to write to us, we will be pleased to send them a selection, together with the prices at which the stocks are available and the respective yields

* * *

British Empire Trust's Report. The annual report of the British Empire Trust, whilst satisfactory in that the general revenue shows substantial improvement—£14,481 against £12.344 for the preceding year—on the income from the company's ordinary business, and £65,693 against £52,651 from interest and dividends—has its obverse side in that the sum of £15,729 has had to be allocated to provide for depreciation in order to bring down the valuation of the company's investment holdings to the lowest market value, in accordance with the settled policy of the Board. We have no fault to find with such a policy, for it is in the best interests of the company and its shareholders, and we are sure that the latter will approve this ultra conservative attitude. It is satisfactory to learn that the directors have fixed a low valuation upon their holding of securities, which have no quotation, more than half of which, it is stated, are short-term investments of the highest class. The total profits are £40,074, and, adding the balance brought forward, there is an available balance of £58,270. After providing for the dividend on the 5 per cent. Cum. Preference shares, the directors recommend 8 per cent. in all on the Employee's Profit Participating shares, 5 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary, and 7 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary, carrying forward a sum a few hundreds in excess of that brought forward from last year. No doubt the chairman, in his usual speech at the forthcoming ordinary general meeting, will afford enlightenment as to the events of the year under review, so far as they relate to the company's business. The recent strength of the company's securities generally reflects the market appreciation of the progress made by the company and its improving prospects.

* *

CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

During the month of May, as compared with the same month of last year, Canadian trade took another heavy drop. Last month total trade was $129,038,951 as compared with $193,739,038 in May, 1920, a reduction of $64,700,087. For the two months of the fiscal year ending May, total trade was: 1921, $238,425,508; 1920, $345,900,272; a reduction of $107,474,764.

Exports of domestic merchandise last month were $59,567,992, in comparison with $77,342,578 in May, 1920. Agricultural and vegetable products, classified as mainly foods, were the only domestic merchandise to show an increase. They totalled $26,417,669, in comparison with $19,772,559 in May, 1920. For the two months of the fiscal year also they showed an increase, namely: 1921, $43,032,631; 1920, $32,494,672.

Principal exports of domestic merchandise for the month of May in the two years compare as follows:—

	May, 1920.	May, 1921.
Animal and animal products	$13.758,894	$9.726,650
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	6,645,800	3.030.082
Ores, metals, metal manufactures, other than iron and steel	3,649.890	1,727.986
Non-metallic minerals and products	3,356.589	1,703,330
Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures	21,573.530	13.777,804

Duty collected on imports in May, 1920, was $19,929.885; in May, 1921, $9.992,488. In the two months ending May, it was: 1920, $37.246.202; 1921, $20.294,016.

Slump in Imports.

Under the head of dutiable imports, the greatest reduction was in fibres, textiles and textile products. In May, 1920, dutiable imports of this class were valued at $20,424,999: in May, 1921, at $6,974,871. In iron and steel and manufactures thereof dutiable imports dropped from $17.801.088 in May, 1920, to $10,244,014 in May, 1921; free imports in this class, from $3,503,858 in May, 1920, to $1.078,655. Free imports of non-metallic minerals and products increased from $4,927,859 in May, 1920, to $7,139,484 in May, 1921.

Grand totals for May in the two years were:—

	May, 1920.	May, 1921.
Merchandise entered for consumption	$113,320.699	$68.304.986
Merchandise, domestic, exported	77,342.578	59.567.992
Totals	$190,663.277	$127.872.978
Merchandise, foreign, exported ...	3,075.761	1.165,973
Grand total of Canadian trade	$193.739.038	$129,038.951

The decline in volume of trade does not come unexpectedly. Falling prices and general lowering of business activity throughout the world are regarded here as the main factors. In fact, a lower revenue from customs was provided for in the Budget submitted to the House of Commons by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance. Sir Henry then estimated that customs revenue for the present fiscal year would amount—if based on existing fiscal legislation—to $135.000.000. This is in comparison with a customs revenue of $163.000.000 in the previous fiscal year.

* *

Mr. Bertram Forsythe, of London, England, has been appointed director of the Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto, conducted by the Players' Club. Mr. Forsythe is an Oxford man.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

CANADIAN (Montreal).—Glad to know you are keeping so close an eye on us. We should, of course, have noticed the flat bottom.

UNSETTLED.—We do not advise you to proceed to Canada at the present time. If you wait another year the prospects for a man in your line should be brighter.

W. J. M. (Winnipeg).—At present the rate of interest allowed by London banks on deposit accounts, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, is 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—An enquiry of your bank will provide you with correct quotations at the current rates of the day. Meanwhile, we may suggest that as at the rates of exchange current at time of writing $4.17 Canadian buys £1 and £1 buys francs 47.80 Belgian, it seems that $1 would buy about francs 11.45 Belgian, or thereabouts. By a similar calculation, $1 would seem to be worth about francs 11.24 French, but, as we have said, you can easily get the exact rates from your banker.

R. M. (Ayr).—Our local advice is to the effect that the property ought to be worth so much more a few years hence that it would be inadvisable to sell it for any price that could be realised now, especially as this would perhaps not be much more than half of what was paid for it. As the receipts from the property suffice to meet all charges, this seems to be advice which can be followed with tolerable equanimity, and we believe it represents the policy of those in control of the matter.

T. B. (Birmingham).—(1) The figure mentioned seems to have been quite correct. The dividend for the quarter is ¾ of 1 per cent. This represents a rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and, as the shareholders were recently given five new shares for each one of the old shares which they held, the current dividends represent a rate of 15 per cent. per annum upon the par value of the ordinary shares prior to the increase. The company's annual financial statement was published, and also commented upon, in *Canada* for June 18. (2) In this case the financial statement for the company's latest fiscal year has not yet been published. Until it is so, we have no means of comparing the earnings or the position of the company with the results shown at the end of the previous year. No doubt the company's earnings for the year will to some extent reflect the slump in trade which commenced about mid-way in the company's year. Recent unofficial reports suggest, however, that the financial statement will show earnings in excess of the amount required to cover preferred dividends, but it is hardly to be anticipated that the company will initiate payments under present conditions. For a hold of uncertain duration we should say that the preferred shares possess considerable speculative attraction.

F. W. T. (Lowestoft).—Apart from the annual reports and from what transpires at the annual meetings very little information is vouchsafed by the company in regard to its current business, so there is but little that we can report to you. You will have observed that the company for several years past has steadily been strengthening its position. Whether, or how far, it has been able to continue that process since the end of its last fiscal year seems somewhat doubtful in view of the difficult conditions which have existed. In its home market the company has to face close and active competition. Since last summer, farmers, like other people, have had to economise. It is also suggested that the new U.S. tariff will detrimentally affect Canadian manufacturers of farm implements and machinery. What effect these conditions will have on the company's earnings and collections this year, or to what extent they may have been offset by more favourable factors, is impossible to say in lack of official information, but the regular continuation of the dividend payments even at the present reduced rate is a hopeful factor. Really good crops this year would, of course, be directly beneficial to the company, though in this regard it is to be remembered that the values of wheat and other farm produce have very materially declined of late.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.—Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, the commandant of the Canadian Bisley team, was awarded the Victoria Cross for the following deed, at Cagnicourt, on September 2, 1918:—"For most conspicuous bravery and skilful leading when in attack under intense fire. His command quickly captured the first objective, but progress to the further objective was held up by enemy machine-gun fire on his right flank. The situation being critical in the extreme, Col. Peck pushed forward and made a personal reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun and sniping fire across a stretch of ground which was heavily swept by fire. Having reconnoitred the position, he returned, reorganised his battalion, and, acting upon the knowledge personally gained, pushed them forward and arranged to protect his flanks. He then went out under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire, intercepted the Tanks, gave them the necessary directions, pointing out where they were to make for, and thus paved the way for a Canadian infantry battalion to push forward. To this battalion he subsequently gave requisite support. His magnificent display of courage and fine qualities of leadership enabled the advance to be continued, although always under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and contributed largely to the success of the brigade attack." Col. Peck represents the Skeena division of British Columbia in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

* *

Dominion Steel Corporation.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the Preference shares, payable August 1. Coupon No. 38 relating to share warrants to bearer will be paid on and after August 1 on presentation at the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C. A dividend at the rate of ½ per cent. has also been declared on the Common shares, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the broken period from March 31 to April 16, the date upon which the shares were vested in the British Empire Steel Corporation, payable to holders on record April 16. Coupon No. 29, share warrants to bearer, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Montreal, London or Montreal.

* *

Apples can now be shipped from British Columbia to Europe via Panama at a rate of $1.25 per box.

Mr. H. L'Estrange Malone (Globe and Rutgers), who is on his annual trip to America, has cabled his office in London to the effect that he has arranged to represent one of the leading fire offices in Canada, the Canada National Fire Insurance Co. of Winnipeg. A deposit of Victory Bonds to the value of £20,000 will be made with the Board of Trade. Mr. Malone is expected to return by the end of this month.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 810. July 16, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.: convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

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W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

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TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

North British Canadian Investment. — The directors state that they have had negotiations with a leading Canadian mortgage company, which made them a conditional offer to buy them out at a sum which pointed to a distribution of £3 5s. per share. After making provision for compensation to officials, the directors did not consider it desirable to accept the offer, because it is believed that better results can be reasonably anticipated if they enter upon a virtual liquidation over a period of five years. Shareholders are, therefore, informed that the offer has been declined, and the directors have decided to liquidate the company within the time stated.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Correa—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Platinum has been found in considerable quantities on the banks of the Fraser River, B.C., and its tributaries.

Building and engineering operations in Canada increased in numbers and cost during the month of May, when contracts were awarded to the value of $26,859,500, compared with $21,622,000 in April (an increase of 24.2 per cent.), $10,256,700 in March, $17,641,000 in February and $8,947,500 in January.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, [illegible] the following :—

A Canadian company wish to export bee-keepers' supplies to the United Kingdom, and would like to hear from importers.

A London company are desirous of securing the agency for shipment to France, where they have an office, and also to India of Canadian packers of canned salmon, canned fruits and vegetables and hams and bacon.

A London firm are desirous of securing the sole agency for the United Kingdom of Canadian manufacturers of cutlery, electro plate, and other so-called "Sheffield" goods.

* *

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner Resigns.

Captain Evan Edwards, H.M. senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, announces that his resignation has been forwarded to the Imperial authorities, and that a cable just received stated that his resignation had been accepted after a request for reconsideration, which Captain Edwards refused.

Captain Edwards informed the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that he was compelled to resign owing to the refusal of the Imperial authorities to furnish sufficient financial support to make possible a continuance of the campaign which he had been carrying on for the expansion of Imperial trade with Canada and Newfoundland rather than with the United States. Captain Edwards stated that the Imperial authorities recently notified a reduction in the allowances and expenses of the Montreal Office of the Trade Commissioner to a point at which it was impossible to continue useful work. He considered this false economy, in view of the success of the efforts to direct trade Imperially, and protested to the Government authorities, who refused to meet his views, and he, therefore, resigned rather than continue to work under financial conditions which made it impossible to attain the results that he hoped for.

Captain Edwards considered this a mistake, in view of the systematic efforts of the United States and Germany to invade the Canadian markets to the exclusion of British goods. He will continue in office in Canada until the end of the year, or until the arrival of a successor, when he will return to England. The announcement of his resignation was received with general regret in business and Government circles in Canada, since he had been the first man to put real business activity into the work of the Trade Commissioner's Office. During two years' work the Trade Commissioner at Montreal toured the whole of the Dominion and Newfoundland, continually working for the extension of Imperial trade and Empire sentiment, with excellent results, while he frequently rendered valuable assistance to the Canadian Government in tariff revisions along Imperial lines.

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—**Empress of Britain*
Friday, July 22.—*Minnedosa*
Friday, July 29.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama*
Thursday, August 4.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, August 5.—*Victorian*
Thursday, August 11. — **Empress of* [illegible]
Friday, August 12.—*Melita.*
Friday, August 19.—*Minnedosa*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 23.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Scotian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, July 16.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, July 16.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Mauretania*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, August 18.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, July 20.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 3.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, July 16.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, August 6.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Baltic*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 22.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, July 29.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, August 5.—*Lapland.*
Friday, August 12.—*Finland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 16.—*Canada.*
Tuesday July 19.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—*Manchester Mariner.*
Thursday, July 28.—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, August 4.—*Manchester Hero.*

Manchester to St. John.

Saturday, July 30.—*Manchester Shipper.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Thursday, July 21.—*Wisley.*
Thursday, August 4. — *Bildster (Essex County).*
Friday, August 12.—*Porsanger.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—August 6, *Niagara;* August 6, *Makura;* September 10, *Niagara.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic*, July 23; *Canada*, August 8.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Olympic*, July 23; *Adriatic*, August 10.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— ——— 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, Kearn House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Ami, H. M., F.R.G.S., Ottawa—Bailey's Hotel, S.W.7.

Andrews, W. Sherwood, Toronto — British Empire Hotel, 28, De Vere Gardens, Kensington.

B

Balfour, Archdeacon, and Mrs., Quebec — Granby Court, 88, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

Bapty, F. A., Deloro, Ont.—26, Albemarle Street, W.1.

Barrett-Lennard, J. V., and Mrs., Victoria—Kingsway Hotel, Russell Square.

Bates, Gordon, M.B., Toronto — Hotel Rubens.

Belzil, G., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Birkett, Dr., and Mrs. H. S., Montreal — Stafford Hotel.

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Blacklock, Maj.-Gen. C. A., Toronto—57, Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.7.

Brierley, Jas. S., and Mrs., Montreal—Bentinck Hotel, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

Brock, R. W., Mrs., and B. B., Vancouver—33, Inverness Terrace.

Bruce, Alex., St. John's, Newfoundland — Holy Trinity Vicarage, Ramsgate.

Bryce, Peter, Toronto—Waverley Hotel.

Button, Henry, Toronto—Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C.2.

C

Cameron, J. H., Toronto — Royal Societies' Club.

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Carruthers, Geo., Windsor, Ont. (formerly Sherbrooke, Que.) — Care of Merchants Bank of Canada.

Carsley, Mr. W. F., and the Misses E. and M., Montreal—Langham Hotel.

Carveth, Arthur, Montreal—30, Petty France, S.W.1.

Chamier, Mrs. J. G., Chester, N.S. — 55, Warwick Road, S.W.5.

Clark, Stuart, Kincardine, Ont.—Charing Cross Hotel.

Clark, Hugh, Kincardine, Ont.—St. James' Palace Hotel.

Crawford, Miss Bertha, Toronto — Care of Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill.

D

Daville, Gwendoline M.—20, Bryanston Mansions, York Street, W.1.

Desloges, A. H., (M.D.), and Alfred, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Dessaulles, C., and Mrs., Montreal—Stafford Hotel.

Dingwall, D. W., Mrs. Jean W., and Donald, Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

du Domaine, Lt.-Col. E. L., Windsor, N.S.—14, Bedford Place, W.C.2.

Dykemon, F. A., and Mrs., St. John—Grand Hotel.

F

Ferguson, G. G. (M.B.), Toronto—Embassy Hotel, Bayswater Road.

Finch, Gladys H., Hamilton—5, Granville Place, Portman Square.

G

Gannon, Mrs. Peter, Montreal—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

Gerin-Lajoie, Leon (M.D.), and H., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Gilmour, H. L., Ottawa—Grosvenor Court Hotel.

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Gilmour, W. J., Montreal—4, Park Place, S.W.1.

Greer, R. H., and Mrs., Toronto—Hotel Rubens.

Guay, J. A., Quebec—Grafton Hotel.

H

Harvey, Wm., and Mrs., Winnipeg — Hotel Victoria.

Haszard, C. F., Calgary—73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Heatley, A. E., Hamilton—43, King Henry's Road, N.W.3.

Hendrie, Miss L. M., Montreal — Manor Hotel, 32, Westbourne Terrace.

Hensley, Chas., Mrs., and Miss N. de W., Summerside, P.E.I.—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Heward, George C., Toronto—Constitutional Club.

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Hough, James, and Mrs., Montreal — 3, Weston Road, Watford.

Hugill, Mrs. J. W., Calgary—20, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.

I

Idler, May, Montreal—Stafford Hotel.

Irving, Lt.-Col., and Mrs. Lennex, Renfrew, Ont.—Carlton Hotel.

J

Jones, Lewis E., Newfoundland—2, Newman's Terrace, Old Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

K

Kendall, Helen M., Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

L

Lacoste, Alexandre, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Landry, Alphonse, Quebec—Grafton Hotel.

Lloyd, A. W., Winnipeg—19, St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park.

Logan, W. R., Montreal—Bentinck Hotel, Cavendish Square.

London, Juliette, Vancouver—Lancaster Gate Hotel.

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Mac.-Mc.

MacGregor, Donald, Amherst—New College, Oxford.

Mackintosh, Margaret, Ottawa.—Bonnington Hotel.

Mackintosh, Mary, Belleville — Bonnington Hotel.

Mackintosh, Helen, Madoc, Ont.—Bonnington Hotel.

McArthur, Miss K., Martintown, Ont. — 20, Prince's Gardens.

McClelland, John, Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

McDonald, J. Martin, Prince Rupert — National Hotel, Bedford Square.

M

Martin, Mrs. H. R., Montreal—Manor Hotel, 32, Westbourne Terrace.

Mason, J. T., Victoria—Oakfield, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.

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Matthews, Mrs. R. C., and Marian, Toronto—2, Whitehall Court.

O

Octishaw-Johnson, J. R., F.R.G.S.—30, Petty France, S.W.1.

P

Peck, Col. C. W., and Mrs., Prince Rupert—Canadian Hut, Bisley.

R

Raley, Capt. A., M.C., Newfoundland—9, Campbell Road, Bedford.

Rayside, Miss E. C., Lancaster, Ont.—20, Prince's Gardens.

Rinfret, A. W., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Rowan, Mrs. Peter, Montreal—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

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S

Samuel, E. Margaret, Montreal—137, Westbourne Terrace, Paddington.

Shepherd, M. L., and Mrs., Newfoundland—Australia House, Strand.

Spurrell, William, Bowden, Alta. — Strand Palace Hotel.

St. Jacques, Dr. Eug., Montreal — Hotel Stafford.

Sweetnam, G. D., Montreal—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

T

Templeton, Robina G., Belleville — 20, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.

W

Walker, Miss L. D., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

Walker, Mrs. James, Montreal — Langham Hotel.

White, Miss I. O., Woodstock, Ont.—Goring Hotel.

Woods, Henry, Toronto — 28, Guilford Street, W.C.

Woollcombe, Rev. G. P., Ottawa—Charing Cross Hotel.

Y

Young, Rochester, Winnipeg—Royal Automobile Club.

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CIVIC HONOURS FOR MR. MEIGHEN.

LAST week Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, received as a gift and as an honour the full privileges and immunities of citizenship from the City of London. On Monday he also received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. These honours are justly prized. They are not conferred as a recognition of mere fame. To fame must be added personal worth and public service. Cities like London and Edinburgh are heirs to many ancient customs. Among these none is more jealously cherished than the Roll of Freemen. For it is one of those institutions which go back to Roman times. The Anglo-Saxons, who had a more elaborate system of citizenship, improved upon the Roman pattern; and when the convulsions of the Middle Ages destroyed existing society in Britain—Feudalism completely altering the ways of rural England—there survived here and there in urban centres the order of *Freedmen*, or what the Romans called *liber homo*. These freemen of Boroughs and other Corporations, a gallant company, were persons who inherited or acquired by adoption, purchase or apprenticeship, the rights of citizenship. Purchase and apprenticeship dropped out long ago. The son or daughter of a freeman may still claim citizen privileges; but, in these days, it is usual to regard the Freedom of the City in the nature of a civic honour for distinguished public services.

Mr. Meighen, having received the right hand of fellowship from both London and Edinburgh, and having taken the usual oaths of an honorary Freeman, responded in each city with brief speeches, such as those which have won for him the hearts of all discerning Britons. These speeches have conspicuously shown three comparatively rare qualities—a simple and sincere note of personal modesty; a profound and even erudite appreciation of the occasion on the honour calling forth his remarks; and a singularly felicitous exposition of how these things are interwoven in the texture of our national history, and how in their several ways they came into contact with Canadian life and institutions. Few Canadians coming to this country have filled this pleasant and dignified rôle more acceptably. It comes natural to Mr. Meighen. Calm, clear-headed, self-possessed, he is in manner, character, and temperament similar to the best type of public men in Britain. His speeches have been admired because they are interesting, and because they invariably present a point of view which is either individual or national. His Imperialism is always reasoned and restrained. There is nothing of the pre-war Jingo oratory about these speeches, no boasting, no rattling of the sword in the scabbard, no flag waving. That such a frame of mind, approximating to enlightened Progressivism, should distinguish Canada's Prime Minister is regarded as a hopeful sign of the times and a symbol of the new age after Armageddon.

As a Dominion Premier, Mr. Meighen has most favourably impressed political London. His refusal to be lionised socially has added to his strength of character and reputation. The people here look upon his comparatively brief political record as a personal triumph only to be achieved by those endowed with great abilities. Something of this feeling found expression in the formal speeches at the Guildhall and the Edinburgh ceremonies; but Mr. Meighen, as usual, dextrously turned aside the personal issue and drew attention to the problems peculiar to Britain, and to those peculiar to Canada. Once again in his recent speeches, as in his memorable address before the members of the Royal Geographical Society, in 1918, he emphasised the importance of the unity of the Empire, and explained anew how the Dominion of Canada is sternly, dependably British. Altogether this has been a strenuous time for the Canadian Premier, and a not unfruitful period for the Dominion. Mr. Meighen has had small respite from Conference and public duties. In the Conference itself he has played a leading part, and thoroughly established the premier position of Canada among the Commonwealth of British nations. Mr. Meighen will take back the respect and good will of everyone with whom he has come in contact.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Many Empire Interests. Many Empire interests have fallen to be considered during the last few days by the Empire Premiers and other Oversea Ministers. They include such varied questions as air communications, cable and wireless services, steamship services, and oil resources, the status of Indians, reparations, Empire patents and British nationality.

Useful work has been done by the "Special Conference," to which the larger body remitted specific questions for consideration and report. In this way several subjects have been advanced appreciably, leaving the way clear for others to be brought forward and dealt with in turn. Such a procedure has undoubtedly placed the Conference on more businesslike lines and ensured practical progress in several important directions.

* * *

Air Services. By this means the question of Imperial air communications, which at one time looked like being side-tracked, has been brought within the sphere of practical politics

The Special Conference—on which Mr. Ballantyne represented Canada passed a resolution that a committee should be appointed representing the Governments concerned to report (1) On the cost of erecting masts, providing bases and fuel supplies, upkeep, commissioning and operating the existing fleet of airships for purposes of Imperial air communications, with special reference to the routes between England, India, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand; and (2) on services by means of aeroplanes. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

In this connection Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell puts forward a strong claim for the organisation of the Canadian route for the first of the Empire services. There are, he claims, three special reasons why this should be the case: First, because Canada ("including Newfoundland") is the nearest of the great Dominions; secondly, because it adjoins the United States, which, with its enterprise and money-spending capacity, is most likely to provide passengers and goods to support the venture; and thirdly, because recent investigation seems to point to Canada as being the only part of the world where any large supplies of helium are at present to be obtained. He suggests that the great trans-Atlantic shipping companies should come to the rescue; but we do not think he need count much upon support from this source.

* * *

Wireless and Cables.

The Special Conference has also given attention to wireless and cable services. Their claims have been strongly pressed upon them by the Empire Press Union, whose chairman, Mr. Robert Donald, attended personally before the Conference and explained the situation. Here again the Ministers could not fail to be impressed with the urgency of the matter.

After considering the representations of the Empire Press Union and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Special Conference agreed with the resolution passed at the second Imperial Press Conference, held at Ottawa in 1920, that any assistance given by the Governments of the Empire towards the reduction of rates for Press services by wireless and cable should appear specifically in the estimates of public expenditure, and should be so directed as not to affect the quality of the news service supplied or the freedom of the newspapers so served; and expressed itself in full sympathy with the object of reducing rates, both by cable and wireless, for press messages, recommending the most favourable examination by the Governments concerned of any practical proposals to this end. A resolution, too, was passed recommending that the developments in wireless telephony, whether by Governmental or by private enterprise, should be investigated, and technical reports furnished to the Governments of the Dominions and India.

* * *

Canada and the Pacific Conference.

Canada, of course, is keenly interested in the Conference on disarmaments and the situation in the Pacific, which is now certain to be held in the near future. As was to be expected, the proposal put forward in some quarters to hold a full preliminary conference on the subject in London is receiving little support in the Dominion, where the attitude of the Americans is, perhaps, better understood than it is in the Mother Country.

In a letter to the *Times*, Professor Berriedale Keith, of Edinburgh University, puts forward an interesting explanation of the position of the Dominions in regard to the Conference. He points out that the President's action in refraining from extending any separate invitation to the Dominions to be represented at the Disarmament Conference is a necessary deduction from the refusal of his party to accept the separate voting power allotted to the Dominions in the League of Nations. For practical purposes, of course, as Professor Keith remarks, the difficulty can be surmounted by the inclusion of Dominion representatives in the British delegation, but "the episode is of fundamental importance as a reminder that, as far as concerns the United States, the Dominions have not attained the international status which must be recognised as theirs by all the Powers which ratified the Treaty of Peace with Germany."

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The Empire's Food Supplies.

Some of the speeches delivered during the sitting of the Empire Agricultural Conference last week, at which measures were considered to make the British Empire self-supporting as regards food products, deserve to receive the most serious consideration. Notwithstanding the lessons of the war, the general public seem even yet oblivious of the fact that Britain produces only enough of the staple foods to support its population of some 45 million persons for less than five months of the year. The Australian Premier, indeed, said it was now no longer a secret that "there was a period during the war when Britain was within 90 days of being starved." Indeed, except from the United States and to a small extent from some South American countries, the people of the United Kingdom were dependent upon the overseas Empire for almost all their raw materials, as well as for the balance of vital food supplies.

Admitting such facts, there should be no hesitation in developing a practical organisation by which the admitted resources of Greater Britain should be more fully developed, even if State aid be needful to its success. That the Governments of Australia and New Zealand would co-operate to this end there is no doubt, after the speeches made by Mr. Hughes and Sir Thomas Mackenzie, and though Canada was not represented at the conference by one of its visiting Ministers, we know that independent of politics the leading men in the Dominion strongly advocate unity in the adoption of serious measures to develop the entire resources of the Empire—especially those vital to Britain's needs in time of storms or foreign complications.

* * *

Colonisation and Production.

The set-back in emigration and the colonisation of the many millions of virgin arable land still untouched can only be temporary, in view of the facts which were brought to light at last week's Conference.

A resolution was there adopted affirming that the security of the Empire depended on its ability to become self-supporting, and recommending the establishment of a central clearing-house of information in order to bring about Empire co-ordination in production. The resolution in question added:—"If in the future it be found necessary to advocate any inducements to production, either in Great Britain or in any other part of the Empire, such policy shall be based upon a system of Imperial Preference."

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The "Llandovery Castle."

The *Llandovery Castle* trial at Leipzig has ended as satisfactorily as could be expected. Lieuts. Dittmar and Boldt were found guilty of aiding and abetting manslaughter and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, with dismissal from the Navy in the one case and deprival of the right to wear uniform in the other. A material witness in the case was Major Lyon, of the C.A.M.C., who was chief medical officer of the Canadian hospital ship, and who came expressly from the neighbourhood of Vancouver to give evidence. The Court held that the torpedoing of the *Llandovery Castle* was clearly and incontestably contrary to international law, and that the accused had taken part in the measures adopted by Captain Patzig to get rid of witnesses, in order to conceal his crime, by participating in the firing on the boats after the torpedoing.

So far so good; but questions at Westminster on Monday disclosed a most unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to Captain Patzig, the commander of the U86. The British authorities have apparently known for some time that Patzig was in Danzig, but taking refuge in the technicality that it is a free city, created by the Allies themselves, they have not stirred a finger to bring him to justice. It is a flagrant dereliction of duty, emphasised by the facts disclosed at Leipzig. We hope the Canadian authorities will press for the bringing to book of this miscreant without further delay.

The Empire's Youngest Premier. The presentation of the freedom of the cities of London and Edinburgh to Mr. Meighen evoked appreciative tributes to the Prime Minister of Canada from the leading newspapers of this country, which joined with the civic orators in doing honour to the Dominion and its representative at the Imperial Conference. The *Times* spoke of him as "a faithful and upright son of the Empire," and of his deep realisation of the spiritual and idealistic aims of the Dominions of the Empire, and of the simple eloquence and delicate choice of words of which he is hailed as "a consummate master." The *Daily Telegraph* pointed to his speeches as exemplifying "the energy, the directness, the zest for action, which we have learnt to associate with the Westerner."

The City Chamberlain, however, in introducing Mr. Meighen at the Guildhall, gave him an additional distinction to which he cannot in reality lay claim. He spoke of him as the youngest Prime Minister of the Empire. This is an error into which he was probably led by the *Times* a short time ago. As a matter of fact, while Mr. Meighen became Prime Minister a year ago at the age of 46, Sir Richard Squires, of Newfoundland, attained that position two years ago at the age of 39. The record in this respect, however, we believe, is actually held by the Premier of one of the Australian States, who is still younger.

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Farmers in Politics. The second of the series of articles by the Toronto correspondent of the *Times* on "Party Chiefs in Canada," dealt with "Farmers in Politics." Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, whose party has had such a signal success at the polls this week, he describes as "a shrewd, adroit, and persuasive politician, who has had his political training in Missouri," and who "boldly defends group government and appeals directly to the special interests and class-consciousness of farmers."

In the Federal sphere, Sir John Willison allows for the possibility of the Farmers and Liberals securing a majority against Mr. Meighen and his party, and uniting to control the House of Commons—which event would, of course, give the Premiership to the leader of the stronger group; though he foresees a reluctancy on the part of Quebec to accept Mr. Crerar as Premier. As far as the latter's personality is concerned, the verdict passed is that his genius lies in business rather than in public affairs—that he does not grow in stature as a national figure—and that he is "a man without deceit or artifice, and comparatively without imagination or outlook."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Brietzcke. On Friday, July 15, at 138, Hampton Avenue, Montreal, the wife of Edmund H. Brietzcke (*née* Shackleton), of a daughter.

Forsyth. At private nursing home, Calgary, on July 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forsyth (*née* Jessie Boaz)—a daughter.

McCort. On June 8, the wife of Captain R. C. McCort, of a daughter. 451, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

McKendrick.—At Edmonton, Alberta, on July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McKendrick (*née* Janie Fowlis), a daughter; both well.

Ridpath. On July 13, at 18, Seymour Street, Portman Square, the wife of E. Guy Ridpath—a son.

Thomson. At Winnipeg, on June 27, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Thomson (late of Dalkeith)—a daughter.

Yarrow.—On July 17, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Norman A. Yarrow—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Amos—Cooper. At Mount Pleasant Church, Vancouver, on July 9, Alfred Amos, to Annie Murray, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper, 114, Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh.

Forbes—Boulton. On July 16, at Yalding Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon J. R. Leigh, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Southgate, Walter Cowan, youngest son of the late Dr. R. E. Forbes and Mrs. R. E. Forbes, of Bonavista, Newfoundland, to Hersey, only child of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Oscar Boulton, of Kenward, Yalding, Kent.

Holmgren—Santer. On June 27, at St. Saviour's Church, Nelson, B.C., by the Ven. Archdeacon Graham, William Anderson Holmgren, of Johnson's Landing, B.C., to Nora, only daughter of the late Rev. A. J. Santer, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and of Mrs. Santer, now of Nelson, B.C.

Hunt—Payne. On July 16, at Qu'Appelle, Sask., J. W. B. Hunt, to Ethel, second daughter of F. J. Payne, of Sleaford, Lincs.

Willis-O'Connor—Shaw. On the 16th July, at Westminster Cathedral, Major H. Willis-O'Connor, son of the late Daniel O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, Canada, to Hyacinth Shaw, daughter of Mrs. F. R. de Winton, of London, England.

DEATHS.

Clouston.—On June 28, at Senneville, P.Q., Annie Easton, widow of Sir Edward Clouston, Bart.

Hay. On July 9, at Toronto, Edward Hay, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in his 67th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

Thomson. In proudest memory of Lt. John Leslie Thomson, 21st Canadians, killed in action July 19, 1916. For King and Empire.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

United Farmers Secure Large Majority.

The Liberal Government of the Hon. C. Stewart was defeated in the provincial elections of Alberta last Monday by the return of at least 36 candidates representing the United Farmers of Alberta. Not more than fifteen Liberals were re-elected. There were no "straight" Conservatives elected, though four Independents and one Independent Conservative were returned. Labour elected four members, who will support the Farmer majority.

The Premier, Mr. Stewart, was re-elected, but three of his colleagues were defeated, including Mr. Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, who visited England recently in connection with the cattle embargo enquiry.

The success of the agrarian body is all the more significant (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) in view of the fact that the party entered the fight late in the day and have no platform specially adapted to provincial requirements. The result is a further indication that the Farmers will sweep the West in a general election.

Edmonton returned five Liberal candidates (says the *Times* correspondent), while Calgary elected two Labour candidates, two Independents and one Liberal. Medicine Hat elected one United Farmer and one Liberal candidate. One of the two women elected is Mrs. Nellie McClung, the author.

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CANADIANS AT BISLEY.

The main interest of the Bisley meeting has been reached this week with the King's Prize competition.

Last week, shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize, Sergt. W. A. Hawkins (Toronto) tied for third with 94, and Major C. R. Crowe (Guelph) was seventh with 93. In the St. George's Vase, Major Crowe tied for third with 72, and Sergt. G. M. Emslie (Toronto) for tenth with 71. In the Alexandra, Major Crowe and Sergt. Hawkins both tied for second with 68.

In the newspaper competitions, Lt. S. A. Annand (Calgary) tied for seventh with 34 in the *Daily Graphic;* Major Crowe was among the ten top scorers of 35 in the *Graphic;* and Major G. Mortimer (Ottawa) tied for third with 34 in the *Daily Telegraph.*

In the first stage (qualifying) for the King's Cup, the highest score was that of Mr. J. Rae, Huddersfield (35, 33, 33 = 101), while Major Crowe was one of three scorers of 100 (33, 33, 34).

In the shoot for the Mackinnon Cup on Tuesday, England was first with 1,521 (760 at 900 yards and 761 at 1,000), Scotland second with 1,480 (738 and 741), and Canada third with 1,463 (741 and 722), Ireland fourth with 1,461 (750 and 711), and Wales fifth with 1,233 (612 and 621). The Canadian totals were:—Major H. Northover 131, Gunner Tingman 131, Major C. Crowe 131, Sgt. Steele 130, Col. F. Richardson 125, Sgt. G. Emslie 122, Lt. Patterson 121, Sgt. Lucas 117, Sgt. W. A. Hawkins 117, Sgt. Wilson 114, Major G. Mortimer 113, Lt. J. Nix, 111.

An account of the Canadian reception last week is given on our Personal page (99).

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CANADIAN SQUADRON AT JAMAICA.

A fitting reception was given the Canadian squadron which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on July 14. A deputation of citizens boarded the cruiser *Aurora* and welcomed the visitors in the name of Jamaica. The captain, in the course of his reply, referred to Kingston's future as a fuel transfer station for British ships.

The Legislature (says the *Times* correspondent) passed a resolution welcoming the officers of the squadron and conveying to the Dominion the expression of the earnest pleasure it affords the people of this ancient and loyal Colony to receive the visit of the squadron. The resolution proceeds:—"As parts of one great and glorious Empire, both of which entertain the strongest sentiments of attachment to the Throne of England, the Legislature trusts that the Government and people of Canada feel that the Navy has left one home port to find a cordial reception in another. The Legislature is confident that the shipping facilities and commercial arrangements recently ratified by the Dominion and the island will not only establish greater mutual consideration, but become a bond of common interest which will grow in strength and value from year to year."

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CANADIAN AIRMEN'S RECORD.

Approximately 33,612 miles were covered with only three slight crashes and one person slightly injured in the work of civil flying under direction of the Canadian Air Board during 1920. Government machines made 398 flights during the year, and the number of hours flown was 480.10. The summary shows 18,671 machine flights made and 6,505 machine hours flown.

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The hand-book dealing with the proceedings of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council during the past Session of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Newfoundland (1920) is now issued, published by the Union Publishing Co., Ltd.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Rain Needed—The Grand Trunk—The G.W.V.A. Convention Senior Trade Commissioner's Protest.

MONTREAL, July 8.

THROUGHOUT the Dominion there has been a rather long spell of dry and hot weather, the effect of which is making itself felt on grain crops. In the West there has been a break, and welcome rains have fallen, but in the Provinces of Quebec and of Ontario the dry weather continues. As frequently happens under such conditions, forest fires are breaking out, this being especially the case in Northern Ontario, where hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood have been consumed along the T. & N.O. Railway regions and around Cochrane.

Grand Trunk Arbitration.

After 71 days' sessions, starting February 1, and continuing, with a short intermission, up to Friday, July 8, the Grand Trunk Railway arbitration hearing came to a close. On the eve of that date, when about to mail this letter, it has been promised that the arguments of lawyers will conclude then, and although it was originally stipulated that judgment should be rendered by September 1, it has been intimated by the Chairman, Sir Walter Cassels, that this will be impossible, owing to the long-drawn-out evidence, and the fact that there are numerous exhibits and documents that will have to be carefully examined. Some idea of the bulkiness of the evidence may be gained when it is pointed out that a special corps of official reporters has been busy on the task of stenographing and reproducing the evidence; and 8,000 pages of evidence have been reproduced, representing approximately 2,600,000 words, and using up three and three-quarter tons of typewriting paper, since 60 copies of this evidence had to be supplied to counsel and parties interested. There were also 518 exhibits.

The sessions started, as stated, on February 1, and continued up to April 8, when Mr. Kelley and Mr. F. H. Phippen, K.C., went over to England to make arrangements for the Government's taking control of the Grand Trunk Railway. The sessions resumed on June 1, and concluded on July 8.

An interesting episode in the course of the proceedings, though not connected with them, was that the American ex-President, Mr. W. Howard Taft, one of the arbitrators, received notification of his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States when he was in Montreal. He should have taken up that appointment at once, but owing to the prolongation of the case, was obliged to crave indulgence of President Harding for a few months. The ex-President has a favourite fishing place down by Murray Bay, and doubtless, after the labour and the intense heat of Montreal during the past few weeks, he is anxious to turn from the study of law and railroad problems to "The Compleat Angler."

The G.W.V.A. Convention.

Arrangements for the G.W.V.A. convention, to be held on dates between September 19 and October 22 next, were made by the executive sitting at Port Arthur this week, and it was decided to issue invitations to Lord Byng, Earl Haig, and Marshal Foch; also to Sir Arthur Currie and General Pershing. As the outcome of a lengthy discussion on the unemployment situation, it was proposed that a national organisation, composed of Federal, Provincial, and municipal authorities, should be created, which could co-operate with the Employment Service of Canada. It was emphasised that what was wanted by ex-soldiers was work, and that every effort should be made by the nation to restore the veteran to the status he probably would have attained but for the intervention of war.

Following an extended debate upon the question of merging all war veterans' organisations, a resolution was adopted whereby all organisations of ex-Service men in Canada will be invited to send delegates to the forthcoming annual convention of the G.W.V.A., coupled with the assurance that they will be free to attend open sessions and express their views.

Senior Trade Commissioner's Resignation.

The resignation of Capt. E. J. Edwards, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, has been sent in to the Imperial Government after eighteen months' service in this city. This step was taken as a protest against the curtailment of the work of his office on the ground of economy. At the request of the Department of Overseas Trade, Capt. Edwards has undertaken to retain his present position until the end of the present year, but he refuses to remain longer on the modified arrangements. He insists that the present reduction of activities, when he is called upon to meet the competition of the United States and of Germany, renders success in his work impossible. During his stay here Capt. Edwards has done much to make the office known, his first step being to remove the office from midway between "downtown" and "uptown" to St. James Street, the heart of the commercial section of the city.

The Rector of Montreal.

With the death of the Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, vicar, and the resignation of the Ven. Archdeacon J. G. Norton, the octogenarian rector of Christ Church Cathedral, and also of Montreal, a strong wish has been expressed by parishioners that the appointment of rector should be more on business and democratic lines. The Cathedral and a few of the older churches in Canada have what are known as Crown rectorships—clergy who receive letters patent from the British ecclesiastical and civil authorities, and who cannot be ousted thereafter. The position in Montreal for some years has been that the vicar was the active worker and the rector was practically retired, though he still held office. There will only be one appointment now. A committee of the general vestry is to confer at once with the Bishop of the diocese. There are no names actually before the vestry as yet, but there is a strong feeling in favour of extending an invitation to a well-known London rector who has especial affiliations with Canada.

St. Lawrence Wireless Stations.

Conferences have recently taken place at Montreal and Ottawa between the Lighthouse Board and the Shipping Federation of Canada concerning a proposal of the Naval Department to close down Marconi stations at Three Rivers, Heath Point, Pointe Riche and Cape Ray. The closing was proposed on the score of economy in the public services, together with an explanation that, owing to a wider range of wireless equipment nowadays, this could be effected without hurt to shipping. The proposal was strenuously objected to by shipping men, who contended that, rather, these stations should be more generously equipped, and that, especially, they should be made direction-finding stations. The Lighthouse Board has now announced that the station at Three Rivers will be kept open until the Montreal station—which is admitted to be unsuitable in its present location—has been rebuilt elsewhere. In regard to the Heath Point station, the Board recommended that the lightship which is maintained off that point should have wireless installed. The station at Point Amour will be maintained permanently, either in its present location, or in a more suitable location on Canadian territory. In regard to the station at Pointe Riche, on the Newfoundland coast, continuation of which was asked, this will be continued for some time. The majority of the Board favoured discontinuance of the station at Cape Ray, deeming it unnecessary to navigation; but from this Mr. Thomas Robb, secretary of the Shipping Federation, dissented.

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"A girl is mad if she attempts coming out to Canada without the protection of one of the many societies of women ready and willing to help her. She is still more mad if she comes out to Canada without skilled training, without a steady determination to work hard."—Miss Ellen M. Knox, Principal of Havergal College, Toronto, in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*.

WRECK OF THE "RAPIDS KING."

Famous Steamer's Fate on the "Long Sault."

Steamers have been busy the whole evening (says a cablegram of Sunday's date from Reuter's correspondent at Ogdensburg, N.Y.) taking off the 450 passengers of the steamship *Rapids King*, which, while bound from Prescott (Ontario) to Montreal, broke her rudder chain in the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence on Saturday evening. The swirling waters turned the big boat completely round the rocks and tore a large hole in her side before she was beached near Barnhadt's Island, a sparsely inhabited district.

The passengers, who were mostly tourists, at first showed signs of panic, but quiet was quickly restored, although most of them spent an anxious night. Early on Sunday morning a lifeboat capable of holding seven persons started trips to the shore, making three trips to the hour. Hundreds of sightseers motored to the scene during the day to watch the rescue work. No lives were lost. The vessels is being abandoned.

THE "RAPIDS KING" COMING DOWN THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The *Rapids King* is a twin-screw steamship owned by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. She was built in 1907, her tonnage being 1,800.

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OBITUARY.

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. A. C. Robb (51), for twenty years superintending engineer of the Robb Engineering Works.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Walter McKay, manager of the Opera House, who committed suicide on July 4.

At Quebec.—Mr. Justice Dery (77), formerly Recorder of this city. At Montreal.—Mr. William Dunn Hannah (77), a native of Newton Stewart, for many years connected with the G.T.R., latterly as Fuel Inspector.

At Toronto.—Mrs. C. S. George, a well-known writer on sport under her maiden name, Ida L. Webster. At London.—Mr. J. A. Nelles (69), well known in insurance circles; Mr. William Wyatt (82), a prominent citizen. At Sudbury.—Mr. D'Arcy Regan, formerly a prominent hockey player and athlete.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. H. B. Andrews (59), formerly of the Hudson's Bay Co. and an ex-president of the Manitoba Life Underwriters' Association. At The Pas.—Mr. Isadore Dion, one of the six original discoverers of the Flin Flon Copper Mine.

At Regina.—Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. G. W. Brown, formerly Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan.

Near Edmonton.—While shooting the Grand Rapids, Philippe Atkinson (77), a famous guide through the Hudson Bay territories.

At Vancouver.—Mr. John Macmillan (69), who joined the C.P.R. Engineering Department in 1881; Mrs. George DeBeck, who had just attained her 101st year. At Revelstoke.—Mr. Alexander McRae (57), a resident for thirty-five years and formerly postmaster.

Mr. Edward Hay, who died at Toronto on July 9, aged 67, was a native of Edinburgh, who went to Canada in 1873 and joined the Trust and Loan Company of Canada. In 1875 he went to the Imperial Bank as ledger keeper, becoming inspector in 1889, assistant general manager in 1902 and general manager in 1914, and had retired to become a director. Mr. Hay and Mr. Peleg Howland were the only survivors of the original staff of the Imperial Bank. Mr. Hay married Miss Maud Oxley, by whom he had two daughters.

The death has taken place at Trenton, N.J., of the Rev. Isaac Patterson (89), who graduated from Dalhousie University in 1854, and was a well-known member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He acted as chaplain to the U.S. Senate during the Civil War.

At Boston.—Mr. Walter Mackenzie, a well-known Montreal photographer.

THE CANADIAN AGENTS-GENERAL.

The Question of Their Status Re-opened.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, has taken the opportunity of the presence in London of the Prime Minister of the Dominion to re-open the question of the status of the Agents-General of the Provinces of Canada in Great Britain. He has presented to Mr. Meighen a lengthy memorandum, in which he deals exhaustively with the whole question, especially from the historical and the constitutional points of view.

A Rule That is Not Enforced.

"Every Province," he points out, "has an immense volume of business to transact with the various Departments of the Imperial Government. In this office alone, during the period extending from December, 1918, to July, 1919, the letters written numbered 24,391, and interviews 8,621. To a large extent these letters and interviews were in connection with business with the Departments of the Imperial Government, such as the Colonial Office, the Secretary of the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, the Ministry of Health, the Minister of Agriculture, etc., etc. As the Dominion Government representative in London is supposed to represent not only Canada but all her Provinces, and the Dominion Government has refused to ask for the 'official recognition' of the Agents-General of the Provinces, all the business of the Agents-General of the Provinces with the Departments of the Imperial Government should have been transacted through the High Commissioner's office. To enforce the rule would have been the greatest folly. It would have entailed circumlocution, a duplication of correspondence, labour and expense, and insufferable delay. It would not only have been foolish, but impossible. It was not done, and is not done. The Provinces *de facto* conduct almost all their business with the Departments of the Imperial Government direct, with the minimum waste of time, labour and expense, with all the advantages of direct contact, and with complete satisfaction to all parties concerned. What is asked for is not a change in procedure, but that the *de facto* practice shall be confirmed as the correct one."

Traversing the views taken in 1914, when the question was previously brought up, Mr. Wade points out that there were Agents-General in London for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for 100 years, Upper Canada 90 years, and Lower Canada 70 years before the time set by Sir Robert Borden, and these were necessarily and actually accredited to and in touch with the British Government from the beginning. There seems no room for question, he says, that the Canadian Provinces are absolutely sovereign States within the jurisdiction assigned them by the British North America Act, and nowhere is the High Commissioner empowered to deal with matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Provinces, his duties concerning purely Dominion matters.

"Not Good Business."

"At present," says Mr. Wade, "Canada and her Provinces need all the efforts which their Agents can put forth unfettered by disabilities of any kind whatever. Particularly is this the case as she has to compete with Australia and her States, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, all of which have active Agents officially recognised and in continual contact with every Department of the British Government. No business man would send a representative abroad on the understanding that he was to be precluded from transacting business with the customers he was seeking to reach. Why should Canada continue a system by which she precludes all representatives save one from looking after her affairs, while Australia, her great active and aggressive competitor, is officially represented by seven, a High Commissioner and six Agents-General? Apart from every other consideration, it is not good business."

Mr. Wade submits, in conclusion, that not only as a matter of Provincial rights, but as a matter of business, it is the duty of the Canadian Government to put an end to the present anomalous condition and place the Provinces of Canada on the same plane as the States of Australia.

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GRAIN ENQUIRY STOPPED.

Judge Curran, in the Supreme Court Chambers at Winnipeg, has dissolved the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, holding that the Order-in-Council constituting the Commission was invalid, and restraining members of the Commission from proceeding with their investigation (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). He maintained that the activities of the Commission constituted a direct interference with and invasion of property and civil rights in the Province.

Sir George Foster, the acting Prime Minister, intimates that the Federal Government will probably appeal against Judge Curran's decision.

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"'Canada' is a mine of Canadian information, and should be regularly read by all who desire to have before them up-to-date information regarding the Dominion and its leading citizens."—The British Missionary.

CIVIC HONOURS FOR CANADA'S PREMIER

Freedom Presentations and Eloquent Speeches in London and Edinburgh.

On Friday of last week Mr. Meighen received the freedom of the City of London, and on Monday of Edinburgh.

The London ceremony took place at the Guildhall. The platform party included many men and women prominent in public life. Among those invited were Mrs. Meighen, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, Major-General Seely, Lt.-Col. L. S. Amery, Sir George Perley, Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Mr. W. L. and Miss Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulvey, Mr. Justice Duff, Lord and Lady Burnham, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Lord and Lady Morris, Sir Louis Davies, Prof. and Mrs. McBride, Prof. and Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Lady Drummond, Principal Bruce Taylor, Major-General and Mrs. Garnet Hughes, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. W. Peck, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Sir Charles Davidson, Mr. C. Dessaulles, Mr. A. Mailhiot, Mr. T. Rinfret, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Watson.

The City Chamberlain (Sir Adrian Pollock), in making the presentation, described Mr. Meighen as the youngest Prime Minister of the British Empire, pointing to this as one of the remarkable feats in a career of exceptionally rapid and brilliant success. He expressed the confidence that, equipped as he was by nature with the great qualities requisite for successful leadership, he should be able to steer a safe course through the rocks and shoals and reach the calm and open sea.

THE CASKET PRESENTED TO MR. MEIGHEN.

The casket, which is of 18-carat gold, weighing over 50ozs., bears views of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; the Houses of Parliament, Westminster; the Horseshoe Fall, Niagara; and Crow's Nest Mountain, in the Rockies; also the coats of arms of Canada and the City of London. Maple leaf decoration is freely introduced. The cover is crowned by a figure of Britannia expressing gratitude to Canada, in the form of a Canadian soldier in full war kit. The casket was designed and manufactured by Mappin and Webb, Ltd.

"The Corporation of this City," he said, "dignified by age and justly proud of its ancient history, retains the youthful faculty of welcoming changes—not changes merely for the sake of changing, but changes which are proved to be for the improvement of existing conditions. It looks with hope and confidence to the recommendations of the Imperial Peace Cabinet, composed as it is of men tried and trusted, whose aim is directed to finding the best way of working together for the common interests of all parties without impairing the assured rights or disregarding the consequential obligations of equality of nationhood. The Corporation to-day respectfully extends a warm greeting to one of these great missioners in the person of the Prime Minister of the great Dominion of Canada, and bids him God-speed in his great task." Turning to Mr. Meighen, the Chamberlain offered him the right hand of fellowship, and asked his acceptance of a casket containing the certificate of his freedom, which they trusted he would regard as evidence of their respect, good will and admiration for his statesmanlike qualities and their sincere desire that he might have many years of health and strength to continue the great work upon which he was engaged for Canada and the Empire.

Mr. Meighen, in the course of his reply, said:—"To become a freeman of this ancient renowned City is prized among the very first of honours by the people of the wide-spread realms of which London is the heart and the pride. On behalf of the Dominion of Canada I thank the City of London with deep sincerity for the distinction you are conferring upon me. The British Empire is *sui generis*. There is no analogy between it and the ancient Empires in the common bonds of citizenship. In these islands the cause of public government was first won, and its efficiency has been vindicated by time. From these islands it spread to nations acting as one family together, because they feel themselves one with you in the purpose and plan of their existence. The British Empire has become a world within a world.

The World's Centre of Gravity.

"In the history of London," he continued, "we read the story of development from the earliest to the latest time. Here were fixed those mighty forces which first established the free institutions now in our possession. Here has been centred, all through these centuries, the epitome of British life. All the memories of great historic events, all the hope of the future, the name of this City conjures up. All capitals have their peculiar charms and characteristics, but in some, London transcends them all. Where else can we find that extraordinary variety of energy and that abundance of human vitality: where else such a centre of art and science: where else such great mart-houses, or such a home of free government? London is the centre of gravity of the world. In the Dominions we speak of London as ours—the big brother in a large family, and the leader in every good cause.

"In the political institutions of Canada we are the replica of this country. The head of its institutions is the Sovereign, common to us all and beloved by us all. In that momentous similarity is wrapped up the secret of our unity. Our geography is different, our racial conversation is different, the assets of our soil, and, consequently, the occupations of our people, are different. These powerful, immovable facts are before us day after day. What might be the right policy for one part of the Empire might be wholly wrong for another. What might be no more than a slight check for you might be a baffling problem for us.

Canada's Problems.

"In Canada we have nine million people and half a continent. Here you have 43 million people gathered in a few small islands. You have a homogeneous population: only half of our population were born there, and a third of them are of French descent. Surrounded by several great Empires, foreign policy has of necessity been the chief pre-occupation of your country. In Canada we have only one neighbour, therefore, saving for the period of the war, our statesmen have absorbed themselves in commercial problems. We are able to do this in the main because of the might of Britain.

"Similar observations might be made with respect to the other Dominions. But in the very magnitude of our contrasting problems lies the source of our strength. The experience we have gained in getting at each other's thoughts all through the wars has enabled British statesmen to render priceless service to mankind. There are years ahead—shall I say months ahead?—when those qualities will be needed as never before. It will be the hope and prayer of Britain's Dominions in every quarter of the globe that during these months, by the exercise of the same spirit and the same talent that have preserved the unity of this Empire through the long and troubled past, her statesmen may be able to contribute something practical for advancing, if not the unity, at least the happiness and the peace of the world."

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

A Cure for Pessimism.

Viscount Finlay, who proposed the health of Mr. Meighen, said that they heard a good deal nowadays of the disease called pessimism. There were pessimists about the future of the British Empire. If there were any such present he could tell them of an effective cure, and that was to pay a visit to the Dominion of Canada. In Canada was found Britain with the dew of her youth still upon her. No one could spend any time there without realising what a great future was before the British Empire. Mr. Meighen was the Prime Minister of a great country, and embodied in his own person many of the sterling qualities which had made the British Empire what it was. There could be no worthier representative of Canada at the Imperial Council than their guest, upon whose shoulders the mantle of Sir Robert Borden had descended.

Mr. Meighen, in replying, said that while in Canada they regarded themselves as Canadians, and Canadians alone, the heart of the country and the heart of the people was sound towards the Empire. Whatever evidence people might think they saw, or whatever tendency leading to apprehension there might be, the people of this country should not fail to remember that Canada prized the advantages of unity throughout the British Dominions, and Canada felt that the Empire must hold together. If, where there were common interests and common trials, which had been shared for decades, we could not keep together, what hope would there be of evolving that greater league on which the future of the world so much depended? The advantages of our common cause, common tradition, and common mission were infinitely greater than any possible disabilities. Canada had her difficulties, which were mostly entirely different from those of this country, but they were able to take care of them and to bear their fair share of the greater responsibilities and greater Empire difficulties that fell to the Dominions of the British Crown.

Lord Burnham on Canada.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, alluded to the "sumptuous hospitality passing all belief" with which he himself had been received in Canada. He had come away not knowing which he admired most, the measureless scale of Canadian resources or the splendid scale of Canadian manhood. Canadian man-power could be equal to Canadian water-power, and he did not think the Prime Minister of Canada could tell them what that was or whether one-hundredth part of it had been developed for the use and the enjoyment of man. It had seemed to him when he was in Canada last autumn that the country was exactly where the United States was eighty years ago—at the very beginning of her greatness. Youth was her oldest tradition, and she had only had that for 400 years. They had no doubt of her past achievement in the conquest of Nature, in spite of every obstacle and every hardship, and they had equally no doubt about the promise and the potency of her future. They looked to Canada to bear high the name and fame of Britain when perhaps their energies were a little tired with too long use.

THE EDINBURGH CEREMONIES.

The Edinburgh ceremony took place in the Usher Hall, in the presence of a large gathering. The burgess ticket was enclosed in a silver casket.

In acknowledging the honour, Mr. Meighen said that when he woke that morning he saw the soil of Scotland for the first time. As a citizen of Canada, even though his ancestors had not been traced east of the Irish Sea, he appreciated the debt Canada owed to Scotland. From her rugged hills they had drawn unnumbered thousands of the most rugged of their men. From Scotland's towns and countryside Canada had gathered an equal stream of talented and noble women. Industry, intelligence, and high character were the common equipment of both. They had regarded them not so much as immigrants but as pilgrims who had come to stay. They had stood every test, and had measured every responsibility. They had marched in the forefront of every movement for the spread of education, the teaching of religion, and the establishment of trade. They would still have had a fine Canada if they had never had Scottish settlers, but it would not have been the Canada they had to-day. It would not have been so good a Canada, so strong, so British.

The Unity of the Empire.

Replying to the toast of his health at a luncheon in the Council Chamber, Mr. Meighen said the unity of the British Empire was the marvel of the world to-day. Why such unity should survive so many trials the people of other lands found it hard to understand. They knew that the various nations which composed the British Empire were different in racial composition, different in geographical neighbourhood, different in physical construction, different in many fundamentals to the parent State, and, knowing of these differences, and consequently of the different outlook of the peoples, they found it hard to apprehend that we were still one race, one great country, and that in peace and in war, in storm and in sunshine, we faced the world a united Empire. Those who had visited the Dominions would understand why it was that they patterned their methods on the Old Country. After all, their political institutions were inherited wholly from this country. Their educational institutions were moulded and modelled after those that they were familiar with in Scotland. Their ideals of life, their sense of their mission in this world, were just the same as those that animated the people here. If they had to regard themselves as part of a dull uniformity, embracing all the other Dominions and themselves, if they were to follow along lines that were adaptable to a mere inanimate mechanism, they never could continue this Empire. They had tried to do that once, and they were confronted with disaster, and a large section of the English-speaking race had become a nation by itself, more or less, in an attitude of hostility. They wished never to travel that way again. The war did a great deal to cement the indissoluble union of Canada with the British Isles. It taught them that Britain was a real devotee of the cause of peace, and it taught them that the children of these islands had not lost their aptitude for war, if war had to come.

In the afternoon Mr. Meighen received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. In a speech on that occasion he said that more, perhaps, than any other race, the Scottish men and women of early days in Canada set their hearts on education. It was the rule of their lives that, whatever else might be denied them, they would lay a foundation on which their children could erect, in the new land, that system of intellectual discipline and development which had been the pride of their fathers in the old. Whatever of moral and intellectual virility Canada enjoyed—and she had much, not in her cities alone and round her cathedrals and colleges, but out on her frontiers and in her country homes—she owed to that severe self-discipline and that passion for education of her pioneers.

SCOTS IN CANADA: A GLENGARRY SETTLER.
From a C.P.R. painting.

* *

MR. MASSEY'S SLOGAN.

"British Goods for British Citizens."

The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was the guest at a luncheon given on Thursday of last week by the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Lord Sydenham of Combe, President of the organisation, occupied the chair. Among those present were Lord Morris and Mr. F. C. Wade.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Massey said well-thought-out policy of Empire Preference would encourage production within the Empire, would bring waste places into cultivation, provide remunerative employment, and assist in keeping our citizens under their own flag. It was more than ever necessary, after what had taken place, that the balance of trade should be on the side of the British people. Before the war Britain was a creditor country. British people loaned to other countries and borrowed from none. But the position had been reversed. Britain was now a debtor country, owing a considerable sum of money to the United States; and it was urgently necessary that she should again sell more than she bought. He suggested that the Producers' Organisation should adopt a slogan such as this: "British goods for British citizens, and British citizens for British goods."

There were, he declared, many commodities of large consumption in the United Kingdom besides meat and wool which the Empire could grow for itself. Take sugar; they could grow for themselves all the sugar they required, and they could do the same with cotton, of which only a very small proportion was produced within the Empire. He hoped something would be done to rectify the position with regard to these essential products. Canada and Newfoundland, if their forests were properly developed, could supply a vastly greater quantity of timber, and that should be utilised instead of supplies from other countries.

* *

SASKATCHEWAN BARRISTERS IN ENGLAND.

Arrangements have been concluded with the British Government for the admission of Saskatchewan barristers to the standing of solicitors in England on complying with the same requirements as exist in Saskatchewan, according to an announcement made by the Benchers' Association, at Regina. In consequence, the rules of the Law Society of Saskatchewan have been amended to correspond with the Order-in-Council, which, it is expected, will be put through in the near future.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire sailed for England on Tuesday by the C.P.R. *Empress of France.*

* *

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, and Sir George and Lady Perley sailed for Canada on Thursday by the C.P.R. *Empress of Britain.*

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen were to have sailed by the same steamer, but postponed their departure at the last moment.

* *

The Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, celebrated last Sunday the completion of 25 consecutive years as Premier of Nova Scotia.

* *

Sir Sam Hughes, who has been ill for many months, had a severe relapse on Thursday of last week, becoming unconscious His condition is critical.

* *

Sir Louis Davies (Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada) having been appointed a Privy Councillor on January 14, 1919, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 14.

* *

Brigadier-General F. G. Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of the Gold Coast, and Mrs. Guggisberg, C.B.E., and staff left Accra by the R.M.S. *Abinsi* on July 10, and expect to arrive in London on July 26.

* *

At the summer graduation ceremonial of Edinburgh University, held on Thursday of last week, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University; and that of LL.D. on General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University and (in absence) the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

* *

Capt. the Hon. Donald Howard, son of Lady Strathcona, has been selected as the Coalition Unionist candidate for North Cumberland at the next election.

* *

Sir George and Lady Perley and Mr. F. C. Wade were present at the festival dinner of the Society of St. George last week.

* *

Sir Herbert S. Holt and Lady Holt are staying with their son at 4, Deanery Street, Park Lane, W.

* *

Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis, Mrs. Helen Orr-Lewis, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson and Mr. Tom Molson left Quebec last Tuesday by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, and are expected in London on July 27.

* *

Lord Northcliffe left last Saturday by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* for his world tour, in the course of which he will visit the United States, Canada, Honolulu, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippine Islands, Japan, Korea, China, the Straits Settlements, Burma and India. Mr. H. Wickham Steed, the editor of the *Times*, will accompany Lord Northcliffe as far as Vancouver.

There was a representative attendance of Canadians and others at the "at home" given by the commandant and members of the Canadian team at the Canadian Pavilion, Bisley, on Thursday of last week. Col. and Mrs. Peck received the guests, who included Mr. and Mrs. Meighen, Dr. Tolmie, Sir George Perley, Lord Brooke, Major-General Sir P. de B. Radcliffe, Sir Charles Davidson (Montreal), Brig.-General and Mrs. McNaughton, Senator G. H. Barnard (Victoria), Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Lennox Irving (Renfrew, Ont.), Mr. H. M. Garrison (Ottawa), Mr. John Howard, Mr. Gordon Bates (Ottawa), Major J. A. MacDonald, Mr. H. B. Thomson, Col. Mackie (Edmonton), Mr. D. J. Bowen (London, Ont.), Dr. and Mrs. Donald Kilgour (Toronto), Mr. John A. Pearson (Toronto), Mr. and Mme. Gérin Lajoie (Montreal), Mr. and Mme Alexander Lacoste (Montreal), Mrs. R F. de Winton, Miss Hyacinth Shaw, Major H. Willis O'Connor (Ottawa), Mrs. A. R. Doble and Miss Doble (Montreal), Mr. H. P. Borden (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dykeman (St. John), Miss Olga Bell (Ottawa), Mr. E. W. Brown (Victoria), Mr. H. P. Biggar, Mrs. F. A. Acland and Miss Acland (Ottawa), Major C. G. and Mrs. Arthur, Dr. H. J. and Mrs. Williamson, Major E. W. Birt, Capt. and Mrs. Pickup, Mr. C. F. Thompson (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. Shaw (Toronto), Mr. C. K. Longport (Saskatoon), Capt. F. J. Gemmell Smith, Miss Montizambert, Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Mr. T. T Champion, Mr. R. J. Arnott

THE LATE MR. EDWARD HAY.
(*See page* 96.)

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Irving, of Renfrew, Ont., are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. D. W. Dingwall, of Dingwall, Ltd., Winnipeg; Mr. D. P. Cruickshank, of Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa; and Mr. J. B. Sutherland, of the firm of George A Touche & Co., chartered accountants, Calgary, have arrived in London.

Canon Emile Chartier, the Chancellor of the University of Montreal, has arrived at the Hotel Rubens.

* *

Among the passengers to Canada by the *Melita* last week were Brig.-Gen. H. C. Nanton, Canon T. St. J. P. Pughe and Major D. E. Sprague.

* *

Dr. Charles Moyse, a native of the town and formerly Professor of English Literature and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at McGill University, was last Saturday made a freeman of Torquay.

* *

Capt. Victor Gordon, secretary to the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, was present at the luncheon of the Imperial Industries Club to the Hon. C. Lawrence last week.

* *

The Very Rev. Prebendary Gough, vicar of Brompton, sailed by the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Britain*, on Thursday, and will make a three months' tour in Canada. Prebendary Gough is chairman of the Maple Leaf Fellowship.

* *

Lady Aberdeen and Temair will preside at a "Hands Across the Sea" dinner at the Lyceum Club on Monday. The Canadian hostesses supporting her will be Lady McLaren Brown, Miss MacLeod Moore, and Miss Binnie Clark.

* *

Friends of Mrs. Henry C. Osborne, of Toronto, will regret to hear that she met with an accident when motoring near Ely recently, and sustained severe injuries. She is now, however, making good progress in a nursing home in Cambridge.

* *

Mr. Beverley Baxter was present at a reception given on July 12 by Lady Hodder-Williams for Mrs. George Beer, whose husband, Dr. George Louis Beer, was Adviser to the American Delegation at the Versailles Conference.

* *

Theodora, Lady Markham, whose marriage to Lt. James Knee was recorded in *Canada* on July 2, was the widow of Admiral Sir Albert Hastings Markham, K.C.B., and not of Sir Basil Arthur Markham, of Beachborough Park, Shorncliffe.

* *

Miss Billington, of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was the only lady delegate from overseas to the Imperial Press Conference in Canada last year, has undergone an operation in London. The latest report states that her condition is so far satisfactory.

* *

At the reception given last week by the Council of the Royal Historical Society to meet the delegates and members of the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, Sir Harry Brittain and Mr. John Howard were among those present.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, accompanied a number of the oversea representatives at the Imperial Conference to the aerodrome at Croydon, last Saturday, and afterwards proceeded to Pulham on board the airship R.33.

* *

For the purpose of attending the ceremony of the unveiling of the Memorial Cross in Thelus Cemetery, Vimy Ridge, by Mr. Meighen, Mr. R. D. Waugh, Canadian Commissioner on the Saar Valley Governing Commission, motored from Saarbruck, a round trip of over 600 miles. Mr. Waugh was accompanied by his wife and two of his children, and also by Miss Logan, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Waugh placed a wreath on the Cross in memory of the lads from Winnipeg who fell at Vimy.

Mrs. D. H. Murray, of St. John's, Newfoundland, is passing through London *en route* for Denmark.

* *

Sir Herbert Ames has gone to Lynton, Devonshire, to recuperate after his operation, and is quickly regaining his health.

* *

Lady Squires, wife of the Premier of Newfoundland, sails for Newfoundland on August 4 on the s.s. *Sachen.*

* *

Col. and Mrs. Claude Bryan have left 3, Gloucester Square, for Wood End, Hythe, where they will be until September.

* *

Lady Beck and Mrs. M. Beck returned to Canada by the *Aquitania* last Saturday, on which vessel Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parmelee also sailed.

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Cabinet, is expected to arrive by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* next Wednesday.

* *

Mr. C. G. Ogden, K.C., who has been in London for the past two weeks in connection with appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will sail for Canada on August 2.

* *

Mr. Edward Salmon has been appointed sole editor of *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, on the retirement of the joint editor, Sir Harry Wilson.

* *

Mr. G. C. Piche, Chief of the Forestry Service of the Province, has returned to Quebec after spending two months in Europe as the guest of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

* *

The Hon. Lionel Guest and Mrs. Guest, after spending some days in Montreal, left with Lady Allan and Miss Martha Allan for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. They were to sail from New York for Cuba on July 16.

* *

Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., president of the National Council of Women, has arrived in England to attend a meeting of the executive for the triennial of the International Council. Mrs. Sanford will visit Belgium and other European countries in connection with the interests of the International Council of Women.

* *

At the Empire Agricultural Conference, held in London last week, under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, Canadian agriculture was represented by Mr. W. Clark; Ontario by Mr. S. E. Percival; Nova Scotia by Mr. J. Howard; British Columbia by Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C.; Canadian wool interests by Mr. J. O'Brien; and agricultural produce by Mr. W. S. Duffus.

* *

Among the arrivals from Canada last Sunday by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* were :—Dr. James Algie (Toronto), Rev. F. B. Allnutt (Montreal), Dr. J. H. Bell (Toronto), Rev. Dr. H. W. Crews (Windsor), Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Crockett (St. John), Mrs. Maude Dunsmuir (New York), Mr. E. A. Du Vernet (Toronto), Mr. Harold G. Finlay (Toronto), Mrs. Margaret Folger and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilmour (Toronto), Mrs. Edgar J. Gage (Hamilton), Mrs. Gladys Gwatkin (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. A. M. M. Kirkpatrick (Toronto), Mr. E. and Mrs. G. F. Malkem (Toronto), Miss Olive Noxon (Toronto), Dr. E. A. Watson (Ottawa), and Mr. H. S. Carmichael.

The Hon. R. K. Bishop, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has returned from his tour on the Continent.

* *

Mr. C. F. Mills, one of the classical masters of Upper Canada College, has arrived in London.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At Barrie, Ont., on June 30, Miss Irene Drury, sister of the Premier of Ontario, was married to Mr. Valentine Cottrill, son of Reeve Cottrill, of Port Elgin, Ont.

* *

The engagement is announced between Capt. Frank C. Flanagan, of Toronto. and Mrs. Lilian V. Klein, widow of Charles Klein.

* *

The marriage has taken place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Montreal, of Beatrice (Dade), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Fudweeks, of Devizes, Wilts., Eng., to Mr. Clifford S Fortier, of Westmount.

* *

The wedding took place on June 15 at St. Thomas's Church, St. Catharines, of Dorothy Emily, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Prescott Merritt, to Major Harold Victor Gould, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Gould, of Uxbridge.

* *

The engagement is announced of Jessy, only daughter of Col. J. Alex. Hutchison, C.B.E., M.D., of Montreal, to Major Edmund F. Newcombe (Militia Headquarters Staff, late P.P.C.L.I.), son of Mr. E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., and Mrs Newcombe, of Ottawa.

* *

The engagement is announced between Mr. Frederick William Bain, M.C., late Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), and Isabel Margaret Adeline, daughter of Dr. J. G. Adami, C.B.E., F.R.S., 9, Croxteth Road, Liverpool, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

* *

The marriage of Vera Hope, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Buxton, of Westmount, P.Q., and grand-niece of the late Right Rev. James Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester, to Mr. Spencer C. Clark, youngest son of the late Mr. Alfred Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Outremont, took place on June 29.

* *

The marriages arranged between Capt. F. A. Considine and Miss Sylvia Hope and Mr. St. John P. Considine and Miss Irene Hope, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bateman Hope, of The Old House, Wonersh, Guildford, will take place shortly after their arrival in Vancouver in September

* *

The marriage of Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., of Ottawa, to Miss Hyacinth Shaw, took place at Westminster Cathedral last Saturday. Miss Zara Reeves was the maid of honour, Capt. Jack Griffiths the best man, and Major C. W. Butler (Adjutant of the Canadian Bisley team) and Mr. Neville Deed, the ushers. The wedding reception was afterwards held at 23, Brunswick Square, the home of Sir Murray and Lady Hammick, uncle and aunt of the bride. Among the guests were Sir George and Lady Perley, General Sir P. de B. Radcliffe, General Lindsay, Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie. Later in the day Major and Mrs. Willis O'Connor left for a few days in France, prior to sailing for Canada by the *Empress of Britain* on Thursday.

The marriage took place at Montreal on June 25 of Ruby, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens, to Mr. St. Clair Albert McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert McLean, of Westmount.

* *

At St. John's Anglican Church, Port Hope, on June 17, the wedding took place of Madeline Rudyerd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Rudyerd Boulton, to Henry Dean Suckling, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Suckling, of Montreal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

Monday, July 25.

Opening of the Stamford Bridge Sporting Carnival in aid of the London Hospital. (July 25 to 30.)

Tuesday, July 26-30.

Highland Agricultural Show at Stirling.

Wednesday, July 27.

Warwickshire Agriculture Show at Stratford-on-Avon.

Thursday, July 28.

Canada Club dinner to the Governor-General-designate, Lord Byng of Vimy. Hon. Sec., Mr. A. L. Nunns, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will preside.

August 1,
Bank Holiday.

August 3 to August 10.

Conference on the New Ideals in Education at Stratford-on-Avon.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Monday, 25, Clifton *v.* Tonbridge; Wednesday, 27, Rugby *v.* Marlborough; Friday and Saturday, 29 and 30, Cheltenham *v.* Haileybury.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Wednesday, 27, Surrey *v.* Somerset.

RACING.

Hurst Park.—Friday and Saturday, 22 and 23.

Goodwood.—Tuesday, 26, to Friday, 29.

Alexandra Park.—Saturday, 30.

POLO.

Hurlingham.—Saturday, 23, England *v.* Ireland.

Ranelagh.—Saturday, 23, Subalterns' Cup Final.

TENNIS.

Hurlingham.—Monday, 25, to Saturday, 30, Grass Court Open Tournament.

Kew.—Saturday, 23, Roehampton *v.* Kew.

Roehampton.—Saturday, 30, Roehampton *v.* Epsom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Aldwych, Aldwych, W.C.—"James the Less." (Owen Nares.)

Little, John Street, Adelphi.—New "Grand Guignol" repertoire. (Sybil and Russell Thorndike.

Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "After Dinner." (Nat. D. Ayer and Jennie Benson.)

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

EXHIBITIONS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Royal Academy, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square Exhibition of Sculpture, by Paul Manship.

CANADIAN MOUNTAINEERING.

This Year's Alpine Club Camp at Lake O'Hara A New Camp at Lake Wapta.

ABOUT eight miles west of Lake Louise station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, just before entering the Kicking Horse Canyon, the traveller notices a very beautiful sheet of water named Wapta Lake, sheltered from the north by a high and massive mountain capped by eternal snow.

On the shores of this lake, facing a magnificent Alpine panorama, a rustic bungalow camp has been constructed, which was opened for visitors on July 1, and will provide a comfortable and convenient centre for those who desire to explore one of the most romantic and picturesque districts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. The lake itself is at an elevation of 5,190 feet above sea level, and faces peaks scaling up to over 11,000 feet. It is only half a day's walk from Lake O'Hara, which has been selected as the site of the annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada for 1921. Lake O'Hara is more than a centre for Alpine climbers. It was selected by John S. Sargent, the famous artist, as one of the most beautiful places he could find in the Rockies, surrounded as it is with mountains of wild and rugged grandeur, which at the same time compose into pictures of unfailing beauty.

Wapta Lake is actually in British Columbia, just over the Great Divide, which will undoubtedly be a favourite trip from the camp. Ten minutes' walk to the west of the camp the Kicking Horse Canyon begins, down which one can walk, ride or drive. From the west end of Wapta Lake to Field is less than twelve miles, while the distance to Yoho Falls in the Yoho Valley is ten miles, and to Emerald Lake is fourteen miles. Towards the north, one can reach Sherbrook and Ross Lakes in about an hour and a half, so that the variety of excursions offered to those who stay at this camp is remarkable.

THE ALPINE CLUB CAMP AT LAKE O'HARA.

Wapta Lake Camp.

Wapta Lake Camp is constructed on the same lines as the Lake Windermere Camp, which proved so popular last summer. It has a central Community House for dancing and recreation purposes, a kitchen, and cottages of varying sizes and design. The camp occupies an area of three acres, and the rustic bungalow character of the cabins gives it a very attractive appearance. About 50 visitors can be accommodated at one time. Two bath houses, one for men and one for women, are supplied with hot and cold running water and toilet facilities.

Hector is the station for Wapta Lake Camp, and for the convenience of visitors a motor launch will connect with a landing stage in front of the camp. Saddle horses and guides will be available for those who wish to ride.

One of the most thrilling trips in the whole Canadian Pacific Rockies can be made from Wapta Lake Camp. This is by way of Lake Louise over the Victoria Glacier to Abbott Pass under the great precipices of Lefroy. After the summit of this pass one reaches Lake Oesa, from which one gets an exquisite view of Lake O'Hara down below. From Lake O'Hara an easy trail down Cataract Creek brings one back to Wapta Lake. This, of course, is a somewhat strenuous trip and requires Swiss guides. An easier trip on saddle ponies through magnificent Alpine scenery is through the Yoho Valley to Emerald Lake or over the Burgess Pass to Field. A four-in-hand Tally-ho will drive down the Kicking Horse Pass on a road which follows the old C.P.R. grade.

The camp of the Alpine Club of Canada will be pitched in an open Alpine meadow, close by the beautiful Lake O'Hara, at an altitude of 6,000 feet [illegible]. White heath and pink heather carpet the ground and spruce trees cast their shadow on the sward. All around are the giants of the main range: Mts. Victoria (11,335), Huber (11,041), Lefroy (11,220), Hungabee (11,477), Deltaform (11,225), Neptuak (10,607), peaks of the Great Divide, Biddle (10,876) Odaray (10,165), Stephen (10,485), and Cathedral (10,454) Suitable climbs will be arranged. In the immediate vicinity are numerous charming lakelets. Features of special topographical interest are close at hand

Lake O'Hara.

From the summit of Mt. Schaffer may be seen the "spectacles" of Lake O'Hara. A crystal cave is close by. Across the Opabin Pass stands the Eagle's Eyrie, so called from a striking rock figure resembling an eagle perched upon the crest of the monolith. It stands alone in the centre of Prospector's Valley, isolated by the action of a glacier that has now retreated to a mile distant.

The series of glacier-cut hanging valleys rising from Lake O'Hara to the foot of the Abbott Pass is of great interest. Tiny lakelets lie in the hollows, and huge rock stairways lead from shelf to shelf. At the foot of the pass is Lake Oesa (Ice Lake). For the greater part of the year it is ice-bound, but in August is open water, dotted with baby icebergs.

Lake McArthur, an hour distant, is a splendid specimen of a glacier lake, situated high above the timber line, in a hanging valley just beyond the summit of the McArthur Pass. It is of a bright cerulean blue. At one end a glacier, flowing from an amphitheatre of Mt. Biddle, buries its nose in the waters of the lake.

The famous two-day expedition of the Paradise Valley Camp (1907), the Lake O'Hara Camp (1909), the Lake O'Hara Valley Camp (1913), and the Cataract Valley Camp (1917) will be repeated for the purpose of seeing some of the grandest Alpine mountain scenery of the Province of Alberta. This expedition crosses the Abbott, Mitre, Wastach or Sentinel, Wenkchemna and Opabin Passes; leads through the snowy defile known as the Death Trap between Mts. Victoria and Lefroy; traverses the Victoria, Lefroy, Mitre, Horseshoe, Wenkchemna and Opabin Glaciers; and embraces twenty miles of Alpine work of the highest order. One night will be spent at a camp set amidst the golden larches of Paradise Valley, from which stopping place a visit may be made to the Giant's Stairs.

The camp, which will open on Tuesday, July 26, and will close on Saturday, August 6, will be known as the "O'Hara Meadows Camp." It will be placed as nearly as possible on the site of the Lake O'Hara Camp of 1909.

The Alpine Club.

There are four grades of membership of the Alpine Club of Canada: Active, Graduating, Associate and Subscribing.

Active members are those who have made an ascent of a truly Alpine glacier hung peak, rising at least 2,500 feet above the timber line of its region; their eligibility for election to be decided by the Executive Board. The Board can decide by a unanimous vote that persons who are distinguished in literature, science or art relating to mountains are eligible for election in this class.

Graduating members are those who desire to become active members, but are not yet qualified. They may attend two annual camps with the object of qualifying, or may qualify elsewhere; the validity of qualification to be decided by the Executive Board. Associate members are those who are unable to qualify as active members, but, being in sympathy with the objects of the Club, desire to lend a helping hand towards carrying them out. Subscribing members are those who are unable to take any active part in the outdoor work of the Club, but desire to keep in touch with it and receive its publications.

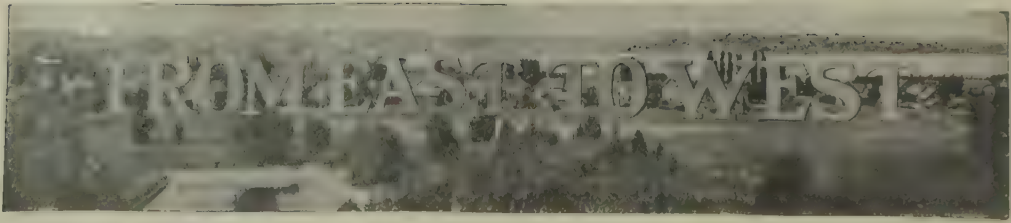
(Other photographs appear on our centre double page.)

* *

Mr. H. P. Biggar, representative in England of the Canadian Archivist, suggested at the Anglo-American History Conference that a greater use should be made of photography for manuscripts.

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, announces that all arrangements have been made for the erection of a monument to Canadian soldiers at the graveyard near Orpington, Kent, where Ontario soldiers who died at the hospital are buried. The memorial will be completed in September.

At the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, held in London last week, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a provisional committee to secure continual co-operation between historical workers in the United States, Great Britain, the British Dominions, and India, and carrying into effect the various suggestions made at the conference.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that New Brunswick has the highest birth and death rates, excluding Quebec; Ontario the highest marriage rates; and British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces the lowest birth and death rates. The births in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for 1920 totalled 163,753; marriages, 59,261; and the deaths, 73,563. In Quebec there were 83,466 births, 21,211 marriages, and 46,264 deaths. The totals for the Dominion were 247,219 births, 80,472 marriages, and 119,827 deaths.

——An Order-in-Council enacts that fox of whatever colour or species may not be hunted, trapped, or taken between April 1 and November 15 each year.

Mr. Charles E. Living, after 39 years' service on the public school teaching staff of this city, being for 20 years Principal of Wellington Street School, has resigned to become Clerk of Supplies of the Board.

TORONTO.—The *Canadian Engineer*, the second of the two vessels built here by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Federal Government, was launched on June 30.

——Formation of a Dominion Labour Party, with a view to unifying the action of the various Labour organisations in the next Federal Election, was officially endorsed at the second Convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, held here.

——Sir Adam Beck stated at Niagara Falls that the United States was prepared to take power from the Hydro Electric system pending the construction of an eight-mile power canal on the American side similar to the one approaching completion in Canada. Preliminary negotiations are under way for the Chippewa Canal to supply no less than 200,000 electric horse-power to interests in New York City.

HAMILTON.—According to statistics submitted by the City Treasurer, the city's gross debt for 1920 was $14,312,456, an increase of $903,868 over 1919; but the net debt shows a decrease of $21.89 compared with that of 1919.

——Dr. Theo. Coleman, of this city, has been suspended by the Ontario Medical Council from the practice of his profession for six months, having been found guilty of "infamous and disgraceful conduct in the practice of his profession." He was charged with having issued 9,000 prescriptions for liquor within a three months' period.

ST. CATHARINES.—Niagara Camp is a scene of activity for the first time since the war, and at the opening between 3,000 and 4,000 men were under canvas, with Major-Gen. Victor A. S. Williams, C.M.G., officer commanding.

——The corner stone of the Memorial Chapel at Ridley College, commemorating 57 Ridley men who died in the war, has been laid by Hon. Lt.-Col. Canon Scott, D.S.O.

COBALT.—The board of directors of the Ontario Mining Association, elected at the annual convention here, was as follows: President, Mr. R. B. Watson, general manager of the Nipissing Mining Co.; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. V. Corless and J. P. Watson; directors, Messrs. E. Hibbert, A. D. Myles, George Cowie, H. P. Depencier, J. H. Hickell, A. Fasken, J. G. Dickenson, F. L. Culver, R. C. Coffey, G. C. Bateman and Geo. Gillespie.

——Silver production from the mines of Cobalt during May was over 500,000 ozs. It is believed that the output will be approximately 650,000 ozs. during June, owing to the resumption of production by the Mining Corporation, as well as the treatment of an increased tonnage at the Coniagas.

CAMP BORDEN.—The convention of the Canadian Air Force Association was attended by thirty delegates, representing provincial branches of the association from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. Opening addresses were made by Sir Willoughby Gwatkin, Inspector-General of the Air Force; Major-General MacBrien, and Capt. W. Hose, representing respectively the Air Force, the Militia, and the Naval Department, who all emphasised strongly the necessity for an Air Force working in close harmony with the naval and military forces.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—According to the figures given by the Quebec Directory, the population of the city has reached 116,120, divided as follows: French-Canadians, 102,750; Irish, 5,300; English, 5,275; other nationalities, 2,675. Including the non-residents employed here, 3,250, and the suburbs, the population of Greater Quebec is 157,375. The total valuation of properties is $113,983,671.

——The annual report of the City Treasurer shows that the receipts of the city for the fiscal year ending April 30 were $2,125,686, while the expenditures were $2,124,536, leaving a surplus of $1,150.

This city has been chosen by the Catholic Hierarchy of North America for the holding of the Eucharistic Congress in 1922.

——The Laurier Monument Committee announces that the public subscription, which was limited to a sum not exceeding $5 from any individual subscriber, has realised $35,293.

MONTREAL.—On July 4 the shade temperature reached 94.1 deg. The record is 95.8 deg., which was registered on August 1, 1917.

——Mr. Justice Panneton, of this city, a Judge of the Superior Court, has been appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate the charges made in Parliament by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux with regard to the proposed payment of $60,000 to the Park St. Charles Co. for land expropriated at Quebec by the Quebec Harbour Commission.

At an executive meeting of the Royal Montreal Golf Club it was decided to accept the lowest tender—that of Messrs. E. G. M. Cape & Co.—for the construction of a new clubhouse at Dixie. The building, together with the new 18-hole course, should be completed and ready for use next spring.

ST. REGIS.—The Reservation Election here has resulted in the re-election, as head chief, of Joseph Terrance over Joe Tarbell, a descendant of the Tarbells who led the original colony from Caughnawaga and established the settlement here.

IBERVILLE.—The plant of the Rapid Tool Co., Ltd., was destroyed, and serious damage was done at the Arcade Thuot woodyard and to several residences here, by a fire which broke out in the foundry of the tool company, the damage being estimated at $70,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The probable date for the holding of the referendum on the importation of liquor in New Brunswick will be October 10.

There seem to be prospects of a cattle boom in this vicinity. Many farmers in York, Carleton, and Sunbury Counties are talking of raising cattle exclusively for the English market.

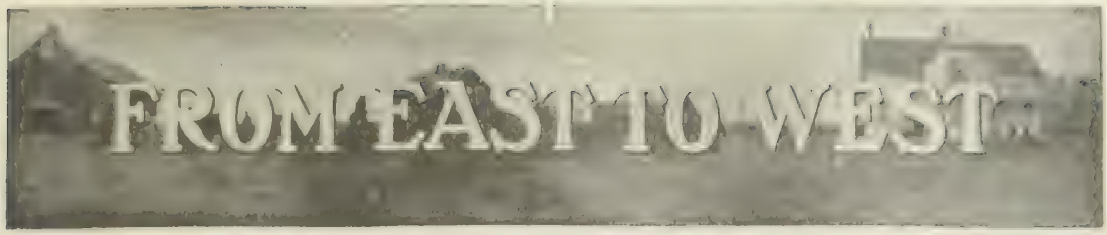
——Sixty thousand pounds of wool have been graded here during the year by Federal Government experts. The Canadian Wool Growers' Association will transact the sales.

ST. JOHN.- The Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, has been appointed Chairman of the St. John School Trustees in place of Dr. A. F. Emery, whose term has expired.

MONCTON. The civic tax rate here this year is 2.10, and the total taxable valuation amounts to $22,367,425, as compared with $19,447,875 last year and about $6,000,000 ten years ago.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MALPEQUE.- Three thousand people witnessed the unveiling of a monument here to 16 soldiers from the locality who were killed in the war. The chief speakers were the Rev. George Taylor, ex-Chaplain, and Mr. Justice Arsenault.



FROM EAST TO WEST.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. An Order-in-Council has been passed providing a penalty of $1,000 for throwing or discharging oil, tar, or other like substances into this harbour.

From July 1 all the local postal services were to be consolidated and to operate as a single office, under the direction of Mr. W. E. Maclellan, who was appointed Acting District Superintendent of the Halifax Postal District, a title which supersedes the former designation, " The Inspectorial Division of Nova Scotia."

BEAR RIVER. The large pulp mills, which have been under construction here for the past two years, were opened recently, and the cost of construction was $1,500,000, with an estimated output of the same value. The company has received an order from the United States which will keep the mill in operation for three years, working both day and night. This is the only mill of its kind in the Province.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—During 1921 the Province of Manitoba has loaned farmers more than $4,150,000 for agricultural purposes, made up as follows:—Purchase of seed grain, under the Seed Grain Act, $1,000,000; rural credits loan, $2,400,000; farm lands, $750,000. The Farm Loans Board has applications before it for loans amounting to another $750,000, and the Provincial Savings Bank, operated by the Government, is advancing several hundred thousand dollars for the rural credits and farm loans.

——The Provincial Government has decided to enter into a contract with four Canadian companies for group insurance of the Manitoba civil servants. The companies are: Great West Life Assurance Co., the Canada Life Assurance Co., the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and the London Life Assurance Co. Life insurance, amounting to $1,750,000, will be distributed among the 1,200 civil servants of the Province, the annual cost to the Government being slightly over $30,000 per annum.

——Finding the application of the Manitoba Government telephones for increased long-distance telephone rates "fair and reasonable," the Public Utilities Commission has granted a new rate which will more than double the price of "person to person" calls. An annual revenue of approximately $725,000 will then be created, as against the present revenue of $570,000.

——Thirty thousand boys and girls are now enrolled in farm clubs, as compared with only 460 members in 1913.

More than 200 buyers from various parts of the United States and Canada were keen bidders at the fur auction sales here, when approximately 20,000 pelts were sold. A marked feature was the demand for prime spring rat skins, prices varying between $1.40 and $2. The average price for beaver was only $20.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Recently published figures show that in 1905 there were only three cities in the Province, whereas there are now seven; towns have increased from 16 to 78, and organised villages from 63 to 337. The two municipalities in the newly-created Province have increased to 301.

——The tenders for $478,554 in City of Regina bonds will not be accepted, in view of the high cost of borrowing. The firms who tendered were Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., Nay & James, and A. E. Ames & Co. Following this action, application will be made to the Sinking Fund Trustees to purchase sufficient amount of Debentures—approximately $135,000—to meet the immediate requirements, and the balance of the Debentures will be offered for sale by the City Treasury.

SASKATOON. The City Council has approved the sale locally of a $70,000 Debenture issue at 98.95, the yield being approximately 6¼ per cent. Local people have already undertaken the purchase of $25,000 of the loan.

MOOSOMIN. A bronze tablet in memory of the men of St. Alban's Parish who fell in the Great War has been unveiled and dedicated by Lt.-Col. George Wells, C.M.G., Rector of St. Margaret's Church, Winnipeg.

PRINCE ALBERT. The Rev. Joseph Henry Prudhomme, D.D., D.C.L., has been appointed successor to the late Bishop Pascal, for the Prince Albert and Saskatoon diocese. It is expected that he will take office in September.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On June 26 fire, caused by lightning striking gasolene tanks at Spirit Lake caused a property loss of over $200,000. Two-thirds of the business section of the town was wiped out.

CALGARY.—Members of the Calgary Bar Association have given a complimentary dinner to Dr. James Muir, D.D., LL.D., dean of the legal profession in Calgary. The chair was taken by Mr. E. G. Pescod, president of the Bar Association, and those present included Mr. Justice Ives, Mr. Justice Simmons, Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Judge McNeil, Mr. J. P. J. Jephson, Mr. James Short, K.C., Mr. Clifford T. Jones, K.C., Mr. A. H. Clarke, K.C., and Lt.-Col. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C.

Telegraph communication with Fort Norman is a probability of the near future, according to Mr. R. C. Macdonald, of the Government telegraph service, who is in the north country preparing an estimate of the cost of installing a line.

Mr. James R. Sutherland, owner of what is said to be the largest irrigated farm in Alberta, has taken into partnership Mr. H. R. McCrindle, and the farm will be operated by an organisation known as the Berry Creek Farming Co. The farm, located at Wardlow, comprises 5,000 acres, and to date about $40,000 has been expended in irrigation works, including 12 miles of main ditches. When Mr. Sutherland first took up this land he was 35 miles from a railway. Now he has a station on his farm.

——Harvesting operations have started on the large farm of the Noble Foundation, Ltd., at Nobleford, some 11 binders being at work cutting 2,500 acres of rosen rye, a new variety which is being tried out for the first time in Alberta. The crop is in excellent condition, and a good yield is assured.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Increased bounties on ferocious animals and destructive birds, and protective measures for conserving the bear, which is becoming very scarce in many parts of British Columbia, feature the new game regulations. Trapping of bear is prohibited, only three black bears may be shot by a hunter in a season, and the limit of grizzlies has been cut from three to two. The bounty for panther (or cougar) has been raised from $25 to $40, and for timber wolves from $15 to $25. The allowance for crows is now 20 cents; magpies, 20 cents; and big horn and snow owls and eagles, $1 each.

-To encourage the cattle industry the British Columbia Government is giving a grazing rate only one-half to one-eighth that charged per head of cattle by neighbouring Governments for the use of public ranges.

——The new Hudson's Bay Co. building here represents an investment of $2,000,000, and the fixtures, which are mahogany, another $500,000.

——That British Columbia is expecting to ship 5,000 carloads of apples, containing 3,750,000, in 1921, was the statement made by the Market Commissioner at Calgary. This is double last year's shipment, and will constitute the largest amount ever shipped from that Province.

CANADIAN MOUNTAINEERS: MEM

CAMP AT SHERBROOK LAKE.

HOLDING THE CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

ON A SNOW CORNIC

[illegible]

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB AT AN OPEN AIR SERVICE

S of the ALPINE CLUB of CANADA in Camp d the Beauties of the Rockies.

(See page 101.)

VIEW ACROSS THE CAMP, FROM SHERBROOK MEADOWS 6,000 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL

MMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

AN EARLY MORNING START.

WASHING DAY IN THE CAMP.

[illegible]

BELGIUM AND CANADA.

Cordial Feelings of Friendship.

The very cordial feelings of friendship felt throughout Belgium towards the people of Canada and its Government were remarkably shown during a recent visit of British journalists, and were formally voiced by the King of the Belgians. The British International Association of Journalists, who spent a fortnight in visiting the chief cities of Belgium and the battlefields, had the honour of being received by the King at Brussels, and his Majesty specially mentioned to the Editor of *Canada*, who was among the party, how much he appreciated the generosity shown by the Canadian people, emphasising the fact that a number of their gifts to Belgium were sent anonymously.

The same courteous reception as the B.I.A.J. received from the King of the Belgians was extended to them by the leading citizens in all the cities they visited, and nothing could be more helpful in increasing the mutual friendship and esteem than the friendly words addressed to the party by Cardinal Mercier and Burgomaster Max of Brussels.

During the busy days in which the visitors were shown some of the glories of the ancient towns of Belgium, whose history touches at many points the history of England, it was a pleasure to notice and record the abundant proofs on every hand of the remarkable industry with which the people of Belgium have grappled with the problem of reconstruction. Ypres to-day is unrecognisable to those who only knew the battered ruins of that mediæval treasure house in 1918. The reconstructed city to-day has 750 new buildings and a population of 10,000, which the Burgomaster expects will, in a few years' time, reach 35,000, which will then exceed its pre-war population.

Canadians have close ties with Belgium, not only on account of the large part played by the Canadian troops at Ypres and Passchendaele, but also from the many friendships made by the Canadian divisions who were so hospitably received in Belgium after the Armistice. Added to these are the grateful recollections of the Belgian people of the generosity shown by Canada at the time of their distress. We hope to publish, in forthcoming issues, some notes on the many treasures of art and antiquity which will keenly interest Canadian visitors.

Apart from the attractions which Belgium offers to the tourist, there are trade relations to be cultivated which would be advantageous to both countries and should lead to more frequent visits from Canadian business men.

The members of the B.I.A.J. received the most generous hospitality from the Government railways and the municipalities of the historical cities and towns they had the pleasure of visiting, and nothing could have exceeded the kindly forethought and admirable arrangements made for the success of the visit by M. Camille Joset, Haut Commissaire du Roi, who played so gallant a part in the war.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club held the final of a 200-ft. handicap at the Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, on Thursday, 14th inst. As was anticipated, it was an exceedingly close race, Kirch winning by a touch. Arnaud made some very plucky though unsuccessful efforts to overtake the leader, and incidentally improved his heat time by 4 secs.

The result was:—(1) E. Kirch (4 secs.), (2) J. B. Arnaud (2 secs.), (3) J. Habgood (scratch). Time, 63 4-5 secs; touch. 6 yards.

On the same evening a team race was swum, General Office *v.* Transfer Office, the former winning easily by 10 yards. Each team consisted of four men, each swimming one length (33⅓ yards), making a total distance of 133⅓ yards, which the winning team completed in 98 secs. It is practically the first time that the General Office has won this annual event.

The following are the leading scores at the half season in the F. Williams-Taylor Average Cup Competition:—D. H. Mansfield 19, J. de B. Arnaud 15½, J. Dodds (holder, 1919) 12, W. Bagnall 12, J. Grant 10, C. S. Kerin 9, C. Kirch 9, L. G. Pearse (holder, 1920) 8½.

* *

It was stated by Mr. H. C. Gooch, Chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council, on Tuesday, that a number of teachers from overseas—80 from Canada, 17 from Australia, and one from South Africa—would be employed in London schools in the coming autumn session under the interchange of teachers scheme.

Popularly known as the "democratic ship," the *Vedic*, of the White Star Line, left Liverpool on Tuesday for Montreal and Quebec with her all third-class berths occupied. An innovation in ocean travel, she provides excellent accommodation for her third-class passengers, together with extensive promenades and well-appointed social and smoke rooms, and is the only ship of this character sailing between England and Canada.

EX-SOLDIER DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Canadians' Success at Edinburgh University.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on two Canadian ex-soldiers at the summer graduation ceremony of Edinburgh University on Thursday of last week, at which there were present a number of the Canadian and other delegates to the Empire Universities Conference, and also members of the party of Canadian teachers now on tour in this country.

The successful students were Mr. William Alexander Carrothers, B.A. (Manitoba), whose thesis was "Emigration from the British Isles during the Nineteenth Century"; and Mr. Louis Wilfrid Moffit, B.A. (Toronto), whose thesis was "The Economic and Social Condition of England on the Eve of the Industrial Revolution, with special reference to Lancashire."

Mr. Carrothers, whose Army rank was captain, served with the 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion and with the Royal Air Force, and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Croix de Guerre. Last year he was appointed Lecturer in Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. This year he has been appointed Junior Professor of Political Economy in the University of Saskatchewan, and he returns to Canada in September with his wife and son.

Mr. Moffit, whose rank was major, served with the Canadian Forces in France as a Chaplain, first with the 48th Battalion, and later as Senior Chaplain of the 2nd Division. He was married recently, and returned to Canada on July 15 with his wife, on the *Melita*, having been appointed in charge of one of the Methodist churches in Sault Ste. Marie.

* *

C.P.R. LIVERPOOL STAFF AT BOWLS.

The members of the Liverpool staff of the Canadian Pacific held their third annual bowling match at Hunt's Cross Hotel last Saturday. There was keen competition in the 30 matches. The prize-winners were:—1 (tea service), Mr. J. Delamore; 2 (set of bowls), Mr. J. Andrews; 3 (case of pipes), Mr. H. Taylor; 4 (safety razors), Mr. H. Kearney.

During the match a telegram of good wishes was received from Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the C.P.R.

Speaking after tea, Mr. T. McNeil, the Liverpool agent, and Capt. Forster, marine superintendent, favoured the suggestion that a Canadian Pacific Sports Club should be formed in Liverpool.

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YPRES.

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NORTHWARD HO! FOR FORT NORMAN.

A Pilgrimage to the Oil Mecca of the North.—I.

By W. EVERARD EDMONDS, Author of "Broad Horizons."

NORTHERN Indians and half breed trappers are seeing strange fowl this season. Hitherto, the eagle and the swan have been the largest birds to make their annual flight over the frozen wastes of the Upper Mackenzie; but of late enormous creatures with silvery white wings have skimmed swiftly through the blue, making a noise like distant thunder. "Hush!" says the Indian mother to her dusky brood, "there go the Thunder Birds from whose eyes the lightning flashes, and whose voices are only heard in time of storm. Surely some wonderful thing is about to happen when we can see them in broad daylight."

The Indian mother is right, for the great northern hinterland of Canada has opened its portals this year to thousands of eager oil-seekers and prospectors. Oil was struck at Fort Norman last August by the Imperial Oil Co., and during the winter months its big all-metal aeroplanes have been making a number of trial trips from Edmonton northward. These preliminary flights have proved very successful, and in a short time a regular service will be established for the convenience of geologists and others who may wish to visit what many believe to be the greatest oilfield in the world.

The discovery of oil in the North is no new story. Oil seepages were found and first recorded by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the great explorer, 130 years ago. They were further noticed by Sir John Franklin and other northern explorers. Later, indications of oil were found in various localities by R. G. McConnell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and were referred to in the report of his exploration of the Mackenzie River Basin in 1891. But it was not until 1914 that professional oil geologists surveyed the region and located oil in commercial quantities.

FORT NORMAN.

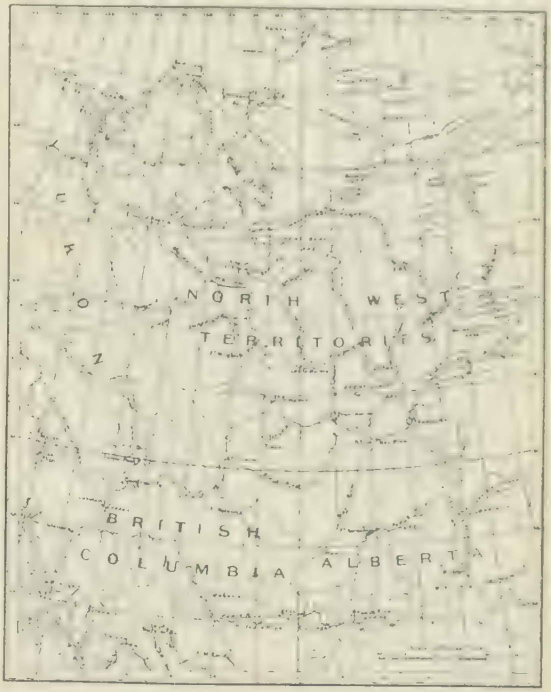
Enterprise and Far-Sightedness.

Early in 1914, just prior to the short-lived oil boom in Southern Alberta, a little group of enterprising and far-sighted Canadians met in the city of Calgary and planned to develop the northern field. Chief among those interested were Messrs. F. C. Lowes and J. H. Woods, of Calgary; J. K. Cornwall, of Edmonton; and Dr. T. O. Bosworth, the well-known geologist. At the beginning of May an expedition financed by this group set out for the Mackenzie Valley, and during the summer search for oil was prosecuted along the entire stretch of waterway of 1,700 miles. By the end of the season the main features of the stratigraphy of this remote region had been determined, and a number of claims had been staked in the neighbourhood of Fort Norman. At length the party, after working on Great Slave Lake and in various other districts, returned to Edmonton to find that war had broken out and that further progress must be postponed.

Hope of ultimate development was never given up, however, and in 1915 Dr. Bosworth spoke on the subject in England, where his addresses attracted much attention. In 1919 he addressed the Alberta Industrial Congress and other representative bodies interested in the development of Canada's natural resources, and before the end of that year the Imperial Oil Co. had agreed to drill a test well. After acquiring the necessary leases the company overcame every obstacle and drilled the well at Fort Norman, where, a few months ago, oil was struck at a depth of 800 feet. Claims are being staked throughout the whole length and breadth of the Mackenzie Valley and beyond, but Fort Norman for some time to come will undoubtedly be the real oil Mecca of the North. The only question that remains to be answered is how to get there by the quickest possible route, for aeroplanes, as yet, are only for the elect and privileged few.

A map is sometimes deceptive in that it tends to reduce the mental conception of size and distance. Especially is this the case when it depicts a territory unknown to the observer through personal experience. One may have a general idea that it lies far distant and is of great extent, but the comparative smallness of its representation on the map may lead to the supposition that it is really not so very large after all. This is particularly true of the whole northern interior of the Dominion, and incidentally so of the northern portion of the Province of Alberta.

Consider the territory lying to the north of Edmonton and extending to the Arctic Ocean. On the map it does not appear to be of any great size, but that is just where the map tends to deceive. The Mackenzie River, which drains this area, appears to be of only minor importance, yet it is surpassed by only one other on the whole North American Continent. Great Slave Lake is apparently only a medium-sized body of water, yet its total area is about the same as that of Lake Superior, while Great Bear Lake, to the eastward, is perhaps the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Startling though it may seem, the entire watershed of the Mackenzie is actually larger by 300,000 square miles than the area drained by the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Sloughs, lakes and rivers cover a large part of this vast region, and it is estimated that the water area alone cannot be less than 40,000 square miles.



THE LOCATION OF THE NEW OILFIELDS.
Fort Norman (under-lined) is just above "North" in the title "North-West Territories."

The Water Route to the North.

Naturally, the first white men to venture into the unknown North travelled by water. Indeed, it is just 132 years since the first canoe manned by white men pushed its nose into Great Slave Lake. Going ashore, the leader climbed a tall spruce tree and scanned the rough waters of the lake for an outlet to the north. After being blown first east and then westward by strong winds, the canoe was carried by the current out through the west end of the lake into the greatest river of the north, and on July 7 the party camped for the night near the present site of Fort Norman, perhaps within a stone's throw of the Imperial Oil Co.'s well. That was in 1789, and the pilot of the big birch bark canoe was the discoverer of the Mackenzie River.

For considerably more than a century trapper, trader and voyageur have followed the same route to the north, and transportation conditions have changed but slightly. True, modern steamboats now ply on these inland waters; but two great barriers—the sixteen miles of rapids between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith on the Slave River, and the Vermilion rapids on the Peace—undoubtedly make the transportation of food and mining machinery an expensive undertaking. Owing to the shortness of the navigation season the vast amount of supplies must be carried round these rapids in the quickest time possible, and oats at $10 per sack and hay at $60 per ton make teaming a luxury for the man attempting to take in machinery and supplies for development work.

But these formidable obstacles have no terrors for the man who is simply going in to stake a claim. Edmonton is still, as it has been for more than a century, the gateway to the magnetic North, and every day bronzed and hardy men from all over the continent may be seen here laying in their stock of supplies for the long trek into the interior. Most of these men leave Edmonton by way of the A. and G.W. Railway for Fort McMurray, on the lower Athabaska, the end of steel now being but a few miles from the river. Originally a Hudson's Bay Company post, Fort McMurray now boasts of its post office, church, school, hotel and pool room, and is particularly proud of the fact that its population has doubled within the past year.

WHERE OIL WAS STRUCK IN 1920.
The Imperial Oil Company's test well, 40 miles below Fort Norman.

It is not so very long since, at this time of the year, one would have seen the river bank lined with scows laden with freight from Athabaska Landing. To-day this freight for the North is carried to the end of steel and carted across to storage sheds to await the pleasure of the two steamers that ply between Fort McMurray and Fitzgerald, the *Northland Echo*, belonging to the Northern Trading Co., and the *Fort McMurray*, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company.

(*To be continued.*)

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ALLOCATING REPARATIONS

With regard to the question of reparations, the *Times* says there is reason to believe that agreement has been reached among the Empire Premiers that the apportionment of the share received by the British Empire should be on the basis of casualties, pensions, expenditure, and losses of shipping by the various parts of the Empire. The total due to the British Empire is 22 per cent. of £6,000,000,000, or £1,152,000,000.

It is understood that in discussing the shares the Prime Ministers agreed that about 85 per cent. of the British share of the reparations ought to go to Great Britain, about 4.5 per cent. to Canada, and the same to Australia. That would account for 94 per cent of the total, leaving 6 per cent. to be divided between the other parts of the Empire, though in what proportions is not at present ascertainable

AN EX-CANADIAN RECTOR (City Church) now resident in London: age 45: strong active and full of hustle, seeks secular work of any kind immediately. Unable to secure position in own profession. Extensive business training in early life Powers of organisation manifested in Government posts during the war. Will anyone offer? Urgent.—HANNAM, 109, Sutherland Avenue, W.9

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Pacific Conference.

"Mr. Meighen's stand in the Imperial Conference has paved the way for the United States to approach the other Powers. . . . Canada ought to have the credit of trying to effect on her own soil the settlement for which her Prime Minister has prepared the way."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"It is most ardently to be hoped that the personal convenience of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey will not be allowed to force a preliminary conference on Pacific problems in London. This would be a blunder of colossal proportions in the reading of American psychology."—*Montreal Star.*

Facing the Future.

"It can be said with truth that no creature in the Dominion need go hungry. The Dominion, potentially great, faces the future with confidence. It has all the elements of power. It has all the essentials of wealth. It has all the factors for wholesome citizenship. It has the moral qualities which will keep it anchored to the vital things that count in nationhood—honour and conscience, and the Ten Commandments!"—*Montreal Gazette.*

Pulling His Share.

"Probably the Canadian farmers have lost proportionately with the producers on the other side of the line owing to the deflation of prices. But they did not stop producing when prices began to fall, like many industrial interests have done. They were asked to produce more and more, and did so. They are going ahead now to produce still more, although the bottom seems to have dropped out of all kinds of farm produce. The farmer has faith. He knows that our lands are producing no more than they were asked to produce and no more than the world needs and wants—so he plants and cultivates. There is no strike on the farm, no eight-hour day, no 14-hour week; and there is no unemployment. We should give the farmer credit for pulling his share of the load."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Farmers and Labour in Politics.

"Twenty-five years ago there were not a thousand men in Canada who exercised a direct and original influence on politics and government. Of all classes of the community the farmers made the least contribution to the nation's political thinking—they were bound in the chains of a traditional partisanship and they took their convictions ready-made from their favourite newspapers and their adored party leaders. Next to them in political dumbness and lack of political originality were the workmen in the cities; they voted as they were told to vote and constituted a veritable bulwark of the party which had a special tenderness for giving to them that had. It is these two classes which are to-day most consciously alive politically in Canada; and between them they have just about destroyed the sedate and dignified political system to which we formerly did obeisance."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Grain Companies and Commission.

"The grain companies dub the Royal Commission a partisan political board. Therefore they will not let it enquire into their affairs. That is, the grain companies are to be above Parliament. The grain companies of Canada must be shown that whether they want to be investigated or not they are not immune once Parliament has decided that an enquiry shall be made. If the law at present does not fit the case it should immediately be amended to apply."—*Calgary Herald.*

A Sad Moment.

"'This is a very sad moment,'" declared the Duke of Devonshire, the retiring Governor-General, at a farewell luncheon at Ottawa. And now curious persons are asking if he referred to his departure or to the fact that he had just signed an Order-in-Council making Ontario dry on July 18."—*Kingston Whig.*

Short and Sweet.

"If one class of citizens is going to throw bricks at any other class these days they might as well make them ice-cream bricks."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Lord Byng may as well rent Rideau Hall for six months. He has received enough invitations to open fall fairs and other institutions to keep him busy until Christmas."—*Vancouver Province.*

"The Immigration Department should keep the fact before the British public that this Dominion can at all times promise the practical farmer with money, brains, and brawn more than any other country in the world.—*Victoria Times.*

"When the London *Morning Post* recognises that 'a free growth of colonial nationalism' presages new strength for rather than disruption of the Empire, surely we may believe that light is dawning in dark places."—*Halifax Morning Chronicle.*

MARKETING CANADIAN WHEAT.

Collecting and Selling the Annual Crop of the West.

ONE of the effects of declining grain prices in this and in other countries has been opposition to the present method of marketing the crops and criticism of the speculative element said to be inherent in it. The criticism, however, has never been constructive in nature, and no proposal has yet been made which would provide for a practical system more economical than the one now in force for collecting the myriad small units of our annual crop and selling them to the grain-importing countries of the world. Wheat is, of course, the most important grain we produce (says the monthly Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada). The method of bringing it to a point where it is readily available for sale to Eastern millers and European importers can be briefly described.

A small proportion—probably 30 per cent.—of the farmers' wheat is loaded direct into railroad cars over the loading platform. But the great bulk of the crop goes into the country elevators, of which there are some 3,600 scattered through the wheat-raising districts of the West. Each elevator is supplied with scales for weighing the grain, and with machinery by which it is elevated to the top of the building and permitted to flow into bins or cars as required. This bulk handling, by which are utilised the flowing propensities of grain under the influence of gravity, is an important feature of the marketing organisation, and contributes greatly to the speedy and economical handling of the crop.

Apart from a small amount of wheat which goes to local mills, or west to the Pacific Coast, and a larger amount which goes south to the United States, practically all the grain loaded into railroad cars is bound for the terminal elevators at Port Arthur or Fort William. It is covered originally by railroad bills of lading, is graded *en route*—probably at Winnipeg—by Dominion Government Inspectors who issue a certificate of grade, and finally, on entering a terminal elevator at the head of the Lakes, is further covered by a certificate of weight. The certificate of weight, the railroad bill of lading, and the certificate of grade issued in Winnipeg are eventually exchanged for a terminal elevator warehouse receipt; and this is the document which passes from seller to buyer when cash trades take place on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

DELIVERING WHEAT TO ELEVATORS IN MANITOBA.

Of equal importance with the facilities for the physical handling and transportation of the crop is the machinery by which the grain is marketed and exchanged for money or its equivalent. The organisation through which this is accomplished, almost exclusively, is the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Exchange does not buy or sell grain, and is merely an organisation of dealers formed with the object of providing a suitable meeting place, and of establishing and maintaining proper regulations for the making and performing of contracts. It is on the floor of the Exchange that the various elements interested in the buying and selling of the crop assemble. There, the representatives of the elevator companies, track buyers and commission houses, acting for themselves or as agents for the producers, offer for sale wheat or other grain to the agents of the millers, exporters and other interests who buy for ultimate disposal to consumers.

The actual buying and selling of wheat would be comparatively simple if all trades were for spot cash or immediate delivery, when the exchange of terminal warehouse receipts for payment would complete the transaction. The introduction of "futures" makes the business more intricate, and necessitates more elaborate machinery. A future sale consists in entering into a contract to deliver, in some future month, a specified quantity of grain at a specified price. The day of the month on which the grain shall be delivered is decided upon by the seller, the buyer must be prepared to take delivery at any time during the month in question. In dealing in wheat futures in Canada, only contract grade Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, are recognised. The system of trading in grain for future delivery arises from simple commercial necessities. At a certain time of each year the volume of grain offered for sale is greatly in excess of immediate requirements. If the producer is to have freedom to market the bulk of his crop soon after harvest, interests possessing extensive purchasing power must be found that are prepared to carry the grain during the period when supply is out of balance with demand. The price of grain being subject to rapid fluctuations, this purchasing power will not be available unless there is reasonable security against the risk of loss. The necessary protection is supplied by future trading, which enables purchases for immediately delivery to be offset by sales for future delivery.

Apart from the period of seasonal surplus, some time must elapse between the purchase of grain in the country and its arrival at a point where it can be sold on the Exchange. The elevator company or track buyer trading on a narrow margin cannot afford, with safety, to take the risk of carrying the grain during this period, as a small decline in price in the interval would involve the elimination of profit and probably a substantial loss. It is, therefore, customary to report purchases from day to day to the home office in Winnipeg, which at once sells an equal amount on the future market for different deliveries, to coincide with the probable date of arrival at the terminal elevators of the wheat purchased in the country. This procedure is termed "hedging," and it makes fluctuations in price of no concern to the elevator company or track buyer in question. If cash prices have declined in the interval between purchase at country point and sale of the same grain as cash wheat in Winnipeg, that half of the transaction represents a loss. But the loss is offset by an equal profit, because the company or buyer, having sold futures at a certain fixed price, can make the purchases necessary to cover those futures at a lower price; for if cash grain prices have declined, the prices of futures will have gone down also. Elevator companies and other buyers of wheat are not the only ones who make use of these future trading facilities. The milling companies find it necessary to make contracts with their customers in advance for the delivery of flour at future dates, and they are only able to protect themselves against price fluctuations, and at the same time conserve capital and storage space by buying the grain to fill those sales on terms of future delivery and payment. Their relation to the future market is complementary to that of the country elevator companies, and the underlying principal is the same.

Hedging is, therefore, not speculation: it is the avoidance of speculation. It is a form of insurance, and is the foundation on which rests the extreme liquidity of grain as a commodity. The lessening of risks which it results in is reflected in lower trade tolls, benefiting alike producers and consumers, yet hedging is the feature which comes in for criticism. True, hedging facilities can be made use of by speculators who may buy or sell grain which they do not, and never expect to, actually possess; such operations are hard to defend, but it should be remembered that speculation cannot cause great swings of prices. The dealer who depresses prices by selling short at once becomes a potential buyer, whose influence, when he finally comes into the market, will be towards rasing prices. Unless his judgment of the situation has been correct, and world prices of wheat were tending downwards when he sold, he can make no profit. Wheat is a standard commodity of universal use, the price of which is fixed by the demand and supply of the world; and in this price the speculators of any market cannot make a permanent change. The drastic amendments to the present system of trading in grain which were first freely proposed have by now been considerably modified. There is probably a more general recognition of the fact that any legislative interference with a delicately organised market is dangerous, and that even measures designed to do away with the possibilities for speculation pure and simple might not bring only the beneficial results desired.

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CANADA AT THE ROYAL SHOW AT DERBY.

There was a real Canadian section, embracing all phases of the country's activities, at the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Show at Derby. The combination of the Canadian Government Emigration Department and the Ontario Government's agricultural exhibit with the Canadian National Railways' trade and industries show was most effective, and the fact that all three stands were adjoining added greatly to their interest.

The Canadian Government's stand consisted of a set piece, pleasantly decorated in dark green and gold, divided by fluted pillars into five niches, backed and flanked by dark green velvet curtains. In each niche were displayed large jars of fruit, and the stand was further adorned with sheaves of corn and specimens of grain.

The Canadian National Railways' stand presented a very agreeable patch of corn-coloured yellow and light green, and proved a most attractive setting for the many examples of Canadian industrial enterprise displayed on its shelves. At either end hung a 15-ft. photograph of typical Canadian farming scenes, and over the shelves was arranged a map showing Canada's network of railways, on either side of which was suspended a beautifully made-up exhibit of various samples of grain. The chief feature in the display was a fine collection of fruit in cut-glass jars—apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, currants, strawberries—and a splendid specimen of the bull-nosed capsicum or pepper plant.

Canadian manufacturers were again indebted to the Canadian National Railways, on whose stand they were enabled to display their goods. Those exhibiting were as follows:—C. H. Baber, Ltd.; Beatty Bros.; Canadian Enterprises; Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd.; Canadian United Manufacturers' Agency, Ltd.; Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd.; Hill, Seddon & Woodcock, Ltd.; Jenkins, Bros., Ltd.; R. Lehmann & Co., Ltd.; Oneida Community; Palmolive Co.; Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; and S. D. Simond & Co., Ltd.

The Ontario Government stand, with its stuffed animals, fresh honeycombs, magnificent red apples, and sheaves of oats, wheat, and barley, was an object of wonder to thousands.

Altogether, the Canadian section of the show was a great success. Even the weary home-going crowds could not resist prolonging their stay in order thoroughly to inspect it. Similar grouping arrangements of Canadian interests at future shows should also be productive of greater benefit to the Dominion of Canada.

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BATTLEFIELDS TOURS.

The Battlefields Bureau, Ltd., who have leased as a hotel the Château des Trois Tours, at Brielen-lez-Ypres, which was the headquarters of the Canadians at the Second Battle of Ypres, have made a specialty of arranging private tours to meet the individual wishes of visitors, more particularly to those parts of the country which are of interest to Canadians, including Vimy Ridge, Hill 60, and the Ypres Salient. The members of the staff, they state, have been studying the battlefields since 1914, and the organisation has been perfected and enlarged during the last six months with a view to giving advice as to the best itineraries to include points of historic interest off the beaten tracks.

The Battlefields Bureau have their own garage at the Château des Trois Tours, with, as drivers, officers or other ex-Service men who knew the front during the war. They have offices at 16a, St. James's Street and 175, Piccadilly, London, W., and 19, Rue St. Roch, Paris; and representatives in Ostend, Ypres, Arras, Amiens, Verdun and other towns at which visitors are likely to wish to stop.

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One outcome of the Canadian Air Force Association Conference at Camp Borden will be the extension of facilities for studying aeronautics in Canadian universities.

The Hon. Manning Doherty has cabled the London office of the Ontario Government to reserve space for an exhibit from the Province of Ontario at the Imperial Fruit Exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace in October and November.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PRESERVATION OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I have recently read remarks by an American paper manufacturer, who is, quite naturally, selfishly interested, regarding the proposed Canadian embargo against the export from Canada of pulpwood for the United States mills. I note that the advocacy of such an embargo by Canada is described as "propaganda of men striving to serve personal ends," and from "selfish interests." But it seems to me that the selfishness is entirely on the other side, when the American mills want to deprive the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer of his raw material.

If wood were being shipped from the United States to supply the Canadian mills, how long do you think it would be before some action would be taken along these same lines?

Canada is in a much worse plight, so far as her available supply of standing timber is concerned, than is the United States. So far as my own personal ends or selfish interests are concerned, my mills in Canada have the largest supply of standing wood, based on their capacity, of any pulp mills in the world, all of which land is owned in fee, with the wood now exportable to the United States. Consequently, I cannot be accused of selfish interests in supporting an embargo or export tax on pulpwood.

I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that the situation with regard to a supply of raw material for the mills on both sides of the line is critical, and, as a matter of fact, sulphite pulp, at least, should even now be manufactured out of some annual crop instead of trees, even though the quality would be inferior and the cost much greater. We need what standing wood supply now remains for the building of homes and uses for which there is no substitute for wood.

I note it is stated that Alaska can furnish perpetually one-third of the print paper consumption in the United States, but when we consider that paper uses only about 3 per cent. of the total amount of wood consumed annually in the United States, one-third of this would be merely 1 per cent. of our total consumption, so we might as well forget Alaska. Furthermore, as a matter of fact, when Alaskan wood is used to any extent it will not be reserved for paper alone but will be used for all other purposes for which wood is required. And, when you consider that the entire supply in the Alaska national forests would last the United States for all purposes only a matter of about one year, it will be readily seen that we are only raising a false hope in counting upon Alaska for a future paper supply.

Some idea of the enormous consumption of wood and timber in the United States can be gained from the fact that if their entire supply were drawn from Canada alone, the total available Canadian supply would last the United States only about six years.

The present temporary surplus of pulpwood and lumber was simply brought about by the high prices of 1920, which enabled the lumbermen to operate in the remote sections that contain our present remaining supply. As soon as business returns to normal, this apparent surplus will very soon vanish and will not be replaced until prices become sufficiently high so that the lumberman can again pay for the long hauls. In proof of this assertion, lumber is being sold at the present time at an actual loss of $15 to $20 per thousand feet, and pulpwood in about the same proportion.

This shortage of standing timber is world-wide, so we cannot look to other countries for supplies. As soon as business resumes anything like normal proportions there will be a sad awakening for our pulp and paper mills in so far as their supply of raw material is concerned; and that is why I say these mills should begin even now to use some annual crop as a substitute, at least for their sulphite pulp.

When such authorities as Senator W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, one of the best posted lumbermen of Canada, state that the standing supply in Eastern Canada will be exhausted in about twelve years, and R. W. Hibberson, of the well-known timber cruising firm of Hibberson Brothers, of Victoria, B.C., advises us that even British Columbia will be facing a timber famine within fifteen years, surely the time has arrived for some immediate action towards the retaining of our remaining supply for our home industries.—Yours truly,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Annapolis Royal, N.S.

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The Yukon Territory has voted by about two to one against the prohibition of liquor importation.

The formation of a Dominion Labour party, designed for the purpose of unifying the action of the various Labour organisations in the next Federal election, was approved at the second convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour party.

BUSINESS WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Canadian Budget and British Goods.

Interviewed recently, Captain Evan J. Edwards senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, said:—

"The new Budget has made it more advantageous than ever for Canadians to buy British goods rather than those of United States manufacture. It will also be a big help to agents and business houses who prefer to do business with the Mother Country, and within the British Empire. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in his speech when introducing the Budget, pointed out that business with the United Kingdom continues to be satisfactory, imports from there having risen from $126,359,249 in 1919 to $213,950,945 in 1920, with the added satisfaction to Canadian buyers and consumers that their dollars are at a premium in the English market, as against a discount in the United States.

"A section of the Budget which will assist very much indeed is the clause requiring Customs duty to be levied on the invoiced value of goods after taking the rate of exchange into account. At the desire of business interests throughout Canada Customs regulations drawn up several months ago, made it compulsory for this to be done with European goods, but for certain reasons no similar requirements were made on imports from the States. The result was a considerable advantage to importers of American goods, so much so that in many cases with a high rate of exchange it amounted to a quite substantial reduction of the protective Customs tariff, and sometimes did away with the preferential tariff given to products of the Empire.

The Canadian Dollar.

"Now American manufacturers will rank the same as those of any other country," continued Captain Edwards, "and I believe the effect will be not only to encourage British trade, but to assist considerably in re-establishing the equilibrium of trade between Canada and the States, and bring back to its fair value the Canadian dollar, which is improving so slowly that still it is worth only some 90 cents in the States.

"Sir Henry Drayton says—and it is clearly known to every business man, including those Canadians and Americans who are interested in pouring into this country quantities of American manufactures — that Canada, to save herself from financial bankruptcy, must buy less from the States, of products which can be raised or made on this side of the line, or in the United Kingdom.

"With the new aids to Empire trade, derived from Sir Henry's latest Budget, a saving of often from 30 to 40 per cent. to the Canadian consumer can be shown by buying Empire products instead of American, and as Britishers, it is not necessary to remind Canadians that there are few lines of goods in which Old Country quality is not superior to that of the American article.

Inter-Empire Trade.

"Canada's own products can be far better supplied than they now are, by herself." insists Captain Edwards, whose many years' experience in big business in England and the other Dominions, adds authority to his statement. "More aggressive selling campaigns by our own manufacturers, perhaps a willingness to spread present heavy overhead charges more thinly over a bigger production by price reductions, and more reluctance on the part of Canadian buyers to be cajoled by the wiles of the American salesman, would all assist Canada in getting financially on her own feet.

"There is ample room," he says, "for the import of far larger quantities of British goods whose lower prices and generally better quality far outweigh the claims, sometimes incorrect, that American suppliers give better service or quicker deliveries."

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According to reports received by R. G. Dun & Company from various centres in Canada, important manufacturing interests are taking advantage of the present trade depression to make extensive alterations in preparation for a revival of business which it seems they anticipate in the near future.

DOMINION'S DAIRY PRODUCTION

A $9,000,000 increase in dairy products for 1920 over those for the previous year is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Creamery butter, with an output of 110,050,598 lb., showed an increase in 1920 of 6,159,692 lb. over 1919, with an average price secured of 63½ cents per lb., as against 54 cents.

Cheese made in factories during 1920 aggregated 149,521,008 lb., a decrease of 16,000,000 lb. from the previous year. The average price was 26 cents; the 1919 average was 26½. The condenseries turned out 53,980,993 lb. of condensed milk; 30,469,642 lb. evaporated milk; and 7,574,668 lb. milk powder. The total value of all dairy products for the year was $144 483 188

There were in operation throughout the Dominion 3,165 dairy factories, with a capitalisation of $32,767,317, with 11,211 employees, and a total paid in wages of $8,776,676. For 1919 the figures were:—Capital, $28,388 026; employees, 10,716; and salaries and wages, $7,629,997.

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BIG ORDER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Seven hundred miles of ¾-inch aluminium steel reinforced cable have been ordered from the Northern Aluminium Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que., by the Victoria (Australia) State Electricity Commission—it is announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The line comprises six separate wires, hence the large amount required. The packing will be on reels, each containing three-quarters of a mile of cable, and it is anticipated that the whole quantity will be delivered in Melbourne by the end of the year. The steamer cost is estimated at £91,416, and the Commission claim that the landed cost of this cable will be more than £30,000 less than the lowest tender for copper cable, duty paid, landed in Melbourne.

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DECREASED CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.

The decrease in the total trade of Canada for June is announced as $125,000,000, as compared with last year, and for the last quarter, $235 000,000 (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Merchandise exported during June fell to $58,000,000, as compared with $106,000,000 in 1920, while goods entering Canada for consumption amounted to $57,000,000, compared with $134,000,000.

For the quarter ending June, 1920, $56,000,000 was collected in duties, as compared with $29,000,000 this year.

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THE FARTHEST NORTH BANK.

What is described as the most northerly banking office in the world is being established by the Union Bank of Canada at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River, 1,400 miles north of Edmonton, in the centre of the new Canadian northern oil fields, within a few miles of the Arctic Circle. A staff and equipment for the new office have gone forward by canoe, scow and river steamer up the Mackenzie River, in order to be ready for business this month.

The Fort Norman office will be the second branch opened in the Mackenzie district by the Union Bank of Canada within a month, the bank having recently opened an office at Fort Smith, on the Slave River, within a few miles of the northern boundary of the Province of Alberta.

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SILVER FROM THE YUKON.

A silver-bearing area, which comprises 1,000 square miles, and which assays up to 7,000 ounces of silver to the ton, is being rapidly developed by the Guggenheims in the Yukon (says a Vancouver correspondent). Ore is being shipped which assays 200 to 700 ounces per ton, with stringers of carbonite that go 1,700 to the ton. The only thing that is handicapping this district, known as Camp Mayo, is the shortness of the open season on the Stewart River, and it may be necessary to build a railway to handle the output adequately.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column

"English Review."

The editorial pages of the July *English Review* discuss the subject of "Ireland Before the Imperial Council," in which it is argued that "if Ireland declines to belong to England, we should discover whether she would acknowledge the Empire . . . in which case the arbitrament would be Imperial, and the problem, so far as we are concerned, would be solved." Walter Shaw Sparrow writes on "Lord Milner's Memorandum on the Events of March, 1918," and there are also echoes from the Great War in "A Waste Paper Philosophy," by T. P. Cameron Wilson (killed in action in 1918), and "The War Poetry of Soldier Poets," by Vero W. Garratt. Natural history is represented by "The Pompili," by Henri Fabre; Leigh Henry contributes an article on "Stravinsky and the Pragmatic Criterion in Contemporary Music"; Thomas Moult contributes "Echoes of Byron," and the place of honour is given to "An Open Letter to the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard," by Filson Young.

"Sperling's Journal."

The editorial comment in *Sperling's Journal* for July is concerned with the House of Lords and the "tariff plot," it being suggested that, in dealing with the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, the Upper House should delete the parts dealing with dumping and the exchanges, leaving the "key industry" section to stand alone. J. A. Hobson emphasises the urgency of the unemployed problem. Hartley Withers deals with "Reparation Fears and Fancies," and F. W. Tattersall with "The World Cotton Conference: Its Use and Results." In another article "Great Britain's Oil Policy" is discussed. "There may be room for all nations to participate in the work of development," it is held, but if not, the Government has quite rightly published its resolve that Great Britain's share in it is not to be taken from her.

"World's Work."

The *World's Work* has deservedly gained a reputation for carefully reasoned and impartial statement, and a willingness to publish both sides of a question, which reputation should give an additional weight to this month's opening article on the labour crisis. While admitting that all the fault is not on one side, and deploring the apathy of the public mind in letting things come to such a pass the chief blame is laid on the selfishness and shortsightedness of the Trade Unions, and their assumption of nation-wide authority. The promotion of a friendly understanding between the United States and Great Britain is the subject of a notable article by Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., whose views on the interplay of influences, active in this direction, are novel and suggestive. The scientific articles include "Experimental Phonetics—A New Science," by G. Frederic Lees, and "Psycho-Analysis and Mental Healing," by "A Physician"; while lovers of natural history will find much interesting reading in "African Buffaloes," by Carl E. Akeley; "Plant Assassins and their Nemesis," by H. Reinheimer; and "Chinese Wilson—Plant Hunter," by Leonard Barron. Under "The Land of Opportunity," E. T. Raymond gives a vivid sketch of the remarkable character and career of Lord Inverforth; "Men and Women of To-day" include Sir Robert Stout, the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, Miss Dot Allan, and Harrison Barrow, and there are other excellent and informative articles on a variety of subjects.

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The offices of the *Colonizer* are now at 37 and 38, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Regent 2481.)

The Newfoundland Government has passed a Bill confirming an agreement between it and the Anglo Persian Oil Company, allowing the company to exploit the oil, if any, in Newfoundland.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 86; 4 p.c., 1922, 111½.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 60½: 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 71¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66½; 4 p.c., 1940, 75⅞; 4½ p.c., 1920-50, 94¼.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 77; 4 p.c., 1947, 75¼.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 72.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 85; 4 p.c. Ins., 1936, 70½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62½: 3 p.c., 1947, 56½.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., Red., 1954, 63; 4½ p.c. Red., 1934-64, 72.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88; 4½ p.c., 1945-65, 87¼.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 76.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 89¾.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 112½.

Gtr. Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 83.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 83½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79¼.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-1, 71; 5 p.c., 1951-3, 76½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 56½.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 70.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 82½.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 61.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 79.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 76⅝.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 70½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 70½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 65½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 64.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 83; 4 p.c. 1940-60. 73⅞; 4½ p.c. 1943-63, 81⅝.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 80½.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped. 9

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 35.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 81.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—75.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—7½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62¾.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 68.

Can. Northern.—Ont., 3½ p.c. 1938, 69½; 4 p.c. Perp., 55; 3½ p.c. Dom., 64; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 75; 4½ p.c., 1950, 84; Que., 4 p.c. Perp., 53⅛; Rly., 4 p.c., 93⅛; 4 p.c. Perp., 54¾; 3 p.c., 1953, 53½; 4 p.c., 1930. 96½; 4 p.c. Alta, 72; 4 p.c. Sask., 71½; 4 p.c., 1934. 87; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 32½; 5 p.c. Land, 93¼; 5 p.c. "C," 98¾; West., 4½ p.c., 83½.

Can. Pacific.—148½; 4 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 61⅞; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64½; Algoma 5 p.c., 79½; Spe. Inv., 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes. 171.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 64½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch, 4 p.c. Sask., 85; 4 p.c. Alta., 84; Rly., 3 p.c., 1962, 62½; 4 p.c., 1955A 66¼; 4 p.c. 1955B, 66¼; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 65½; 4 p.c. Debs., 47¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 99½.

Grand Trunk.—87/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 61; 1st Pref., 40½; 2nd Pref., 29⅛; 3rd Pref., 12⅛; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c. Debs., 76½; Perp. 4 p.c., 63½; Gt. Western Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c., 78; Northern of Can. 4 p.c., 60½; Western 1st Mort., 61¼; Western Dollar Bds., 80; Gt. Northern of Can. 4 p.c., 85½.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 78.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 84½.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1930, 62.

Quebec Cent.—4 p.c. 62; 3½ p.c. 2nd Debs., 53¾; St. Lawrence.—4 p.c., 60.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 82; 2nd Debs., 104.

Can. Bk of Commerce.—43-7/16.

Can. Northern Prairie.—31/4½.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/10½.

Hudson's Bay.—6-3/32; Pref., 79/4½

San Antonio.—6 p.c., 18.

Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/- pd.), 15/1½.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—31; Pref., 74⅜.

B.C. Elect. — Def. Ord., 55¾; Pref. Ord., 55: Perp. Pref., 56½; Perp. Debs., 58½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c., Bds., 8.

Can. Gen. Elect.—103; 7 p.c. Pref., 120½

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 103.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 97.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c., Prior Lien, 86.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922 (No. 1-4,600), 111¼.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 121-11/16; Bds., 117¼;

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c., Perp. Debs., 49.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—A Debs., 24; B Debs., 12.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 98½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref. ($100), 30.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 64.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 80; 6 p.c. Debs., 74.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 107¼.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Explor. — 4/10½; Props., 15/-.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/10½.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 25/-; 5 p.c. 1st Debs., 15/-; 8 p.c. Debs., 107; Issue 98, £73 paid. 80½.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/9.

British Controlled Oilfields.—7/1½; Pref., 9/5¼.

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 108.

Can. Car & Foundry.—6 p.c., Bds., 108¼.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 52; Inc. Debs., 7⅞; Com., 8d.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 6¼.

Furness-Withy.—23/3; Pref., 6¾.

Imperial Tobacco of Can. 17/6; Pref., 16/.

Marconi of Can.—6/6.

Simpson R.—6 p.c. Pref., 85¼.

Western Can. Flour Mills.—6 p.c., 111¼.

* *

FALL IN WAGES AND PRICES.

Federal statistics show a decline of between 5 and 20 per cent. in the wages paid in the leading industries of Canada since the beginning of the year (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Cinematograph operators have been informed by their employers that their wages will be reduced 25 per cent. in September. Wholesale prices have fallen 41 per cent. as compared with the high point reached last May, and appreciable reductions are noticeable in retail prices.

* *

C.P.R. AND THE YUKON.

Mr. D. C. Coleman, a vice-president of the C.P.R., foreshadows the possibilities of the construction of a railway line in the Yukon district by the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has just returned from a five-weeks' trip of inspection through that territory.

It appears," he said, "there are very large and rich deposits of silver lead ores in the Mayo district of the Canadian Yukon. and the railway line, if built, would provide transportation for the ore to the Yukon River so that it would be carried by water to Whitehorse and thence by rail to Skagway."

"A great deal of development work in certain coal and oil prospects is being done in Alaska.

"I also found in Alaska an intense feeling of opposition to the new United States Navigation Act, known as the Jones Act. This Act seems to have been designed expressly to restrict activities of Canadian ships handling Alaskan coastwise traffic.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has provided a service to south-eastern Alaska ever since Klondyke days, and on account of direct rail connections the service is very popular.

"Mining and fishing industries in Alaska are somewhat depressed, in sympathy with general business conditions. The mines produce a low-grade gold ore. and owing to the high cost of labour it has been found that the mining of it scarcely pays at present."

* *

The Canadian Pacific Co. have purchased nine Heintzman pianofortes—three grands and six uprights—for their ocean steamers.

A Reuter's cablegram announces that Canada is extending its overseas Trade and Commerce service to India and the East, with offices at Calcutta and Singapore.

A private view of the pictures of the Belgian town of Dixmude before 1914, which have been collected by Mr. Frank Brangwyn on behalf of the League of the Empire for presentation to the Mayor and citizens, was held last Saturday afternoon, at 124, Belgrave Road, S.W.1. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), the Duke of Connaught and the Belgian Ambassador took the opportunity of inspecting the pictures.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, August 2.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Wed., July 27.	Thurs., July 28.

Throgmorton Street, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained on a very restricted scale owing to increasing holiday influences and to some disappointment that the Bank rate was not reduced last Thursday. The latter factor, however, has not been an important one, for the ease of the money market is pronounced, though investment securities have displayed little disposition to respond to it. Among gilt edged securities prices have see-sawed, and there has been a lack of settled tendency, but home rails are better, the declaration of the Midland dividend showing only a slight reduction on last year's distribution being received with relief. Dollar securities have been firm, though without activity, the strength of the dollar exchange being helpful

Among South American rails Argentine issues are better after a moderate set-back. The foreign market has been slow. A long Paris holiday checked business in Continental issues, but Japanese issues have been good with the dollar, and Egyptians and Mexican loans have also shown firmness. South Africans have been merely steady among mines, despite a further sharp rise in the gold price. Oil shares continue to fluctuate aimlessly, with a sagging tendency predominating. Rubbers are definitely firmer with the raw material, while industrials have still a good undertone.

Among Canadian securities there has not been much business, but general conditions have been steady. Among the gilt-edged issues the tone has been fairly hard. The Fours hold at 76, and the 4½ per cents. at 94. Municipal bonds maintain previous levels.

Among railroad issues, Canadian Pacifics, after being lower, have rallied with the dollar, and are better on balance at 151. Grand Trunk Preferences are ¼ to ½ better, but the Ordinary at 4½ has lost the turn.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have further dwindled to 6⅛, and lower-priced shares have been dull.

Industrials have remained irregular, and conditions continue quiet. Dominion Steels hold at 32½. Lake Superiors at 9½ are also unchanged. Canadian General Electrics are 119½ ex the stock dividend. Canadian Car preference has advanced 4 to 54½, and Canada Cements at 60½ are 2 better. Shawinigan Water and Power at 121½, and Spanish River Pulp preference at 70½ are each a point to the good.

There has been a further fall in Brazil Tractions to 30½, and Mexican tractions have occasionally yielded ½ to 1.

Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet, but their tone has been fairly steady, despite the reaction in silver. British Controlled Oilfields have experienced a sharp rally.

* *

Merchants Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3 per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has been declared, payable on August 1 to shareholders of record on the evening of July 15.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 7

June, as you will have gathered from my recent letters, was a sadly disappointing month from the point of view of holders of Canadian industrial shares. After the steady fall in prices during the several preceding months it might have been expected that all unfavourable conditions and prospects had been sufficiently discounted. But evidently this was not so, as a further severe decline occurred in June. How general this was is to be seen from a list of shares active during the month, which shows that of a total of 84 issues only seven improved in price during the month, while no less than 59 lost. The declines in some cases were severe, especially among the pulp and paper stocks, of which Abitibi lost 13⅜, Brompton 14, Howard Smith 10, Laurentide 15½, Price Bros. 6¼, Riordon 4½ and the Pref. 24½, Spanish River 13 and the Pref. 18¼, and Wayagamack 19. Practically the only exception among the paper group was St. Maurice Paper, which improved 3 points; the other six stocks which did likewise being Atlantic Sugar Pref. 4, Dom. Glass Pref. ¾, Lake of the Woods Pref. 4½, Ogilvie Pref. 4⅞, Porto Rico Rlys. 2, Toronto Rly. 1½. The steel stocks also showed heavy losses on the month despite their upward turn towards the end.

Last week was a short one, as, in view of Dominion Day, the exchanges both here and in Toronto closed on Friday and Saturday. The Montreal Exchange was closed on Monday afternoon also. Features of trading on Thursday were the continued break in Wayagamack, which sold down 14½ points, and a recovery of 4¾ points by Dominion Canners after its weakness earlier in the week. The welcome announcement was made that the employees of the Spanish River Co. had decided to return to work, and that the company's plants would be again in full operation on Monday.

Resuming this week, after the holiday, markets have been quiet. The main feature has been the strength shown by the steel stocks, which, by means of moderate daily improvement, now stand well above their prices at the end of June. The steel stocks have been favourably influenced by the good showing made by the report of the Dominion Steel Corporation for the year to March 31. Anxiety in regard to the company's dividends, etc., has been greatly quieted by the revelation that the company's net earnings greatly exceeded those for the previous year, when its ability to continue dividend payments was not questioned, and by the president's report, in which he announces that the Government has admitted liability to the company for the stoppage of its ship plate contract, and that steps are being taken to fix the amount of compensation. On Monday British Empire Steel 2nd Pref. was quite active, moving up 2½ points.

Wayagamack, after continuing its slump on Monday and Tuesday, recovered several points yesterday, but is still about 25 points lower than it was a week or so ago. In general, however, the trend has been stronger during the last day or two. On Tuesday Montreal Power was active, with offerings so well absorbed that the stock gained ¼ on the day and other features were gains of 6¼ by Asbestos Pref. and of 1 point by Steamships Pref. Yesterday National Breweries was the most active stock gaining 3¼. The general improvement in trend was noticeable, nineteen stocks moving upwards, and only four or five failing to hold their own, the most considerable loss being one of 2¼ by Dominion Canners. The steel stocks were firm, Dom. Steel gaining 2⅛, and the Utilities held their own.

Among prices current at the close of business Abitibi was 24; Atlantic Sugar, 25; B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., 21; Brompton, 21¼; Can Cement, 50 xd; Can. Steamships Pref. 45½; Cons. Smelters, 14; Dom. Canners, 22; Dom. Glass, 52½; Dom. Steel, 28¼ xd; Dom. Textile Pref., 102¾; Laurentide, 75; Montreal Power, 81¾; Nat. Breweries, 52¼; Ogilvie Pref., 104; Ont. Steel, 44; Price Bros., 32; Quebec Rly., 25; Riordon, 13; Shawinigan 102¼ xd; Spanish River, 48½. Pref., 62; Steel of Can., 48½; Toronto Rly., 72⅛; Wayagamack, 43; Winnipeg Rly., 33.

An issue of $25,000,000 25-year 6½ per cent. bonds of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Northern Railway, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, is being offered for subscription in New York at 96½ by the same syndicate of U.S. bankers, who handled the issue of $25,000,000 20-year 7 per cent. bonds of the Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk last fall.

* *

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock for three months ended August 31, payable at bank and its branches on and after September 1 to shareholders of record on August 16

Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919). — A cable from Mr. S. C. Thompson, the company's consulting engineer, says: "Kirkland report posted 9th inst. Aladdin Cobalt: Definite results expected next few weeks: personally hopeful; writing to-day."

Canadian Northern Railway.—Holders of 5 per cent. guaranteed secured notes and 5 per cent. guaranteed notes (Series B), repayable on August 2, are notified that payment will be made on and after that date on surrender of the notes at Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Hudson's Bay.—The Governor and Committee announce that, subject to audit, the balance available will enable them to recommend a further distribution of 20 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares of the company. Of the above distributions, 15 per cent. is in respect of the receipts of the Land Department, payable free of income tax. The remaining 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. bonus is in respect of the profits of trade. With the interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum in January last, this makes a total distribution for the year ended May 31, 1921, of 40 per cent., being the same as in the previous year. A General Court will be held on August 5. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to August 5 (inclusive)

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The ban on the export of gold coin and bullion from Canada, which was to have expired on July 1, has been continued until July 1, 1922, by a proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The annual report of the Dominion Steel Corporation has always been regarded as of very special interest, not only because its large capital is very widely distributed, but also because the company ranked as Canada's premier industrial enterprise, and in view of its varied interests, including coal and steel, its records and prospects year by year are closely allied with general conditions in the Dominion. The interest is rather increased than decreased this year in view of the recent amalgamation of the company into the new British Empire Steel Corporation as, even when the exchange of shares has been completely carried out, the old Dominion Steel Corporation will not so much lose its own identity as gain a new one as the greatest constituent of a still greater organisation.

* * *

The figures for the year to March 31 last, now available, show that much of the adverse rumours and depreciatory anticipations which have centred upon the corporation for some months past have had no real foundation, and that the fears that the company had been unable to maintain its earnings were needless. Net earnings for the year, at $7,212,750, though far below the record figures of 1917 and 1918, were $1,680,221 in excess of those for the year ending March 31, 1920, and after allowing $1,583,662 for depreciation ($316,807 more than the allowance made in the previous year), paying interest charges, dividends on its own Preferred shares and those of its subsidiaries, and paying dividends on its Common stock, the balance remaining from the year's earnings was $1,452,311, which brings the total balance at credit of profit and loss account up to the large figures of $9,663,547, in addition to reserves amounting to $10,000,000. After allowing for fixed charges and other deductions, the surplus earnings applicable to the Common stock amounted to very nearly 10 per cent. on that issue, as compared with a little over 6 per cent. in 1920.

* * *

Turning to the balance-sheet, some interesting features are an increase of over $3,350,000 in the valuation of properties, less depreciation reserves; a decrease in current assets, due to writing down of inventory values; a decrease of about $383,000 in funded debt; an increase of $658,000 in current liabilities; an increase of $313,000 in reserves; and the increase, mentioned earlier, of $1,452,311 in the profit and loss surplus. Current assets, at $20,706,403, exceed current liabilities by no less than $10,448,013. Commenting on these figures, the Montreal *Gazette* points out that the surplus of current assets over current liabilities equals $28.16 per share of Common stock, the surplus shown in the balance-sheet amounts to $53 per share, and the fixed and current assets, less the reserves for depreciation and exhaustion of the mines, amount to $157.95 per share.

* * *

In his report the President, Mr. R. M. Wolvin, refers to several events of last year which will affect the current year. Among these is the settlement of the price to be paid by the Government for steel rails rolled by the company in accordance with Orders-in-Council in 1918 and 1919. Payment had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year. Another most important announcement is that steps are being taken to obtain as quickly as possible an award from the Exchequer Court fixing the amount to be paid by the Government as compensation for the rescinding of the ship-plate contract, in regard to which the Government has admitted liability. The amount of coal raised by the company during the year, though less than in 1917 or 1918, was very nearly up to the figures for 1919, and nearly 2,000 tons greater than the amount raised in the year ended March 31, 1920. Although it was only possible to operate the steel works on a satisfactory scale during about half the year, the output compared very favourably with that for the previous year, strong increases being shown in the production of the principal classes of iron and steel products of the company.

* * *

In their "Monthly Review" for July Messrs. Greenshields & Co., of Montreal, point out:—

> A definite change for the better in trade is still in the future, but the course of banking indices, the firm undertone of high-grade investments, and the relatively small record of failures—considering the shock of the past year's fall in commodities—strengthen the view that the crisis in financial conditions was passed last autumn. The more unsettled the trade outlook becomes, the more clearly defined becomes the outlook of the bond market. Liquidation in business automatically increases supplies of liquid capital which, as a result of the diminishng demand for money for commercial purposes, turn to the investment market for employment. . . . . The demands for new capital are now beginning definitely to contract, first, because there is no incentive to the starting of new enterprise, and second, because the financing of industries, in distress as a result of the violent break in commodity prices, which has been partially neutralising the results of liquidation in business, is now nearing completion.
>
> Heavy sales of Provincial Government and municipal bonds, which for the first five months of the year amounted to $92,712,976, against $71,045,161 in the same period of 1920, reflect impressive absorptive power. Temporarily the market has been over-supplied and a slight recession in prices has followed. As the large requirements of the Province of Ontario have been the principal factor in the condition of over-supply, and within a short time Ontario's further requirements will be satisfied, the pressure of new issues of this class should presently be lifted.
>
> The effects of the accumulation of liquid capital and a dwindling competition from new issues should, therefore, become more apparent in the next few months. We are probably over the peak of a long rise in interest rates. Before the downward tendency becomes more widely recognised and bond prices advance, this is the opportunity of a generation to accumulate fixed-income securities of the first grade.
>
> So far as the stock market goes, the situation is much similar to that which exists in general business. Many common stock investments are selling at prices that are unquestionably low in comparison with their actual value and their probable earning power over a period of years. Where values are greatly in excess of market prices and the financial standing of the company is good, common stocks of this class can safely be bought for future appreciation in value.

Later in the "Review" the firm points out that "the investor's interest in buying securities is, first, a high degree of security; second, good income return. Not in fifty years have the opportunities of combining the two been as exceptional as they are to-day. Before the changing conditions described in this month's 'Review' are apparent to the casual eye, the bargains of to-day will have disappeared."

* * *

The Montreal *Star* suggests that in connection with the carrying out of the extension of the system of the Montreal Tramways Co. in compliance with the new franchise, it is possible that new capital issues may have to be made affording prospects of valuable rights. In this connection our contemporary notes the following points:—In connection with a physical valuation of the company's property it is estimated that the net assets applicable to the Common stock are in excess of $250 a share. Although the fares on the new scale are still lower than those on street railways in many cities in the United States, the Common stock is on a 10 per cent. dividend basis. The property is in excellent shape. The development of the Montreal Tramways has been remarkable, for the system is held up as a model by many American and European authorities. To-day the company has in operation over 1,200 of large type, double truck cars. Many miles of new track have been laid, the present mileage is around 275 miles. The operating of the entire system has been thoroughly systematised.

* *

THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM.

The Royal Ontario Museum has published an interesting booklet on the institution.

It was established in 1912 under an Act of Legislative Assembly of the Province for the purpose of collecting and exhibiting objects in illustration of the National History of the World and the History of Man in all Ages. Governed by a Board of Trustees nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for Ontario and by the Board of Governors of Toronto University, the Museum has five separate departments, dealing with Archæology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology, and Zoology. Each of these departments bears the title of a separate museum, but they are comprised in the one building with a total floor area of 91,200 sq. ft. The building has yet to be added to.

Many of the exhibits originally formed part of the University collection, and were transferred to the Museum at the time of its establishment. The Board of Trustees desires the public to regard it as a repository for individual sepcimens and collections. The preservation of such material is one of the chief functions of the museum, and it is largely from this source that the Royal Ontario Museum looks for its future expansion.

* *

LIVE CATTLE AT SEA.

The Minister of Agriculture, Sir A. Boscawen, has written as follows to Captain R. Terrell, M.P. for Henley, on the humanitarian aspect of the importation of live cattle from Canada:—

"We are of opinion that the transport of live animals from America in properly fitted ships has hitherto been conducted in an excellent manner, and that only on occasions of exceptionally rough weather has there been any serious injury among the cattle carried. Nevertheless, I think that from a humanitarian point of view there should be as little shipping of live stock as possible, except as regards pedigree stock, which can be given special treatment."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Head Office: TORONTO.
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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE NEW WORLD.

"The vital passion for making discoveries finds large scope in this New World, which provides rich materials for history, economics, geology, and biology," said Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, in his paper on "Old Wine in New Bottles" before the Empire University Conference. "The palæontologist who knows that on the banks of the Red Deer River in Alberta there is a veritable graveyard of Dinosaurs grows impatient as spring loosens the streams. The historian lives in a generation which has seen frontiers move half-way across a continent and disappear, and the sociologist is to be congratulated in having such problems as the commingling of races in America affords. Fortunate in their environment, the Universities of this Continent show forth their vitality by the manner in which on the whole they are becomng centres of unselfish intellectual adventure and of fresh interpretation. Besides the Universities there are great institutions devoted exclusively to the promotion of scientific research, which have been created by the munificence of Mr Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller. In these the competent investigator gets his chance for doing something on a large scale through an organisation made possible by princely support; and already the results are such that even the wayfarer of the world may read their value in terms that he can understand."

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

PROPOSED EMPIRE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The Empire Development Committee, of which Mr. Bigland, M.P., is Chairman, is working out details of a big emigration scheme, for which it is hoped to receive Government help.

The proposal, which has been brought by a deputation before the notice of the Imperial Conference, involves dealing with groups of men (married or single) rather than with individuals as hitherto, such groups of emigrants being permitted to choose the part of the Empire to which they wish to emigrate and the nature of the occupation they intend to follow.

It is proposed that a Board should be set up which would decide as to the eligibility of applicants, and in the case of approved groups issue credits to an amount varying with the number of married and unmarried men respectively in each unit, no interest being charged on sums so advanced, but repayment of the principal to be made by means of a sinking fund operating for a period not exceeding 30 years, the real estate and tangible assets acquired by each group to be vested in trustees nominated by the Dominion Government. As a first experiment attention is being directed to Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, the possibilities of which are being examined by sub-committees on minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture respectively.

It is suggested that to finance the scheme the Government should set aside a portion of the German funds to be received on reparation account.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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Paris Comite Consultative:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

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The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

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Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

Directors: SirVincent Meredith. Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P.; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

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TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

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CANADIAN WAR BADGES.

A Toronto ex-soldier, who is at present in London, has brought over from Canada an interesting war trophy in the shape of a complete collection of cap badges of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. This has been supplemented by specimens of the badges of the regiments of the Mother Country and of the other Overseas contingents, making a total of about 1,000 badges.

Mr. Earle R. West, who came overseas with the 18th Battalion, and later transferred to the 1st Canadian Railway Troops, laid the foundation of his collection while in France, and continued it during a long period of hospital treatment. It is particularly well and attractively arranged on a number of boards covered with green baize. On the first board the names of the divisional and brigade commanders, and in other places the Provinces from which the battalions came, are given, as are also the battle colours.

The collection has been frequently on exhibition in Canada and the United States, and has attracted much attention. Mr. West is now endeavouring to dispose of it, as, after being for some time on the staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in Toronto, he has been advised, on account of the state of his health, to reside in England. The collection would form a most interesting trophy for a club or establishment with Canadian interests. It is on view at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

* *

IMPERIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

About 80 British teachers are sailing for Canada by the Cunard liner *Caronia* on July 30 for the purpose of taking part in the Imperial Education Association's Convention at Toronto. Arrangements for their transportation have been made by Mrs. Ord Marshall, Hon. Secretary of the League of Empire, who will accompany the party, together with Dr. Jas. L. Hughes, of Toronto. The passengers will travel over the Grand Trunk Railway, arrangements having been made through the Grand Trunk Offices, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.

* *

The British steamer *General Turner*, (2,490 tons), owned at Toronto, is reported by Lloyd's agent at Constanza to have sunk, after striking a mine The vessel was laden with grain and carried a deck load of cattle

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* states that the Imperial Oil Company, which has been operating with other big interests at Pouce Coupe, 100 miles south of Peace River, has struck oil.

Thirty thousand men are affected by a tentative agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and representatives of the locomotive and car departments reducing wages by 8 cents an hour immediately, pending a general revision, which is still under negotiation.

Banking and Finance.

How Canada Is Financing Her Requirements. Last week we dealt at some length with the satisfactory manner in which Canada is passing through the deflation period. This week we have further evidence of the strides the Dominion is making in financing her own requirements. . This is furnished in Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co.'s review of the bond market covering the period from December last to the end of June. The half year in question was notable in that it followed the conclusion of the operations of the Committee which handled Victory Bonds for the Dominion under the stabilisation plan. For a few days following this event the market was somewhat unsettled, but it has since shown consistent strength, so much so that the Government was able to dispose of its entire accumulated balance of bonds, mostly the 1934 issue, amounting to about $20,000,000. It is pointed out that despite this financial feat the price for 1934 Victories at the beginning of June 1921 stood at 95, as compared with 91 on December 1, 1920. In the same period the Provincial and Municipal Governments disposed of $105,928,750, as against $96,116,000 in the 'corresponding period of 1920, and more significant still, whilst in the latter six months 65 per cent. were sold in the United States and only 35 per cent. in the Dominion, in the period now dealt with Canadian investors absorbed no less than 89 per cent. of the increased total, and only 11 per cent. went to the United States. This is an achievement which, whilst indicative of the transition conditions at present prevalent the world over, is in the highest degree satisfactory, especially when it is borne in mind that the Dominion is gradually reducing its debts abroad, and at the same time accumulating sinking funds with the object of accentuating this process of debt extinction.

* * *

Accelerating Debt Reduction. It should be further borne in mind that since the embargo on the importation of securities was abolished in January last substantial amounts of Canadian bonds have been bought from this country. Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., in their review, cite numerous illustrations typical of the methods now being adopted quite generally throughout Canada for providing for debt extinction. We are reminded that the Dominion Government has from the early period of the war followed the policy of levying sufficient taxes to meet all current liabilities and provide a substantial surplus to reduce the country's indebtedness, and it is continuing this policy notwithstanding the heavy new obligations resulting directly from the war and the reductions in revenue from shrinking Customs, etc. Proof of this is afforded by the fact that since the beginning of April, 1915, the Government has raised by taxation sufficient revenue to meet all its heavy current expenditure, and also over $400,000,000 to be applied to the extinction of debt on capital account. In confirmation of our remarks on the same subject last week, it is of interest to learn that whilst the continual and practically world-wide recession in trade is lessening the demands on capital as deflation proceeds, on the other hand, capitalists who would ordinarily invest their funds in various industries now find it more desirable to place their money in high-grade securities of undoubted soundness, which it is pointed out in this interesting review, may still be purchased to yield returns "such as have not been before available for several generations." As we have shown on several occasions of late, the non-creation in this market of new Canadian securities, and the gradual redemption of existing issues, accompanied by the steady absorption of Canadian bonds both here and in the Dominion, must inevitably result in a continuance of the upward movement in prices which has lately been in evidence, and which would be accelerated as the value of money in the Mother Country reaches a lower level. In commenting on the monetary situation, a prominent financial writer corroborates the views recently expressed on this page, and points out the latest Treasury Bills average rate of discount of under 5 per cent. is "something worth recording." He considers that "the Bank rate could very well be reduced, but for the American rates," and adds that "it assuredly will be before very long." This seems to be the general view obtaining in well-informed financial circles, where it is considered certain that the official rate of discount will be down to 5 per cent. by the early autumn at latest

* * *

The Sane Point of View. We fully recognise the fact that the present low range of values prevalent on the Canadian security markets is the inevitable outcome of the transition period through which Canada, like other countries, is passing, and that at such a time investments generally, good, bad and indifferent, all suffer in common. In periods like this prices succumb in common. As an instance of the drastic manner in which stocks have been marked down recently on the Montreal exchange, we may cite the case of a prominent industrial security which was marked down at one session no less than 20 points, for no other reason than sympathy with the prevalent depression at that centre, and the determination to lower prices to a common level We are of the opinion that the movement has been much overdone, and that there will presently be an equally spectacular recovery in values generally. That this opinion is gathering weight in Canadian financial circles is evident from the announcements of leading members of the Montreal exchange. We do not, as a rule, quote from the advertisements which appear in the financial pages of our Canadian contemporaries, but one seems to portray the present abnormal situation so admirably that we reproduce it in part for the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to read the views of one of the principal Montreal financial houses:—

"*The right time to buy is after securities have had a prolonged* d[illegible]

"On only a few occasions in the history of the Montreal Stock Exchange have standard securities been selling at such a low level and to afford such attractive returns as at the present time.

"This is one of the occasions when a man, who has the courage to disregard the croaking of pessimists, can make a lot of money.

"Once securities start on the upward swing a similar opportunity of purchasing bonds and stocks at bargain prices is not likely to occur for several years to come."

This is a sound point of view which will commend itself to the opportunist who is in the happy position of being able to take advantage of it.

* * *

Canadian Industrials. Whilst the adverse exchange still remains an insuperable obstacle to the purchase of Canadian investments, it is quite another matter to those who have funds in Canada or are in the position of holding Canadian securities, the interest or dividends on which they can invest in the Dominion. An examination of the present yields on a list of representative Canadian issues by the latter class of investor should be profitable of good results at the present time. A study of one just to hand by mail shows that out of a selection of forty stocks dealt in at Montreal, a number of which, however, possess the advantage of an international market, no less than 19 give yields running into double figures, these including several Preferred issues, prominent among which are Canadian Car and Foundry 7 per cent., the yield on which is nearly 16 per cent., Canadian Steamships 7 per cent.—15.90 per cent., Dominion Iron 7 per cent.—10.77 per cent, Dominion Steel 6 per cent.—10.90 per cent., and Spanish River Pulp 7 per cent.—11.86 per cent., the usual dividend on which has just been declared. Practically 8 per cent. can be obtained on the standard Canadian security Bell Telephone Common, and 9 per cent. on Lake of the Woods Common. Yields on other well-known Ordinary shares are: Asbestos 15 per cent., Canada Cement 12.50 per cent., Canadian Cottons 11.59 per cent., Canadian General Electric—Cum. bonus now being distributed—7.61 per cent., Dominion Glass 11.53 per cent., Dominion Textile 9.52 per cent., Laurentide Paper 8.21 per cent., Montreal Cottons 7.70 per cent., Shawinigan Power 6.86 per cent., and Steel of Canada 14.55 per cent. The usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum has just been declared on the last named

—* *—

A former Barnardo boy who was accidentally killed at Bowmanville, Ontario, left $15,000, and bequeathed $1,000 to the Barnardo Homes in London. He went to Canada twenty-five years ago penniless, and had been working as a farm labourer ever since.

Oversea delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which met at Toronto last summer, have presented Toronto Board of Trade with a mahogany desk for the Council room, with a silver-mounted inkstand and a chairman's hammer in ebony.

Dr. Gordon Bates, General Secretary of the Canadian Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, attended a meeting of the British National Council on Monday at the Morley Hall, Hanover Square, and described the working of the recent legislation on the subject in Canada.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, has been holding meetings in Quebec. At Ste. Renée (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) Sir Lomer Gouin appeared and declared that Mr. King had his confidence and that he would be at Mr. King's disposal when the hour of battle sounded.

Sleeping coaches with smoking-rooms for women will soon (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) be introduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has designed a new car with a woman's dressing-room, containing, among other innovations, swinging mirrors and an electric heater for curling-irons.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

H. J. (Northampton).—The Earl of Minto was Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904, when he was succeeded by Earl Grey.

E. M. (Glasgow).—The total Indian population of Canada is given as 105,998 in the 1920 report of the Department of Indian Affairs.

H. J. D. (Jersey).—Cape Breton Island has an area of 3,975 square miles, and is incorporated with the Province of Nova Scotia, with which it is connected by the Canadian National Railways.

H. D. A. (Toronto).—The political term "Whigs" first came into use in the time of Charles II., and was used to designate the progressive party until it was superseded by the term "Liberal," after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

ENQUIRER (Leamington).—The North-West Territories comprise the unorganised part of British North America north of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and have a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles.

F. C. J. (Congleton).—We have not the map you require, and advise you to write for same to Mr. F. C. Lynch, Superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to the Secretary, Harbour Commission, Montreal.

T. K. Mc G. B. (Perth).—The mails from Canada have been later than usual in arriving recently, largely owing to the long coal strike, which often delayed the departure of steamships from this side, and caused them to make slower voyages owing to the inferior coal used. The same explanation applies to mails from Vancouver sent via New York.

TRADE.—The visit was made by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner for South Africa. His report on trade prospects and conditions in West Africa from the Canadian exporters' point of view is, we understand, now being printed, and is to be issued immediately by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. Banking facilities are provided for by the Colonial Bank, which for some time has been closely connected with the Bank of Montreal, and by the British Bank of West Africa, with which, we understand, the Royal Bank of Canada has recently established a close affiliation.

W. T. (Liverpool).—Particulars of the cargo services established by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine were given by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the interview published in *Canada* last week. Mr. Ballantyne said that besides regular cargo sailings from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport, Australia and New Zealand, Cuba, British Guiana, and South America, a passenger and cargo service is also run between Montreal and Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica), and Belize (British Honduras). Regular services are also in operation to Mediterranean ports, Egypt, India, Straits Settlements and Java, while from Vancouver, B.C., a joint service with the Holt Line is carried on to China, Japan and the Philippines. Further developments are being organised.

G. F. C. (Bristol).—Quite apart from the special cause which contributed to the previous break in the price of the shares, the company was terribly hard hit by the slump in prices which occurred last autumn, and which enormously reduced the inventory value of its stocks of both manufactured goods and raw materials. Fortunately, the company, which for several years previously had been doing very well, was able to survive the crisis in its affairs, and lately has been reported to be doing a very large business, and to be quickly working off its high priced stocks and materials. The company has shown that in ordinary times it can earn satisfactory profits. Its products enjoy a good reputation, and, though its funded debt has been increased, and it is hampered by over-capitalisation, it may very well be able to earn and pay dividends on its preferred stock in course of time. On the other hand, its position, in the event of any trade set-back, must for some time be somewhat vulnerable. Under present circumstances the stock could not be recommended, though for a pretty long shot a speculation at the present very depreciated price might in course of time prove profitable.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending July 14.

Canadian Northern, $1,181,000; dec., $7,110.

Canadian Pacific, $3,397,000; dec., $457,000.

Grand Trunk, £278,813; dec., £57,864.

* *

"THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND."

Scheduled sailing dates of the C.P.R.. R.M.S. *Empress of Scotland*, formerly the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, have had to be cancelled, owing to delay in the reconditioning of the vessel, which is to be employed in the three-class service of the C.P.R. from Liverpool to Quebec, and to St. John in winter.

* *

The Canadian National system expects to have from 7,000 to 8.000 additional box cars ready to move the 1921 grain crop.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 138.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
16th July, 1921.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd July to the 5th August, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART,
Secretary.

4, Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 811. July 23, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6a. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

PASSAGE WANTED.

CANADA.—Young gentlewomen will do anything in return for passage. Excellent capabilities.—Write Box 558, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

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BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

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The new size of *Toilers of the Deep* will be welcomed by its readers. In the July number an interesting account of the work done at Spotted Islands, Labrador, by the "P. & S." medical station, is given by Messrs. George S. Reynolds and Stewart B Sniffen.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters -Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office -Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

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H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

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W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

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High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

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Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Messrs. T. Carroll, Paris agent for the Stewart Gramophone Corporation, Toronto, and A. Laglenne, of Z. E. Beaubien & Co., Paris and Montreal, have been elected to the council of the Canadian Section of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The Mining Lands and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior has just issued new regulations for the disposal of quarterly mining claims (superseding the regulations of 1917) and alkali regulations relating to Dominion lands.

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON

(*Continued from page 120*).

S

Saywell, J. C., Victoria 1, Richmond Road, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Smith, Ella L., Jean E., and Helen, St John - - The Warrender, 3, Bloomsbury Place.

Smith, Miss M. J., Ottawa Hotel Cecil

Sweet, Aaron, and Mrs., Winchester, Ont. Hotel Cecil.

T

Tallin, G. P. R., Winnipeg 61, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

Tompkins, Rev. J. J., Antigonish --- Hotel Cecil.

Turcotte, Dr. E. Mme., and Miss M., Quebec—Hotel Victoria.

Tye, W. F., and Mrs., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.

V

Vipond, George, and Mrs., Montreal--Hotel Cecil.

W

Walbridge, Miss L. T., and A. L., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.

Watson, E. A., Ottawa—Hotel Rubens.

Webster, Geo. H., and Mrs., Calgary — Euston Hotel.

Wey, Florence, Vancouver—Norland Hotel, 16, Granville Place, W.1.

Wirth Chas. A., and Mrs., Montreal—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A Canadian company manufacturing a variety of folding tables suitable for many purposes, including card playing, is in a position to export same, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers.

A company in Quebec, which, through various interests which it controls, is in a position to export the following lines, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers :—Timber of all kinds, pulpwood and hardwood flooring, apples, cereals, hay, and hides and skins.

A Canadian company wishes to obtain the addresses of manufacturers of cotton yarns used by shoe lace braiders, and also the name of firms doing dyeing, bleaching, mercerising, etc.

* *

DAIRYING IN SASKATCHEWAN.

During 1920 forty-seven creameries in Saskatchewan manufactured 6,642,083 lb. of butter, valued at $3,973,380. Returns from nine show that 454,846 gallons of ice cream were manufactured, valued at $704,654.

There is one cheese factory in the Province, and for the year, 28,367 lb. of cheese were manufactured, valued at $7,790. Two grading stations have been operated by the dairy branch, one at Saskatoon and one at Regina. Forty-four creameries took advantage of the Department's grading service and had 4,749,626 lb. of butter graded, representing 7,102 churnings, an increase over last year of 515,277 lb. Manufacturers are required to forward samples from each churning in 14-lb. boxes, either by express or cool car This butter was practically all sold under Government grade certificate.

Mr. Percy E. Reed, the Dairy Commissioner for the Province, anticipates continued development of the dairy industry along sound, practical lines

* *

IMPERIAL BANK'S NEW GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. A. E. Phipps, assistant general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, has been appointed general manager of the bank, to succeed the late Mr. William Moffat.

Mr. Phipps has been with the bank since 1891. He became western superintendent in 1908, superintendent of branches in 1918, and assistant general manager in May, 1920.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, July 22 *Minnedosa*
Tuesday, August 2. *Metagama*
Thursday, August 4.- **Empress of France*
Friday, August 5. *Victorian*
Thursday, August 11. -- **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 12 *Melita.*
Friday, August 19 *Minnedosa*
Thursday, August 25. *Empress of France*
Thursday, Sept. 1. **Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 2. -*Victorian.*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 23.--*Tunisian.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 11.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Scotian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan

Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan*
Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania.*
Wednesday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, August 20.—*Scythia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, July 30.—*Mouretania*
Saturday, August 6.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, August 18.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, August 3.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, August 6.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Baltic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 29.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, August 5.—*Lapland.*
Friday, August 12.—*Finland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Tuesday, August 30.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 28.—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, August 4.—*Manchester Division.*

Manchester to St. John.

Saturday, July 30.—*Manchester Shipper.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4. — *Bildster (Essex County).*
Friday, August 12.—*Porsanger.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows :—September 10, *Niagara;* October 8, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic* and *Metagama*, July 24; *Empress of France*, July 26.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Mauretania*, July 22; *Olympic*, July 23; *Carmania* and *Lapland*, July 24.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1 High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— ——— 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, [illegible])

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, Kearn House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

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Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Allnutt, Rev. F. B., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

B

Bailey, Hugh C., Vancouver—Hotel Russell.

Baril, Dr. Georges and Mrs., Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.

Barker, F. E., Montreal—49, Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill.

Beck, Edward, Montreal—Imperial Hotel.

Brennan, Mrs. J. C., Miss Jocelyn, and J. C., jr., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

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Brown, Miss A. Parry, Toronto—Care of Royal Bank of Canada.

Bryce, Peter, Toronto—Waverley Hotel.

C

Cameron, J. H., Toronto—Royal Societies' Club.

Carson, Miss, Winnipeg—22, Gordon Street, W.C.

Carveth, Arthur, Montreal — 30, Petty France, W.1.

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Creighton, Edith M., Halifax—Waverley Hotel.

Crickmore, G. W., Montreal—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

Cunningham, Olive, Winnipeg—61, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

Cutbush, S. C., Kingston, Ont.—Headcorn, Kent.

D

Dadley, C. B., Kelowna—Penaflor, Woolston, Southampton.

De Beaujeu, Marie, Montreal—Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park.

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Dunn, A. Kendrick, and Mrs., St. Catharines — St. Andrew's, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

E

Egan, Mabel, Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.

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Farlinger, Isabella, Morrisburg, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

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H

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Jamieson, Edith, Morrisburg, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

Jeffs, Mrs W. H. M., Toronto—59, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green.

K

Kelly, J. H., Quebec—Savoy Hotel.

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R

Retallack, J. L., Vancouver—Royal Automobile Club.

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(*Continued on page* 119.)

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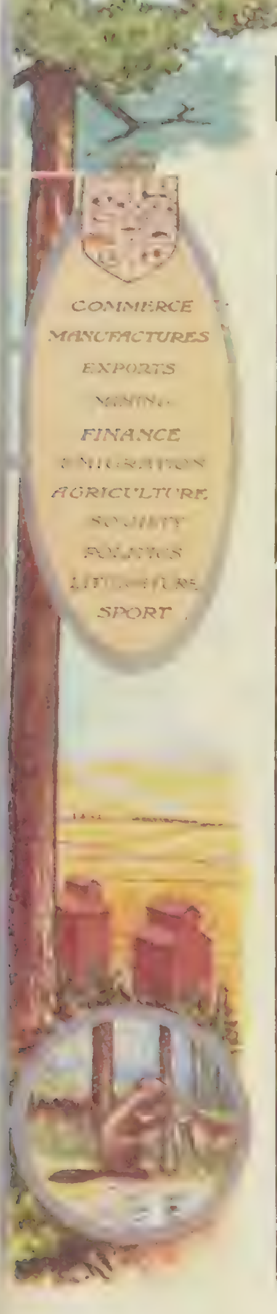

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THE DOMINIONS AND WASHINGTON.

THE conference of the Premiers of the Empire has been invested with fresh importance by the developments of the past week. The projected Washington conference on disarmament and the Pacific situation has come fairly into the limelight, and is the centre upon which the public attention is now focused. Its issues are wide and complicated. They directly affect Europe, America, Asia, and Australasia alike. The conference will have an important bearing upon the peace of the whole world and upon its future lines of development. Not least closely will it affect the destinies of the British Empire. The Oversea Dominions are as closely concerned with it as the Mother Country—some of them, indeed, more so. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the views of their representatives should be heard upon it.

The personnel of the British representatives at Washington cannot yet, of course, be determined upon. The negotiations have not yet reached that stage. The question of whether the Oversea Dominions will be represented at Washington has been raised, and importance has rightly been attached to it. There are two difficulties involved. One of them is that the United States Government does not recognise the status of the Dominions as independent national entities. The only capacity, therefore, in which Oversea Ministers could attend the Washington conference would be as British delegates. The other difficulty is that some of those whose presence is most desirable—Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey, at any rate, if not also General Smuts, whose attendance would undoubtedly inspire confidence—would find it difficult to go to Washington so soon after London. That objection, however, would not apply to Mr. Meighen, who, on his return to Canada, would be easily within reach, and we hope it may be possible to have him at the conference.

As far as the Empire Premiers as a whole are concerned, the best possible solution of the difficulty appears to be that which has been arrived at—that the whole subject-matter of the conference should be reviewed within the walls of 10, Downing Street. This procedure should not in the least offend the susceptibilities of President Harding and his colleagues, who are opposed to the idea of a "preliminary conference" in London. It is in reality only a family council, for the purpose of ascertaining the issues involved as affecting British interests as a whole. It should not in the least prejudice the American case. But whether such consultation is as effective as would be the presence of the Oversea Premiers at Washington—or Ottawa, as is now understood to be suggested—is open to question. Mr. Hughes' outspoken words on the meaning of the Pacific problem to the Empire, and especially to Australia, are a reminder of the strength of feeling there on the subject.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Duke's Return. The feelings with which Canada has said farewell to the Duke of Devonshire are well voiced in the expressions of regret at his departure which we quote on another page. Formal as some of these necessarily are in their character, they are, we are sure, none the less sincere. There can be no doubt as to the popularity of the retiring Governor-General with all sorts and conditions of citizens in the Dominion. Alike by his personal qualities and the manner in which he has discharged his duties, he has earned their respect and esteem—as have also the Duchess and the other members of their family.

The people of the Mother Country, on their part, gave a welcome home to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, such as is due to those who have done their duty faithfully and well. It was no easy task that was entrusted to them both in the middle of the war. All that was asked of them they have performed in the most conscientious manner possible, giving Canadians once more an object lesson in the meaning of the phrase, *Noblesse oblige.* The Secretary of State for the Colonies was, indeed, fully justified when he said, in expressing the Imperial Government's high appreciation of the Duke of Devonshire's Governor-Generalship : "They feel that you have thereby rendered notable service to the whole Empire."

The good wishes which will accompany his successor, Lord Byng, were well expressed at the dinner of the Canada Club in London on Thursday.

* * *

Alberta's Victorious Farmers. The Farmer candidate's victory in the Federal arena of Medicine Hat has, in an unusual degree, proved its title to be an index to the state of feeling in the Province as a whole. The result of the Provincial General Election last week has exceeded the expectations of the Farmers themselves, the party securing 39 out of 61 seats in the Legislature, as against a single representative in the last Parliament. This result is to be attributed in large measure to the efficiency of the United Farmers' organisation. They had candidates for over 40 seats.

The systematic organisation of groups, indeed, was the keynote of this United Farmers' election declaration. Starting with an expression of the belief that the present unsettled conditions in Canada, politically, are due in large measure to dissatisfaction with the party system of government, and that "individual citizenship can only be made efficient and effective through the vehicle of systematical organised groups," they based their "hopes of developing a social influence and a progressive force on becoming a stabilised, efficient organisation." Their aim was expressed as being the development "through the study of social and economic problems," of "an intelligent, responsible citizenship." The chief planks of their election platform included proportional representation, economy, abolition of patronage, equal educational opportunities, prohibition, the securing of the Province' natural resources, and co-operative marketing of farm products.

* * *

The Nova Scotia Celebrations. The ter-centenary celebrations in Nova Scotia next month are attracting widespread attention. They are of a threefold character, embracing not only the 300th anniversary of the granting of the charter to New Scotland, but the 200th of the establishment of the first British Court of Judicature in that which is now Canada, and the 100th of the landing of Judge Halliburton at Annapolis Royal. These celebrations—as Mr. J. Murray Clark, the well-known Toronto barrister, points out in an interesting article on "Canada and Virginia," which he has written for *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute—should stimulate the study of the development of the British Empire, and also research in the realm of history. Still further, they will afford a unique opportunity of emphasising and promoting the bonds of unity with the Commonwealth of British Nations, the solidarity of the English-speaking peoples, and the reign of law.

As Viscount Bryce points out in a notable introductory note to the article in question, the charter to Nova Scotia came just a year after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts Bay, and fourteen years after the English settlement at Jamestown in Virginia, which was the birth of the United States. "Great moments," he remarks, "fit to be remembered together!"

* * *

Canadians at Bisley. Although neither the King's Prize itself, nor any of the other big Bisley trophies have gone to Canada this year, Major Crowe, the veteran of the team, has taken back with him a leading prize in the shape of the Silver Medal. Sergt. Angear, too, has on his first visit come within grasp of the blue ribbon of the meeting, taking third place in the King's. The consistency of Major Crowe's shooting—his coolness attracted general attention—is indicated by the fact that he was third in the Grand Aggregate, being only three points behind the winner.

While the main successes of the Canadian marksmen in the leading competitions have been recorded in *Canada*, they have also to their credit smaller winnings, which have mounted up very considerably in many cases. They will not only carry back with them substantial reminders of their prowess, but will also have the satisfaction of having made a good record in every way. We are sure their recollections of the Bisley meeting of 1921 will be of the pleasantest—a fact largely due, of course, to the good offices of Col. Peck, V.C., as commandant, and Major Butler, as adjutant, not to speak of Mrs. Peck as hostess.

* * *

Ex-Soldiers British Brides. A convention of an unusual and welcome description has been held at Calgary this month. It was arranged by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, principally for the purpose of giving a short course in Canadian house-keeping methods to the young wives of Canadian returned soldiers. It is estimated that over 600 of those who went overseas married Old Country wives and took them to live in the Calgary district; and some 300 of these young wives took advantage of the tuition offered by expert instructors from the University of Alberta, the Schools of Agriculture, and the Women's Institutes, to learn something more of the ways and methods of the country of their adoption.

A happy feature of the convention was that each of these young wives received the hospitality of a Calgary home, for bed and breakfast, at least. The *Herald*, in making an appeal for invitations, put it well when it said "Apart from the opportunity such hospitality will open to these British brides of our soldiers, some return will thereby be made for the infinite kindness extended to our boys when they were in the Old Land, attentions of the most generous sort which they unite in saying could never be repaid."

The Prince's Toast. The Prince of Wales, [illegible] annual dinner of the London Chamb[illegible] of Commerce on Tuesday, [illegible] marked that if he were called upon for [illegible] be "The British Empire and British Common Sense." The sentiment would be not only entirely app[illegible] the moment and to the occasion, but also to the use wh[illegible] his Royal Highness made of it. He showed himself [illegible] be an optimist as far as the trade of the Mother Countr[illegible] and of the Empire is concerned. "I am quite certain," he said, "that British enterprise and British good wil[illegible] while recognising a common interest, will overcome [illegible] And to this he proceeded to add British common sense which he defined as implying "a frank and strai[illegible] recognition of facts, a spirit of give and take, and [illegible] the best of things.

It is of good omen for us that the Heir to the Th[illegible] personifies, as he does, the very qualities of British cheerfulness, enterprise, good will, and common sense of which he was speaking. We are confident that he will make the fullest use of them during his coming visit to India. Every Canadian, we may add, will join in the hope that the Prince may find it possible, as is suggested, to come home by way of the Dominion, where he is so popular.

AT THE UNVEILING OF THE GLENGARRY WAR MEMORIAL

Left to right: Hon. E. C. Drury (Premier of Ontario), Mrs. Haney, Mr. A. J Macdonell, Sir George Foster (Acting Prime Minister of Canada), Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonell (Commandant, Royal Military College), Lady Foster.

The Gentle Art of Rain-making. The Mother Country, apparently, has nothing to teach Canada in the gentle art of rain-making. In London lately the efforts of the pyrotechnic experts to break the drought by means of maroons signally failed. Mr. Hatfield, of California, on the other hand, has succeeded in satisfying the farmers of the Medicine Hat district of Alberta, in the provision of moisture for their crops. His undertaking was that there would be four inches of rain between May 1 and July 31. A 40-foot tower and a chemical compound on top furnished the means; and on Monday the registers showed 4.24 inches.

All, however, was not plain sailing. May opened triumphantly for the weather wizard. Indeed, at one stage, the farmers had to implore him to hold his hand till they had finished seeding. But a fortnight went past without a shower, and the record for the month was only 1.62. The farmers looked askance at Hatfield—who blamed the chinook—and threatened to show him the road to Montana. On the last day of grace, however, the [illegible] fell heavily, and the rain-maker must have breathed fre[illegible] again. Early in July he had 3.36 inches to his credit.

There will be those, of course, who will throw doubt upon Hatfield's responsibility for the result. None surely, however, will question his boldness; though th[illegible] chances were said to be 31 to 6 in his favour, there having been only six years out of the last 37 in which the ra[illegible] of the district did not run to 4 inches or more.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

America and St. Lawrence Waterway — A Shipping Jubilee — "Bone-Dry" Ontario.

MONTREAL, July 15.

MAKING a reconnaissance into the Canadian camp, a force of 150 citizens of the United States, mostly Senators, Congressmen, and transportation men, descended upon the Dominion this week to determine for themselves how and why they shall put through at a later date the great project of capturing the St. Lawrence waterway from Chicago to its mouth for trade and commerce. Comprising ten Governors or ex-Governors of States, mostly in the Middle West, though including also a deputation from New England, this delegation of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Tidewater Association started out at the beginning of this week from Niagara, on the *Cape Eternity*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, and have made a rapid survey of the great waterway, which is joint property higher up, but the lower part of which is a Naboth's vineyard to the Republic. Until the party came to Montreal, they had every encouragement; but here, though they were given the utmost hospitality as politicians and prominent representatives of the United States, they heard some of the "cons." in regard to their plan. Having viewed the port of Montreal, the party were the guests, at luncheon, of the White Star-Dominion Line on the palatial ocean liner *Megantic*, now lying in port, when two speeches were made which indicated the attitude of the shipping kings of the Dominion's premier port.

The Proposed Canal.

The President of the Harbour Commission, Mr. W. G. Ross, was guarded in his remarks; emphasising the growth of maritime activities in this port, and admitting that for that reason there must be some studied plan of development to cope with the traffic of the next ten or twenty years. At the same time, he reminded his audience that Montreal had officially laid its views before the International Waterways Commission, which is studying the problem. On that occasion, the Shipping Federation of Canada, the headquarters of which are in Montreal, declared against any tampering with the tide and the power of the St. Lawrence.

A plainer statement was made by Col. W. I. Gear, director of the Robert Reford Company, Ltd. (Cunard Line agents), who, on behalf of the Shipping Federation of Canada, asserted that that organisation must keep a jealous eye upon the development of the river from its source to the gulf, and must protect the great water route from Montreal to the sea. He said the shipping men here very much doubted whether the proposed canal to the Great Lakes would be used by ocean ships, and they felt that the most economic way to handle freight from the Great West, including the Middle West of the United States, was by means of lake transportation to the seaboard, with transfer there to the ocean-going vessel. Col. Gear also pointed out the apprehended danger arising from interference with the river in such a way as to prevent the free movement of the ice, urging that Montreal cannot afford to have its navigation season curtailed any more than Nature has done. Finally, he concluded by saying that any scheme that could be conceived for developing the St. Lawrence, in a way that would commend itself as likely to yield the best results for the entire eastern section of this continent, would be carefully considered.

The "Bonne Entente."

Apart from the actual project, the visit of so large and influential a party has been recognised as likely to play an important part in promoting stronger and more cordial ties between the two countries, and wherever speech-making has been indulged in, this has been the predominant tone. The Dominion Government has looked after the visitors, who, on the trip as far as Montreal, had the company of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Dr. Reid, and Mr. E. F. Keefer, M.P., and when the two first-mentioned returned to Ottawa, the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty replaced them and proceeded with the party to Quebec. At Quebec they were lunched on the *Empress of France* by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

White Star-Dominion Jubilee.

The present month marks the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the White Star-Dominion Line on the River St. Lawrence. The Dominion Line, which was later merged with the White Star Line as far as Canadian traffic is concerned, commenced running steamers to Montreal in 1871 under the chartered name of the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company. During the past fifty years, such vessels as the *Dominion*, *Ontario*, *Toronto*, *Ottawa*, *Brooklyn*, *Sarnia*, *Oregon*, *Megantic*, *Laurentic*, *Oceanic*, and others, have been familiar to trans-Atlantic passengers, a feature of the fleet always being its fine first-class accommodation, provided without detriment to the second and steerage classes. In such matters as speed and the illumination of vessels, the White Star Line has always given a good lead.

Ontario "Bone Dry."

Ontario will go "bone dry" on Monday, July 18, after which date Ontario people will have to depend on cellar stocks and Government dispensaries. This is the result of the operation of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act and of the Sandy Act, prohibiting the importation into Ontario, or the transportation within the Province, of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. "The outlook for prohibition in Ontario is bright," says the Toronto *Globe* editorially. "The Government of the day is in sympathy with the enforcement of the law. Tens of thousands of citizens who ranged themselves against prohibition will range themselves unhesitatingly on the side of the law in a trial of strength between officers of justice and the boot-legging fraternity."

A Canadian Press Dispute.

A curious dispute has arisen in Canadian newspaper circles, an attack having been made by the Toronto *Telegram* upon the Canadian Press, Ltd., a co-operative organisation for the gathering and distribution of news throughout Canada. The *Telegram* and another Toronto paper conducted by the executors of the late John Ross Robertson, who founded the Canadian Associated Press, now claim the right to use that title, although that association has been dissolved. The *Telegram* refers to the Canadian Press, Ltd., as "a hireling monopoly," and attacks it for thinking of a subsidy from the Government. As a matter of fact, at a recent meeting, Mr. Norman Smith, the President of the Canadian Press, Ltd., declared that so long as he held that office he would not again approach the Government with any request for increased assistance for cable service. The righteous attitude of the Toronto *Telegram* is all the more incomprehensible, inasmuch as its late founder obtained some grant from the Federal Government for the benefit of a small group of papers.

* *

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

Sir George Perley, who is a member of the special Emigration Committee to whom the Empire Premiers remitted the question of Empire settlement, said, in an interview at Liverpool, before sailing for Canada last week, that arrangements were nearing completion in regard to the scheme. The British Government for the first time proposed to give financial aid to persons desirous of settling Overseas, and the Dominions were to provide an equal sum to finance the scheme. The proposals for settlement in the Dominions of civilians were very much the same as the post-war land settlement scheme for ex-soldiers.

Replying to a question at Westminster on Monday, Mr. Amery said that the question of emigration and immigration had been discussed at the Imperial Conference, but no final conclusion had yet been reached. Any policy of State-aided Empire settlement would have for its main object settlement upon the land, and no settlers would in any case be allowed to receive assistance in proceeding Overseas unless the authorities of the Dominion concerned were satisfied that suitable employment on arrival was available.

Births, Marriages and Deaths appear on page 142.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S RETURN.

Arrival in England—Canadian Tributes to His Services as Governor-General

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who has been Governor General of Canada since November 11, 1916, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday on board the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of France*. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire and their youngest daughter, Lady Anne Cavendish. They had a cordial reception on arrival.

The Boy Scouts' organisation arranged for their Liverpool branch to form a Guard of Honour to meet the Duke of Devonshire on his arrival.

A dinner, which was given in the Governor-General's honour by the Quebec Cabinet on the eve of his sailing, on the 19th inst., was a brilliant event. The health of the Duke of Devonshire was proposed by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Prime Minister, in an appreciative address, to which the Duke responded, first in French and then in English. At the close of the banquet a reception was held by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Taschereau, and Sir George Foster, who said farewell to the departing Governor-General in the name of the Canadian people.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND HIS DAUGHTERS, LADY RACHEL AND LADY ANNE CAVENDISH.
On board the *Empress of France*.

Address from Dominion Parliament.

The following is the text of the address presented last month to the Duke of Devonshire by the Dominion Parliament on the termination of his official connection with the country :—

> We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, as well for ourselves as on behalf of those whom we represent, beg leave respectfully to convey to Your Excellency an expression of the deep regret with which the country has learned of the approaching conclusion of your official connection with Canada
>
> We beg to assure Your Excellency of the deep appreciation with which we have witnessed your unflagging zeal and devotion in the discharge of the duties devolving upon you as His Majesty's representative in this Dominion. We recall that it was in the midst of the tremendous struggle from which the Empire has victoriously emerged that Your Excellency assumed office. We thankfully remember the value of your services to the country during days of storm and stress, as we gratefully acknowledge their worth during the difficult period of consequent readjustment.
>
> Your Excellency has by travel acquired a wide and deep knowledge of the country and shown a sympathetic understanding of the ideals and aspirations of its people and we beg leave to assure you of our appreciation of your interest in, and advocacy of every national cause, and your support of Art, Science, and Education.
>
> We feel that any acknowledgment of your services would be incomplete without an expression of our sense of the gracious part taken by Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire and by your family, in the varied duties attending your office. Her Excellency's name will ever recall to the people of Canada all that is dignified in an exalted station, and the remembrance of yourself and your family, everything that is lovely in private life
>
> We venture to hope that when Your Excellency resigns your trust into the hands of the King, you will assure His Majesty of the unalterable loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people to His Majesty's Throne and person, of their abiding affection for the Motherland, and of their firm resolve to maintain and strengthen the ties which bind together His Majesty's Dominions
>
> In bidding farewell to Your Excellency, to the Duchess of Devonshire, and to your family, we beg leave to express our warm wishes for your future welfare and happiness

The Prime Minister's Tribute.

The Prime Minister (the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen) in moving the adoption of the address, said

"The country has been uniformly fortunate in the succession of distinguished men who have represented the authority of His Majesty's Crown in this Dominion; and none has more fully upheld the traditions of this high office, or established a place of warmer regard in the hearts of the people of this country than has His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. But, while we shall heartily join in grateful acknowledgment of his services, it is with very deep regret that we contemplate the approaching conclusion of his term of office.

"His Excellency, as the Address recalls, assumed office in the midst of war, and his support of every national activity whether Governmental, patriotic, charitable, or other, was a source of inspiration to the country during the trials through which it has passed. His example and assistance have been no less valuable during the difficulties of the period of readjustment to the ways of peace.

"If we reflect on the purpose and scope of the office of the Governor-General, we shall, I think, conclude that it is one which, if its purpose is to be the wisest, its scope the most ample, requires special, and may employ the finest talents. I do not now—in this place I do not need to—refer to the position of the Governor-General as the constitutional representative of he King's Majesty. It is sometimes forgotten—perhaps, we, here, are likely to forget—that Government is not the sole expression of society's mind and activity. There are regions of life which lie beyond its range; but they do not, I think, lie without the scope of the office of a Governor-General who desires to bring his energy and capacity to the service of those among whom he occupies that exalted position. National life has many facts, many organs and methods for expressing its purpose, and it has been peculiarly the service of His Excellency to this country that he has sought to understand them all, and to support those which are of good augury and report, remembering that uprighteousness exalted a nation, he has exerted himself to evoke those qualities which alone can make a nation great.

"In the manifold duties of his office Her Excellency and their family have taken an extensive and gracious part. All have received the respect, and, I will beg leave to say, have earned the regard of the whole people of the Dominion. Their tact, their charm, their simplicity have contributed much to enhance that regard, and while we shall regretfully bid them farewell, we congratulate ourselves that in a critical and eventful time, when error, indiscretion or any failure or imperfection would have been followed by consequences the most unfortunate, we have had at the service of this country what was once described by Burke as 'the temperate, permanent, hereditary virtue of the whole house of Cavendish.'"

The Leader of the Opposition.

The Leader of the Opposition (the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King), in seconding the motion, said .

"As with the Crown, so with the Crown's representatives, it is not, under our British Parliamentary institutions, the privileged rank or the exalted position that invites our admiration or wins our affection, but the degree to which and the manner in which place and power are made a directing force in all that pertains to justice, order, and law, and in all that ministers most nobly to human need. Judged by this exacting standard, the sojourn of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire in Canada will find a recorded place in our country's history second to none of those of his illustrious predecessors in the high office of Governor-General of this Dominion.

"Perhaps nothing truer, certainly nothing worthier, could be said of him than that he has discharged the many-sided responsibilities of his high office, alike in private and in public life, with due regard to the best of British traditions and the strictest adherence to British constitutional practice and procedure.

"In the words, therefore, of the Address, it is with no mere formal expression of regret, but with feelings of genuine appreciation of the service he has rendered alike to Crown and country, to the ties which bind the one to the other, and this new land to the old, that on behalf of the Canadian people we bid him an official farewell, with all the attendant good will which that word is capable of conveying.

"To Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire, and to the members of Their Excellencies' family, we would express in equal measure the appreciation we feel of all they have so generously accorded, and left in remembrance, through hospitality, as in many other ways, of what is best in English political, social, and family life."

The Farmers' Leader.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar (Leader of the Farmers' Party), in supporting the motion, said :—

"It is, as all motions coming before this House are, more or less formal in character, but nevertheless it properly and correctly expresses the obligations under which the Canadian people rest to Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire, not only for the fine manner in which their official duties have been discharged, but for the free and sympathetic way in which they have come in contact with the Canadian people in the various offices which they have had to perform. The interest of Their Excellencies in Canada is well known to all. There is scarcely a corner of this Dominion which they have not at some time visited, and the Canadian people will long remember the pleasure of those visits. They have endeavoured at all times to familiarise themselves, not only with the official relationship, but with the actual personal relationship with the people. That interest has always been first, and I venture to say that in the years that are to come it is the personal relationship that will linger longest in our memories. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are leaving us after a full period of official duties, and they carry back to the homeland not only abiding regard and affection of the Canadian people, but as well our very best wishes for their future happiness."

Sir Robert Borden.

The motion was also supported by Sir Robert Borden, who said :—

"Mr. Speaker, having served for nearly four years as Prime Minister under His Excellency, I may be permitted to associate myself with what has been so eloquently and appropriately said by the speakers who have preceded me, and also to add a few words. It was at no small personal sacrifice that the Duke of Devonshire accepted the position which he has filled with such distinction and acceptance since the autumn of 1916. Inheriting a tradition of distinguished public service, which in his family has extended over many centuries, he has evinced the possession of great qualities for which many of his name have been noted; remarkable ability and aptitude for public affairs, rare good judgment, firmness, steadiness, and, last, but not least, a fine sense of proportion.

"He came to us endowed with an experience which is most important, if not necessary, for a Governor-General of this Dominion. More and more, in all the Dominions the constitutional relation of the Governor-General to his ministers has approximated to the relation of the King to the British ministry. Especially is this true of Canada. The Duke of Devonshire was educated in public life, and thus he thoroughly understood and appreciated the trend and development of constitutional relations. One could always observe that his mind was thoroughly receptive of constitutional developments which have been somewhat marked in recent years.

"As Prime Minister my relation to him was necessarily of a very intimate nature. On all occasions I gave to him my entire confidence in all that concerned public affairs, and I have a very grateful recollection and appreciation of the thoughtful suggestions and wise counsel which he gave to me on many occasions of stress and difficulty.

"As Governor-General he has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the current of our national life, and there are few Canadians who know our country as thoroughly as he does. The Duchess of Devonshire who, ever since her girlhood, has been intimately associated with the history of this country, and whose charm has won all hearts, has displayed the same active and earnest interest in all that concerns the welfare of our people.

"Doubtless many years of active and honourable public service remain before His Excellency after his return to the United Kingdom. He and the Duchess and all the members of their family will carry with them to the homeland the warm affection and universal respect of the Canadian people. In bidding Their Excellencies and all the members of their family Godspeed, we hope that we may say not farewell but *au revoir;* and we feel that in spirit and at heart in leaving us they are still Canadians."

Press Tributes.

The following are typical of the many eulogistic references which have appeared in the Canadian Press :

"It is not too much to say that his Excellency has commended the office by the admirable manner in which he filled it. His attitude was always strictly constitutional, but he will be remembered best for his genial manner, his accessibility, and for his free and hearty democratic nature which invited approach." *Montreal Gazette*

"Wherever the Duke may be he will be one of the foremost councillors of the Empire, and will bring to any discussion of its policies as they may affect Canada a profound and sympathetic appreciation of our feelings, our difficulties, our domestic problems, and our essential and unswerving loyalty to the Empire. He cannot be fooled by the vapourings of noisy sectionalists or misled by the apparent strength of evanescent movements."—*Montreal Star.*

"Invariably tactful and always gracious, he has exemplified in his every action the democracy of the British aristocracy. Few Governors-General have made themselves more popular; none has discharged his duties more fully or more diplomatically. His "reign" was one which all succeeding Governors-General might study to advantage.—*Toronto Telegram.*

"The Devonshires came among us little known to Canadians at large. They entered into the spirit of Canada, and they grew to like us to the point of warm friendship, just as we have grown to like them. The report is that the Duke will retire from public life on his return to England. Whatever happens he will be remembered during his citizenship in Canada as a man who, in the ripeness of experience, set a worthy example in the things which have made the Empire and Canada what they are. He was a lover of friendship, and that splendid fellowship and square dealing which are a fundamental contribution to that which we strive after—happiness."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

* *

BRITISH BOWLERS OFF TO CANADA.

Thirty-two British bowlers, representing the pick of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh players, left Liverpool by the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa* on Friday of last week. At least 24 games have been arranged in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph and London. The tour will also include Detroit. The captain is Mr. J. J. Jagger, of Galashiels, who did so well in the Canadian tour of 1906, when the British team won 21 out of 23 games played. The players also include Messrs. J. P. Smith, of Garbutt, and C. Mathieson, of Greenock, who were members of the British team sent over in 1910, when Britain won 17 games out of 22 games. Scotland is represented by 16 players, England by 14, Wales by Mr. C. Jones, of Cardiff, and Ireland by Mr. J. Walker, of Larne. The last-mentioned won the international match at Cardiff last week against Beatty with the scores of 12-11, being the lowest in any previous international game.

Other passengers by the liner are four members of the Canadian Bisley team, including Major C. R. Crowe, who won the Silver Medal in the King's Prize competition; 125 children from various charitable institutions for settlement overseas; and Mr. E. G. Moore, of the Publicity Department of the C.P.R., who will conduct a series of experiments with a portable cinematograph apparatus to show moving pictures of life in Canada to the cabin and third-class passengers. These films show scenes on the farms and in the cities of Canada, and also various tourist resorts from East to West

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CANADA'S NEW COAT-OF-ARMS.

The heraldic description of the new coat-of-arms of the Dominion of Canada is given as follows by the official *Canada Gazette* —

Arms: Quarterly: 1 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, 4 azure three fleurs-de-lis or, on a base argent three maple leaves slipped vert.

Crest: On a wreath argent and gules a lion statant guardant or, crowned proper, with a maple leaf gules in the dexter paw, and ensigned by the Imperial Crown.

Supporters: Dexter, a lion or supporting a banner, the Union device; sinister, a unicorn argent, armed, crined and unguled, or, and gorged with a coronet composed of crosses pates and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto reflexed over the back of the last, supporting the banner of the ancient Kingdom of France

Motto: "A mari usque ad mare."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Prince of Wales has become Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute: as also have Mr. Eben Jones (Toronto) and Mr. L. H. Mander, F.R.G.S. (Edmonton).

* *

Before leaving Quebec in the *Empress of France* on July 19 the Duchess of Devonshire, the wife of the retiring Governor-General, was presented by Montreal friends with a magnificent set of black fox furs.

* *

More than £42,000 was realised at the sale, last week, of parts of the Duke of Devonshire's estate at Pevensey and Westham, Sussex, comprising about 900 acres and several houses.

* *

Lord and Lady Byng leave for Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* next Thursday.

* *

Lord and Lady Byng were the guests of the evening at Toc H, Mark I., 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, W., on Wednesday.

* *

Mrs. Ernest Stuart gave a ladies' dinner on Thursday at 1, Hyde Park Gardens, in honour of Lady Byng, when the following were present: Lady Kirkpatrick, Lady Drummond, Lady Currie, Lady McLaren Brown, Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, Mrs. Frank Cochrane, Mrs. Duff (Ottawa), Mrs. Vernon Eaton, Mrs. Frank Stephens, Mrs. Sewell (Quebec), Mrs. Herbert Molson (Montreal), Mrs. Lorne McGibbon (Montreal), Mrs. F. C. Wade, and Mrs. John Howard.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen were received by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House on Wednesday of last week.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen intend returning to Canada by the *Carmania* to-day (Saturday).

* *

We are glad to learn that Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., who is staying at Eastbourne, continues to improve in health.

* *

Sir Harry Brittain, Sir James Dunn, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mr. A. E. Carlyle were among those present at the complimentary dinner to Sir W. E. Berry last week.

* *

Lord Northcliffe arrived at New York in the *Aquitania* last Saturday. He will proceed to Vancouver on the C.P.R., and leave there for New Zealand on August 6.

* *

Mrs. Sidney Pugh, of Adrian Court, Usk, whose husband is the Canadian Government representative in Wales, is leaving for Canada on Tuesday. She will be the guest of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Meighen during her visit.

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Cabinet, arrived in London on Wednesday.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. Tait Mackenzie are visiting Lord and Lady Seaforth at Brahan Castle, Ross-shire.

During the absence of Sir George Perley in Canada, Mr. W. L. Griffith will be acting High Commissioner for Canada.

* *

The Rt. Hon. L. P. Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council this week in appeals from British Columbia, relating to coal and minerals underlying lands in the Island of Vancouver.

THE RT. HON. L. P. DUFF,
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

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The following were among the Canadians invited to their Majesties' garden party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday of last week:—Rt. Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Joseph Meighen, Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, and Miss Guthrie, Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Hon. Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, Mr. F. B. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. Wm. McNeill, Mrs. and Miss McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath and the Misses Magrath, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Griffith and the Misses Griffith, Mr. L. C. Christie, Capt. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. T. J. Lynton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulvey and Miss Wade, Hon. A. and Madame David, Hon. G. H. Barnard and Mrs. Barnard, Brig.-Gen. B. R. Hepburn, M.P., and Mrs. Hepburn, Mr. S. J. Crowe, M.P., and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. E. Guss Porter, M.P., Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, M.P.P., Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Duff and Mrs. Duff, Prof. J. C. and Mrs. McLennan, Mr. F. A. and Mrs. Acland and Miss Acland, Col. and Mrs. H. J. Mackie, Col. Hugh Clark, M.P., Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Shuttleworth King, Miss Laura Aitken, Hon. Dr. Thornton, Lady Kingsmill and Miss Kingsmill, Mrs. P. C. Larkin and the Misses Larkin, Mrs. Ross Robertson, Mrs. Frank Cochrane and Miss Cochrane, Hon. J. N. Francœur, Miss Helen Drury, Lady Drummond and Miss Drummond, Miss Julia Parker, Principal Bruce Taylor, Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour, Lady Holt and Major Holt, Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., M.P., and Mrs. Peck, Mrs. J. S. McLennan and Miss McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell Nelles, Dr. and Mrs. R. Tait Mackenzie, Mrs. and Miss McWhinney, Mr. Victor Cawthra, Lady [illegible] Mrs. G. C. Cassels (presented [illegible] Lady Pratt, Mrs. Colver [illegible] ented by the Marchioness of Downshire), Mr. Archer Baker, Miss Burton (presented by Mrs. Robertson W[illegible]

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Miss Leggatt, of Hamilton, is staying at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

* *

Miss Tannis V. Carson, of Winnipeg, has arrived in London *en route* for the Continent.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels have left London for Holland House, Felixstowe.

* *

Miss Anglin, daughter of Mr. A. W. Anglin, of Toronto, is visiting Major and Mrs. Thomas Moss in London.

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown attended the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday.

* *

Col. H. E. Blaylock, C.B.E., has returned to his residence at Broadstairs after a two months' visit to Canada.

* *

Mr. A. R. Phipps has been spending the last three weeks at Hunstanton, where he has enjoyed some good golfing.

* *

Mr. Harrison Watson and Major Cupper attended the first Overseas Motor Trade Conference in London last week.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie are leaving with their family, for Edenwood, Sidmouth, which they have taken for the months of August and September.

* *

Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour and King's Printer, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Acland, returns to Ottawa by the *Empress of France* next Thursday.

* *

Mr. William Hogg, Superintendent of branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Ontario district), has left London for the Continent, and expects to sail for Canada on August 4.

* *

Mr. S. E. Percival, Assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, has been in Stirling this week attending the meeting of the Highland and Royal Society's Agricultural Show.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Macleod have left Surbiton for the Marine Hotel, Walton-on-the-Naze, and on their return to London will reside at 1, Netherhall Gardens, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.

* *

Lady McLaren Brown and Mrs. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., were among the speakers at the "Hands-Across-the-Sea" dinner at the Lyceum Club on Monday, presided over by the Marchioness of Aberdeen.

* *

Mrs. H. C. Osborn has sufficiently recovered from her recent accident to be removed from the nursing home at Cambridge to London, where she has been joined by her brother, Dr. W. W. Francis, who has been staying at Geneva.

* *

At the meetings of the Congregational Union of Canada, held this month in Emmanuel Church, Montreal, the Rev. R. K. MacKay, F.R.G.S., of London, England, represented the Colonial Missionary Society.

Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson and Miss Jamieson, of Winnipeg, are at the Palace Court Hotel, W.

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Lt.-Col. George W. Badgerow, C.M.G., is leaving by the *Empress of France* on Thursday on a short visit to Canada.

* *

His Honour Lionel Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Toronto, acting on medical advice, has left Toronto for a complete rest.

* *

Miss Josephine Winkler, daughter of the late Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, has left the Grand Hotel for Scotland.

* *

Mrs. Lehman, of Toronto, a sister of Mr. Justice J. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg, has arrived in London from France *en route* home.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brierley and their family have left the Hotel Bentinck, London, W., for the Beach Hotel, Frinton-on-Sea.

* *

Lord and Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy are spending the summer at "Fort Tipperary," St. Andrews-on-Sea, N.B.

* *

Mr. P. E. Light, Market Intelligence Officer of the Dominion Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is staying at the Hotel York, Berners Street, W.

* *

Principal Lloyd, secretary of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, was the preacher at the morning service at Brompton Parish Church last Sunday. Prebendary Gough, the rector of the church, is now visiting Canada with his son.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Whitehead, of Quebec, and Mr. and Mrs. Morley Whitehead, who have been in the South of France, England and Scotland for four months, returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic* to-day.

* *

Among the departures by the *Minnedosa* on July 22 were Professor and Mrs. H. G. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnston, the Misses E. and A. Kingsmill, Miss A. Lighthall, Professor R. M. MacIver, Miss E. N. McKim, Rev. Dr. E. L. and Mrs. Pidgeon, Mrs. G. M. Rowell, and Principal R. Bruce Taylor.

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Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Megantic* on Sunday last were Mr. Norman Baxter, Dr. J. D. Culkin, Dr. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodgson, Mr. W. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rasmussen, Mr. James Rodgers, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Mr. Tooke, Mrs. M. J. Walkem, and Mrs. Wylie.

* *

Among the departures by the *Empress of Britain* last week were Col. G. S., Mrs. and the Misses Cantlie, Mrs. L. Carruthers, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Cory, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dillon, Mrs. E. S. M. Eaton, Mrs. A. R. and the Misses Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fitz-Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gauthier, Rev. Prebendary Gough, Mr. Charles Holl, K.C., Col. J. M. Lash, Col. H. and Mrs. Lennox Irving, Mrs. M. J. Meighen, Mr. John McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Morgan, Hon. John Mulholland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulvey, Mrs. R. Washington Stevens, Dr. H. M. Tory, Mr. J. P. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. D Paterson.

Sir George Foster, who is acting Prime Minister of Canada in the absence of Mr. Meighen in England, last month received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

* *

The following graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada have been recommended for commissions: Imperial Army: Sergt. H. R. Soullard, Royal Engineers; L.-Cpl. W. E. C. Eliot, Royal Field Artillery; Canadian Permanent Force, C.S.M. A. M. Keefler, Royal Canadian Artillery; and L.-Cpl. T. W. Creighton, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Capt. Dickinson, of Salsgarth, Man. (late 44th Bn.), was married in Quebec on June 16 to Miss C. M. Murchie, of Summerfield, New Beckenham, Kent.

* *

The marriage took place on June 28 at the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal, of Irma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lebel, to Henri Renaud, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. Z. Renaud, of Montreal.

* *

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, Marjorie Lilian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. M. Kirkpatrick, was married to Mr. Gilbert Jackson, University of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Hedon, Yorkshire.

* *

The marriage has taken place in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, of Clair Louise, daughter of the late Mr. Lorne Campbell and of Mrs. Campbell, to Mr. Robert Thomas Bethune, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bethune.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, last month, Edith Mary Faith, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Forrest Leeder, of "Stoneyhurst," Rockland Avenue, was married to Mr. George Collins Grant, son of Col. Grant, of Bedford, England.

* *

The wedding took place in Knox Church, Kelowna, last month, of Ethelwyn Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Jones, M.P.P., and Mrs. Jones, of "Maplehurst," to Mr. Albert Ernest Hill, of Kelowna, only son of Mrs. M. E. Hill.

* *

The marriage of Doris Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hall, to Norman R. Whittall, son of Mr. Henry Whittall, of Montreal, took place on June 29 at the home of the bride's parents, 4544, St. Catherine Street, Westmount.

* *

The engagement is announced between Mr. Harold A. Freeman, M.C., the Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Major E. Freeman and Mrs. Ffoulkes, of Pwllheli, North Wales, and Jessie, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. W. C. Job, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

* *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, on June 4, Miss Maude Ellen Beveridge, daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Beveridge, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Beveridge, of London, England, was married to Mr. Frank Reid Duff-Stuart, son of General and Mrs. J. Duff-Stuart, of Vancouver.

* *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Westmount, on June 28, the wedding was quietly solemnised of Mr. Charles Hyde, widow of Lieut. Chas. Hyde, and daughter of the late Mr. Piers Locke and Mrs. Locke, to Mr. K. Seymour Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Pope Barnes, of St. John, N.B.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on June 30, Rebecca ("Beth"), second daughter of Major Barnett Harvey, was married to Capt. J. H. Carvosso, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., Work Point Barracks.

* *

The marriage of Muriel Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denaston Breakey, of Breakeyville, Que., to Edward Maurice de Greeff, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. de Greeff, of Elm Bank, Bromley, Kent, took place at Breakeyville on July 5. Mr. and Mrs. de Greeff came to England by the *Empress of Britain*.

* *

At St. Peter's Church, Revelstoke, on June 23, Katherine Louise, third daughter of Mr. Edmond Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Vere John de Vere Hunt, was united in marriage to Mr. James Easton Sharp, son of the late Rev. James Sharp and Mrs. Sharp, of Musselburgh, Scotland.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

Saturday, July 30.

Cowes Regatta.—The King and Queen arrive.
Polo Tournament at Cheltenham.

Monday, August 1.

Bank Holiday.—Racing at Sandown Park.
Regatta Week at Ryde, Isle of Wight, commences.

August 3 to August 10.

Conference on the New Ideals in Education at Stratford-on-Avon.

August 4.

Horse Show at Tring Park, and on the Welbeck Estate.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Wednesday, August 3, Public Schools v. Army; Thursday, 11, M.C.C. v. Philadelphians.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Saturday, 13, England v. Australia (Fifth Test Match).

RACING.

Lewes Meeting. — Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Comedy, Panton Street.—"By All Means, Darling" (J. H. Roberts.)
Court, Sloane Square.—"The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)
Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Leslie Faber.)
Empire, Leicester Square.—"*Some* Detective." (Ethel Irving.)
Lyceum, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."
Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "After Dinner"

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.
Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street

EXHIBITIONS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
Royal Academy, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.
Beaver Hut, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall.—First Exhibition of New Society of Artists.
University College, Gower Street.—Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities.

NORTHWARD HO! FOR FORT NORMAN.

A Pilgrimage to the Oil Mecca of the North.—II.

By W. EVERARD EDMONDS, Author of "Broad Horizon

S.S. "NORTHLAND TRADER" AND "MACKENZIE RIVER" AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MACKENZIE AND LIARD RIVERS.

FORT SMITH IS THE CHIEF HEADQUARTERS OF THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE FAR NORTH.

SUPPOSE we make the trip down in the *Fort McMurray*. Leaving Fort McMurray, we pass the high banks of tar-sands, where several test pits will be drilled this summer to a depth of 100 feet. After following the winding Athabaska to the end of its course, we reach the lake of the same name, and sailing westward, make our first stop at Fort Chipewyan, where Alexander Mackenzie paced his room and evolved his plan for finding the Western Sea. Then on we go down the Slave River to Fitzgerald, named after the gallant inspector of the R.N.-W.M.P., who in the winter of 1910-11 lost his life in attempting to make the long Dawson patrol.

The greatest barrier to northern transportation lies between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith, sixteen miles of dangerous rapids, where during the Klondyke rush many a venturesome man found a watery grave. The Government has built a good road round the rapids, and over this freight is hauled by teams and tractor engines.

On Salt River, sixteen miles south-east of Fort Smith are the famous salt springs, where immense quantities of the purest salt are stored up by the natural evaporation of the saline waters of the river. The entire district is supplied with salt from these springs.

Fort Smith has long been the chief headquarters for the shipbuilding industry in the Far North. Here the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Wrigley* was built by employees of the company in 1896-7. Last summer the Lamson-Hubbard Co. built the *Distributor*, providing accommodation for a hundred passengers. This steamer, a sister ship of the *D. A. Thomas*, of the Peace River, will be used for traffic on the Mackenzie this summer. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, *Mackenzie River*, can accommodate 50 passengers and can carry 150 tons of freight. Scows are still used as additional freight carriers, though the great difficulty of getting them safely across Great Slave Lake militates very much against their use.

Going on board the *Mackenzie River*, we cross Great Slave Lake to Fort Resolution, and from that point to Hay River. There is a projected railway from Peace River to this post, and a great and fertile district would be opened up by the building of such a road. In facilitating the rapid development of the northern oilfields its value would be inestimable. It is confidently expected that Hay River will become the capital of the North-West Territories and the place of residence of the future Commissioner.

Continuing our journey, we cross Great Slave Lake, a vast inland sea, which forms the reservoir of the Mackenzie. At Windy Point boring for oil is going on with considerable prospects of success, and on Cariboo Island claims of the richest gold quartz have been staked. Indications of immense deposits of mica and copper appear everywhere, and one feels that the North would still be a land of illimitable riches even though not a barrel of oil should be taken out of it. As yet the world has merely taken a peep through the keyhole of the vast treasure-house of Canada's hinterland.

The Mackenzie will ever be a delight to the tourist. From one to two miles in width, it broadens out at times into a beautiful lake, clusters of islands are met with at intervals all the way down, while for a part of its course the river runs parallel with lofty ranges of mountains. On account of the long twilight, the two-hour night is scarcely distinguishable from the day, and there is never an hour during the whole voyage when it is impossible to read ordinary print.

Four miles above Fort Norman there are thin seams of lignite jutting out from the river bank. For many years the lignite has been burning with a faint bluish light, and trappers boil their kettles over the low flames. In spring, when the river rises, the waters drive the fire up the bank, but when the floods subside the fire comes down to its former position.

Fort Norman is situated at the junction of the Bear River with the Mackenzie. The Bear is a short, swift stream of the purest water, which makes a distinctly visible current two hundred yards in width for a long distance out into the muddy waters of the larger stream, which is here two and a-half miles wide. Besides the usual "fort" of the Hudson's Bay Company, there are a number of dwellings occupied by free traders. West of Fort Norman, distant a two days' journey is one of the wonders of the North, a mountain of purest salt; but forty miles down stream is the wonder we have [illegible] far to see—the test well of the Imperial Oil Co.—whose blackened frame tells the story of victory and triumph.

Steps are now being taken to increase the police service in the north country in view of the expected influx into the oil fields during the coming summer. A new detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is to be established at Fort Smith, and all the other northern detachments are to be considerably strengthened.

It is the intention of the police to insist upon a strict adherence to the rules already laid down for the north. No traveller will be allowed to enter the Mackenzie territory without a permit, whether travelling by steamer, aircraft, or in any other way. These permits should be secured in Edmonton, but a second chance will be given at Fort McMurray. Anyone neglecting to secure such a passport at one of these points will find it impossible to get past Fitzgerald without undergoing a somewhat rigid examination by the police officer stationed there, whose duty it will be to check up all passenger lists on north-bound boats.

One of the most essential features of the trek into the North will be the matter of return transportation, and proper provision for getting back at the end of the season will be insisted upon. For this reason no transportation outside of high-power boats, equal to up-stream navigation under their own power, will be allowed to pass Fitzgerald. This will shut out all contemplated travel by canoes and open boats.

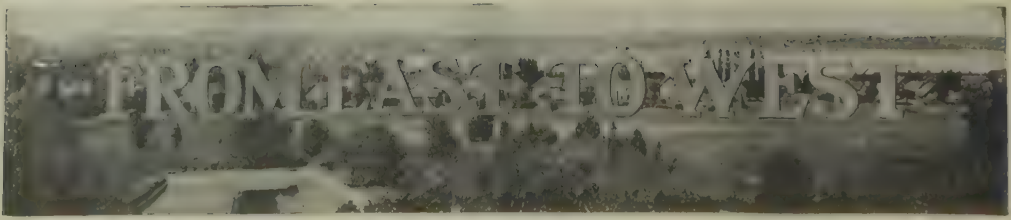
The carrying of firearms into the Territories is also forbidden. In-going parties will not be allowed to take revolvers under any circumstances, and rifles will be permitted only to those persons who have satisfied the authorities that they are fully prepared to remain in the country for twelve months or more.

(*Concluded.*)

* *

The 13-ton yawl-rigged cruiser yacht *Nrith*, owned and commanded by Lieut.-Commander Sidney C. Houghton, O.B.E., R.N.V.R., sailed from Halifax, N.S., on July 13, bound for the river Crouch, in Essex. The crew number five all told. A similar attempt was made from New York last August, but the yacht had to put back to Halifax.

Mr. Walter Baine Grieve, merchant, late of St. John's, Newfoundland, left £17,200. He bequeathed $2,500 to the Church of England Orphanage, St. John's; $2,500 to the Roman Catholic Orphanages, St. John's; $2,500 to the Methodist Orphanage, St. John's; $1,000 to Dr. Fraser's Children's Hospital, St. John's; and £1,000 to St. John's Church England Cathedral Tower Completion Fund.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Governor-General's Foot Guards' Rifle Team has been formally declared winner of the Dominion Rifle League trophy for indoor shooting competitions which were held this spring. The highest individual score in the competition was Q.M.S. A. E. Roebuck, of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, with 391 points.

—The Hon. Erskine Henry Bronson, who died on October 19, 1920, left an estate amounting to more than $1,000,000. The chief beneficiaries are his widow, Mrs. E. H. Bronson, and the deceased's two children, Mrs. Robert Johnson and Mr. Frederick E. Bronson, both of Ottawa.

TORONTO.—The moving picture operators here announce 15 to 20 per cent. wage reduction during the months of July and August, with the understanding that the theatre owners will return to the old scale of wages on September 1.

——The Rev. Thomas C. Collins-Williams, former pastor of the Congregational Church, Cheltenham, has accepted an invitation to take charge of Olivet Congregational Church in this city. The new minister is well known to the members of the congregation, having preached several times when the guest of the late pastor, the Rev. Wm. Margrett. Mr. Collins-Williams has been in the ministry for thirty years.

——An extension course in town planning will be given at the University of Toronto in the two weeks of January 9 to 21, 1922. Such subjects as housing, health, roads, pavements, and model city planning will be dealt with.

——Mr. Æmilius Jarvis, one of the best known authorities on yachting matters in the Dominion, was one of the presiding judges at the international regatta on Lake St. Louis this month.

HAMILTON.—A local machinery company has received an order for a thresher to be shipped to Palestine. This is the company's first business dealing with the Holy Land.

GUELPH.—On July 6 a fire at the Robert Stewart Co., Upper Wyndham Street, did damage estimated at $500,000. The Robert Stewart Lumber Co., one of the pioneer Guelph industries, established in 1850, lost their entire Wyndham Street plant, and their loss is placed at $200,000. Besides the Stewart factory every building on the west side of Wyndham Street, from No. 114 to 148, was destroyed.

—At an auction sale here of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, 43 head of imported Shorthorns offered by Messrs. J. J. Elliott, of this city, and J. A. and H. M. Petit, of Freeman, Ont., were disposed of at a grand total of $27,715, an average of about $645. Sixteen head sired by Millhill's "Comet," the grand champion of the Perth (Scotland) Show, and for which Mr. Elliott paid $34,000, brought a total of $16,325, an average of $1,020 per head.

BROCKVILLE.—Mr. H. M. Blakely has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Gananoque, succeeding the late Mr. W. H. Britton. Mr. Blakely has been Customs officer at Pembroke.

BRANTFORD.—A feature of Brantford's Old Home Week to be held August 1 to 6, will be a reunion of newspapermen formerly attached to Brantford newspapers.

CAMP BORDEN.—On July 5 two airships of the "Blimp" type were shipped from here to be used by the Keewatin Lumber Co. in the Lake of the Woods district. Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Redford Mulock, D.S.O., they will be used for forest patrol work as well as aerial photography.

NIAGARA FALLS. Navy Island, in the Upper Niagara River, has been taken over by the Dominion Government on the expiry of the lease held by the Navy Island Fruit Growers' Association since 1873.

FORT FRANCES.—Dr. D. C. MacKenzie, of this town, has been found guilty by the Ontario Medical Council of "disgraceful conduct in the practice of his profession," and suspended from practice for one year. Dr. MacKenzie was convicted last December in the civil courts on two charges of selling and keeping liquor

SARNIA. Mr. W. J. Lannin, formerly chief of police at Stratford, and late of the Ontario Police, has been appointed chief of police of Sarnia

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—An interesting development in the Quebec liquor control policy is the benefit to the hospitals. Under the new law hospitals may purchase direct from distilleries, and will therefore save considerable money.

——Major-General Sir David Watson has unveiled a monument erected to the memory of the soldiers from the Gaspé district who lost their lives in the Great War. The Hon. Frank Carrel, who represents Gaspé in the Legislative Council, also took part in the ceremonies.

—On July 7 at Lauzon the C.G.M.M. steamer *Canadian Challenger*, the largest ship ever built at the Davie shipyard, was launched by Mrs. Teakle, wife of Mr. R. B. Teakle, general manager of the C.G.M.M., Montreal, and an old Quebecker.

MONTREAL.—A party of over 150 United States Senators and Congressmen came by ship to Quebec and Montreal, and during their visit were guests of the Canadian Government. Among them were the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce, who are interested in the International Waterways Association, and are making the trip in connection with proposals for deepening these waterways.

——That the Jewish population of Montreal is growing steadily was indicated at the Keren Havesod parade in support of the fund being raised to assist Palestine development. There were fully 5,000 men in the procession, who represented but a small proportion of the Jewish population, which is estimated at more than 60,000.

——A presentation was made to Mr. E. Handcock on the occasion of his retiring from the office of the Auditor of Passenger Receipts at the C.P.R., Windsor Street Station, after thirty years' service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The frame building on Queen Street in which the New Brunswick Legislature first met has been sold. Upon the building is a brass plate, placed there by the Daughters of the Empire, which bears the inscription: "The Legislature of New Brunswick met first in Fredericton in this house on July 15, 1788, and for twelve years thereafter." The building, which dates back nearly to the time of the coming of the Loyalists, was known as the King's Provision Store and was built by working parties of His Majesty's 54th Regiment of Foot in 1784.

ST. JOHN.—The work of putting the exhibition grounds and buildings in shape for the September Exposition is well under way. The cattle sheds are being enlarged, as a much larger live stock exhibit than last year is expected. Mr. H. A. Porter is manager of the exhibition.

—Near Rogersville, Northumberland Co., signs of crude oil have been found by drillers.

CAMPBELLTON. This port has been established as a port where vessels can be measured and registered. Mr. Scott Moffat, collector, has been appointed Registrar of Shipping and Measuring Surveyor of Shipping.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.- Haligonians are beginning to realise that the capital city of this Province has never erected a war memorial to her fallen sons, and are to take immediate action on the matter.

Upwards of 300 delegates to the 52nd annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association registered at the first session of the convention held at Dalhousie University, at which addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Governor McCallum Grant and others.

NOVA SCOTIA *Continued*

On July 7 Colonel Arthur Curren, Belgian Consul, handed over medallions of honour to a number of Nova Scotians in the Legislative Chamber, "presented by order of His Majesty King Albert of Belgium, in recognition of generous service to this country during the war." He said that "Nova Scotia had rendered very material assistance to the Belgians and had done a great deal to alleviate their distress and suffering." Those who received the medals were: Messrs. William O. H. Dennis, D. MacGillivray, C. W. Frazee, Dr. Alex. H. MacKay, Arthur C. Johnstone, and George W. C. Hensley, and Miss Caroline Carmichael, of Halifax, and Mrs. George Gry of Stellarton.

DIGBY.—On July 14 loss by fire, estimated at $40,000, resulted from a blaze which started in the Universal Garage. The garage, together with two barns, was totally destroyed and the Mackinnon Hotel, Winchester Hotel, and Eldridge's Garage were damaged.

AMHERST.—Following official presentation by Senator Curry, the Cumberland County Soldiers' Memorial Monument was formally unveiled here by Col. C. E. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O., on July 2.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Revenue from the net profits tax, to be imposed on all business concerns operating in Manitoba, will exceed $1,250,000 this year, according to estimates made by the Collector of Corporation Taxes. Revenue derived by the Provincial Government from the Corporation Taxation Act already exceeds $800,000.

——Winnipeg is experiencing a great revival in school construction. At present five buildings, to cost more than $400,000, are under way. These will provide accommodation for approximately 2,000 pupils.

——The development of horticulture in Western Canada was the subject of instruction to Manitoba and Northern Ontario salesmen of the Prairie Nurseries of Estevan, Sask., who held a convention here. The Association works in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association, and is open to any person proficient in landscape gardening and tree culture.

BRANDON.—Work on the new hospital here, to cost $250,000, has been commenced by the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., contractors. When completed the hospital will be about one-third as large as the Winnipeg General Hospital.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Nearly a million dollars' worth of work in the Province is under construction or about to be commenced by the Saskatchewan Department of Highways or by municipalities under contract with the Department. The programme includes the construction of 230 miles of Provincial highways, a somewhat smaller mileage of main market roads, 16 steel and concrete bridges, 90 timber bridges, and 9 reservoirs.

SASKATOON.—Miss Hilda Harning, of this city, has been granted a fellowship in biology at Toronto University. For the past year she has been at work in this field of research at the Ontario Museum, after graduating with high honours from the University of Saskatchewan.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—The League of Indians of Canada has concluded a remarkable convention held at Thunder Child's Reserve, which was attended by a large concourse of chiefs and peoples from all parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Chief F. O. Loft, of Toronto, president, and the Rev. E. Ahenakew, Provincial vice-president, of this Province, were made chiefs by the chiefs of Alberta and Saskatchewan in recognition of their devotion to the cause of the Indians of Canada.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Statistics of the Alberta Red Cross reveal lack of medical attendance in maternity cases in the rural districts. In the year 1911, out of 5,400 births in Alberta outside the cities, 4,942, or 91½ per cent., received no medical attention. The 1919 record shows that 110 babies in 1,000 died before reaching the age of one year.

CALGARY.—The rate of increase in the population of Alberta, lessened during the war, is now back to normal. The birth rate is increasing rapidly, and British and Canadian stock is regaining the ascendancy.

——Several prominent British financiers, interested in oil development, are expected in the city this summer, to investigate not only the northern oil fields but the producing area of Southern Alberta.

MEDICINE HAT.—An order for several hundred dollars' worth of teapots has been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway with a local pottery company. The teapots will be used in the C.P.R. hotels at Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, and Sicamous, and for the railway dining-car service. The pottery filled a sample order satisfactorily last year.

LETHBRIDGE.—The population here has been placed at 1,525 by the recent census.

BANFF.—This place is enjoying a genuine building boom this spring, and some $60,000 is being expended in the erection of business blocks and private residences. This is exclusive of the bridge over the Bow River, which will cost, when completed, more than $260,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Two thousand men are to be sent from the cities of British Columbia to the harvest fields of the Middle Western Provinces, according to the plans of the Provincial Government Bureau of Labour. Latest reports to the Department show that there are more than 4,000 registered unemployed in Vancouver. Besides these there are many others unemployed who have not registered and whose number it is difficult to estimate.

——A new feature in the prize list of the Provincial Exhibition to be held at New Westminster from September 12 to 17 is the special prize of $50 offered for the best car of beef direct from the Crown ranges under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and exhibited by the holder of a grazing permit, states the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, who said: "The open ranges of British Columbia will produce a quality of beef unexcelled in North America, but we are not exerting ourselves sufficiently either to prove it or to produce it."

——Active work has been started at Yarrows, Ltd., in the construction of the ways upon which will be built the five big cribs for the landing wharf at the Skinner's Cove dry dock.

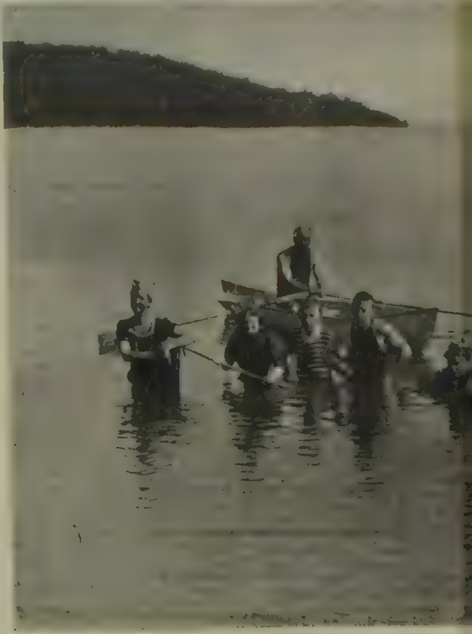
——Mr. R. W. Thomson, resident engineer of Kamloops, has arranged with the Hon. William Sloan, Minister [illegible] Mines, for a number of men to prospect for minerals this year, Mr. Thomson says. These men are mostly homesteaders who can afford to knock off their regular work for a few months. Many important mining discoveries are likely this year, Mr. Thomson says.

——The formation of British Columbia's latest irrigation [illegible] trict at Grand Forks, near the border, is announced. [illegible] Government is to advance $225,000 from the Conse[illegible] for constructing works there. All money spent [illegible] will be repayable to the Government, the cos[illegible] mately borne by the land benefited.

ASHCROFT.—On July 11 the town of Williams Lake, on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in the Cariboo district was almost completely burned out.

HAPPY SUMMER DAYS: Holiday-Maki

BY THE SHORES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, NEAR CAP A L'AIGLE.



BATHERS IN PELI

WINNIPEG BEACH, 50 MILES NORTH OF WINNIPEG.

[illegible] AFLOAT [illegible] CALM

THE BATHING BEACH AT PORT STANLEY,

at Some of Canada's Favourite Resorts.

NEAR BRANDON.

RIE, 23 MILES FROM LONDON, ONTARIO.

MOTOR-BOATING IN THE OKANAGAN, B.C.

Photograph] KITSILANO BEACH, VANCOUVER. [*J. Howard A. Chapman*

A FAVOURING BREEZE.

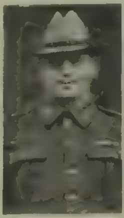
CANADIANS' BISLEY SUCCESSES.

Winner of King's Silver Medal.

Major C. R. Crowe, of the Wellington Rifles, Guelph, Ont., won the Silver Medal in the King's competition last week by being top scorer in the second stage. His total was 95 (47 at 300 yards and 48 at 600). Sergt. T. Angear, of the 1st Calgary Regt. (who was paying his first visit to Bisley), tied for 10th place with 92 (43 + 49); Sergt. J. T. Steele, also of Guelph, tied for 25th place, with 90 (45+45). Lt. H. W. Patterson, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, made 89 (43 + 46); Sergt. F. S. Wilson, of the 38th Bn., Ottawa, 88 (45 + 43); Sergt. C. H. Tyers, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, 87 (46 + 41). These six Canadians were thus included in the King's Hundred, who participated in the final stage.

While the blue ribbon of the meeting, the King's Prize, went to Arm.-Sergt. J. Cunningham, late R.A.O.C., of Wooler, Northumberland, with 226 (90 in the second stage and 67 and 69 at 900 and 1,000 yards respectively), Sergt. Angear, who was the first man to finish, was regarded as one of the likely candidates. He finished third with 222 (92 + 63 + 67), winning the N.R.A. badge and £10. Major Crowe was 9th with 212 (95 + 55 + 62), winning the badge and £5. Among the winners of the badge and £2, Sergt. Wilson made 201 (88 + 58 + 55); Sergt. Steele 198 (90 + 50 + 58); Sergt. Tyers 186 (87 +51 + 48), and Lt. Patterson 101 (89 + 7 + 5)—the fact that his rifle was badly "nickled" being responsible for his inability to hit the target more than five times out of his 30 shots in the final stage.

MAJOR C. R. CROWE.



SERGT. T. ANGEAR.

In the Grand Aggregate—where Major McSweeny, late M.G.C., won the Gold Cross with 422, and C. P. O. Morton, R.N., the Silver Cross with 420—Major Crowe came third with 419, this entitling him to the Bronze Cross, which was also secured by Sergt. W. A. Hawkins, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto (410), who won the King's Prize in 1913.

Major Crowe is the veteran of the Canadian team, this being the 15th year he has been at Bisley. He was also in the King's Hundred in 1899, 1903, 1905 and 1910. He is a piano manufacturer in Guelph.

The Kolapore Cup was won by the Mother Country with 1,083 points (359 at 300 yards, 365 at 500, and 359 at 600), Canada scoring 1,014 (330 + 347 + 337).

* *

THE RAINMAKER "MAKES GOOD."

Four hours' rain which fell around Medicine Hat on Monday enabled Hatfield, the rainmaker, to complete his contract to provide four inches of rain during the summer and to collect $8,000 from the United Farmers' Association. The total fall since May 1 has been 4.24 inches. He has made a proposal to the district to provide the rainfall for next year (says a *Times* cablegram), and will erect two new towers for the purpose.

—* *—

CATTLE EMBARGO REPORT.

The Royal Commissioners, who recently sat for some weeks under the presidency of Lord Finlay, for the purpose of considering whether or not it is desirable that the existing embargo on the importation of store cattle should be removed, met in private on Thursday of last week in a House of Lords Committee Room for the purpose of considering and drawing up their report on the subject.

* *

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, on arriving at Southampton by the *Olympic*, last Saturday, said: "After studying the situation in America, I think there is every reason to believe that if we can compose our Labour difficulties Britain will be able to maintain her industrial and commercial supremacy in the future as in the past. I do not think that the trade revival since the war has been so rapid or so complete in America as with us."

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

"So far as this country is concerned, there has been a marked absence of excitement over the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the international considerations which are involved in what is vaguely referred to as the future of the Pacific. The relations of the British Empire to Japan are of concern to this country, and especially to the people and Province of British Columbia, but public opinion has not been preoccupied over the adjustment or readjustment of these relations, and public interest in the whole question has been in an inverse ratio to the exaggerated importance given to the subject in London dispatches."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Dominions and the Alliance.

"The present meeting of the British and Dominion Prime Ministers has afforded plenty of opportunity for a general discussion of points of agreement and points of difference. Identity of view on such matters as the Japanese Alliance there was not, but that did not make harmony unattainable. While Australia favoured a renewal of the alliance, and Canada did not, the Empire's policy has not suffered from that difference, neither has it been less effective. When the British Empire panel gathers at Washington, the representatives will be found to have arrived at a basis of accord for the Empire. There will not be five separate foreign policies, nor will there be a policy that represents only the views of the British Foreign Office. As a Commonwealth of Nations the Empire will have agreed upon common principles of policy. The whole history of British constitutionalism has been one of compromise, and this is true of Empire co-operation."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

On the Lacrosse Field.

"Lacrosse has been called a rough game, and it is admitted that it is hardly as mild and gentle as 'pussy wants a corner.' But it naturally furnishes an outlet for the activity and virility of the husky young Canuck. Many a Canadian who helped to immortalise his country in France learned to think quickly and act simultaneously on the lacrosse field of his native village. Many a man high up in the business world learned his self-control in the lacrosse battles of his boyhood. Long may lacrosse flourish; long may it continue to play its part in turning out high-class Canadian citizens."—*Toronto Telegram*.

"The Carpentier."

"Deceived by a false despatch, at a political picnic in Quebec, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux hailed the Hon. Mackenzie King as 'the Carpentier of the Liberal party.' And now, very probably, Mr. L. includes that among the things which he would prefer to have left unsaid."—*Hamilton Herald*.

The Duty of the G.W.V.A

"The G.W.V.A. has on many occasions proved itself a stabilising influence which, though strictly non-partisan, plainly and fearlessly recognises its duty towards Canada and the Empire. The G.W.V.A. will not become entangled in religious or political controversies that have both pros and cons and supporters in each camp. But when it comes down to a straight question of disloyalty to Canada, and to the Empire of which Canada forms an integral part, it is another matter altogether. The G.W.V.A. is the one organisation in Canada which has a first duty to perform in this question. It has the right to demand loyalty from all who make their home in Canada. It is under an obligation to the men who lie buried across the seas to maintain the flag under which they fought and which covered their bodies in death. And thus duty will not be lightly forgotten by the ex-Service men of Canada. Of this the enemies of peace and goodwill may rest assured."—*The Veteran* (Ottawa).

Short and Sweet.

"When a man says that a college education isn't worth anything he is calling attention to the fact that he has become great without one."—*Kingston Whig*

"If the holiday is a dream dispeller it is not in vain. It makes a man content to buckle down and work that he may earn the money to do it again."—*Toronto Telegram*.

"After Church Union what shall we call them? Compresodists? How would Prescondists do? Or Methconterians? It seems to us that Congrewodisterians is too cumbersome." *Kincardine Review*.

"Toronto has scrapped the street pillar boxes for the sale of postage stamps. Citizens complained that they did not receive a stick of chewing gum with each stamp when they dropped their pennies in the slot."—*Vancouver Province*.

"It is encouraging to learn that the young Canadians who developed marked ability in aviation during the war are not losing interest in flying or their aptitude for it through tardiness in the development of civil aviation."—*Moncton Times*.

EARLY BANKING IN CANADA.—I.

Experiments and Difficulties of the First Canadian Institution

THE first handsome volume has just been published (Toronto: Oxford University Press) of "A History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce: With an Account of the other Banks which now form part of its Organ[illegible] This interesting record has been prepared by Mr. Victor Ross, a well-known writer on finance in Toronto who, needless to say, has carried out the work with distinction. In a preface he acknowledges the great assistance given by Sir Edmund Walker, the President of the bank (whose portrait forms the frontispiece); Sir John Aird, the General Manager; Mr. H. V. F. Jones, the Assistant General Manager; and a number of other banking officials and historical students.

In the present volume the history of the Canadian Bank of Commerce itself is not directly dealt with, attention being mostly confined to the histories of five other banks which have been amalgamated with it—the Halifax Banking Company, the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, the Gore Bank, the Bank of British Columbia, and the Eastern Townships Bank. In an introduction Sir Edmund Walker points out that these banks were established in five different Provinces, and the object of amalgamation in each case was to establish the Canadian Bank of Commerce as the leading bank—or one of the leading banks—in the particular Province in question. Two of these banks, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, were the first created in their respective Provinces; in Ontario, the Gore Bank was the third bank chartered and the oldest among the survivors; while in Quebec, although the Eastern Townships Bank was not created in the early years of the Province, it represented more completely than any other the Eastern Townships. The author has prefaced the history of the banks with an introductory chapter regarding conditions in Old Canada before and shortly after the granting of the first bank charter, which admirably brings out the difficulties which surrounded banking in the early years of British North America.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE IN HALIFAX TO-DAY.

As Sir Edmund Walker further points out: "These volumes have been written not merely in order to deal with the facts directly connected with the various banks, but also to describe the times and conditions which surrounded them, and the extent to which they aided in the development of Canada. For the same reason it seemed desirable that many, who do not realise the enormous share which the banks have had in the industrial history of our country, should be aided to do so by descriptions of times when our merchants had no such assistance from banks as they have now, but were dependent on the coinage of many countries and on paper currency issued without regard to safe principles of finance."

Many interesting facts are brought out in the chapter on "Early Banking in Upper and Lower Canada," throwing many a sidelight on Canadian history as a whole, as well as in its financial aspect, as the following extracts will indicate:—

"It is now a hundred years since the first banks were established in Canada," writes Mr. Ross. "Two centuries had passed since the first European settlers [illegible] and in Lower and Upper Canada and the three P[illegible] the sea nearly six hundred thousand people were to be found. Yet one has only to picture the pioneer [illegible] realise how infinitely less need they had for banks and banking facilities than six hundred thousand Canadians, even on the frontier of settlement, would have to-day. The people of the five Provinces were almost wholly country dwellers, and each farm and each little community was sufficient unto itself. The habitant cultivating with wooden plough the narrow ribbon of land he held from his seigneur, the settler clearing a little space in the bush of New Brunswick or Upper Canada had little truck or trade with the outside world. He and his family grew for themselves the wheat, the corn and the potatoes, and raised the pigs and the cattle, that yielded their rude but substantial fare. They carded, dyed and spun the wool and wove the yarn into homespun and linsey-woolsey. They made their own candles and soap and sugar and, sometimes with a neighbouring blacksmith's help, fashioned the rude tools they needed. They had little to offer for sale except a few bushels of wheat or barrels of potash for which huge log-heaps had been fired, and the few things they needed to buy were easily supplied by the little country store or the Yankee pedlar with his pack of notions. Communication was slow and difficult.

Simple Financial Facilities.

"One function which in later years has been assigned mainly to the banks, that of advancing credit, was of necessity performed chiefly by the merchants. The large importers at Montreal granted long credits to the wholesaler at Kingston or Queenston or York; the wholesalers gave long terms to the local merchants and the merchants to their customers. Importers and wholesalers frequently acted as bankers for those who dealt with them, receiving deposits, and making payments to order. It is not surprising, then, that the business structure and the financial facilities of the country were correspondingly simple. Cheques and drafts, banks and clearing-houses, trust companies and corporations, were not to be expected in the day of the flail and sickle. Retail trade was mainly carried on by barter and metallic currency was scarce and chaotic . . . Except the notes of United States banks, which had begun to circulate in Canada after the war of 1812, the only paper currency consisted of merchants' due-bills or *bons*, or bills of exchange which were printed or engraved so that they might be used as currency. Yet under such conditions as these it was to be expected that men would turn to some form of paper currency. One difficulty barred the way—the memory of the disastrous experiments in paper money which the various colonial settlements in North America had witnessed in earlier years.

"The year after the launching of the first Bank of the United States, two Montreal importing firms, in conjunction with a London house, announced their intention to establish in Montreal, with branches throughout Lower and Upper Canada, a bank to be known as the Canada Banking Company, and designed to carry on all the customary business of deposit, discount and issue. No attempt was made to secure a charter from the Legislature; it was to be merely a private association. While a bank of deposit was set up, and a few notes were issued, it soon disappeared, leaving scarcely a trace behind. The enterprise was premature, as the distrust of paper currency was too deep-rooted to be overcome so soon. When, in 1807, and again in 1808, citizens of Quebec and Montreal petitioned the Legislature of Lower Canada for incorporation as the Bank of Canada, the legislators prudently declined. A similar petition from merchants of Kingston, in 1810, to obtain a charter for the Bank of Upper Canada, also failed to attain its purpose.

The First Banks.

"The first sessions of the Provincial Legislatures after the war had ended witnessed a revival of the movement to secure a bank charter. It met with favour, but, as a result of disputes between Governor and Assembly upon constitutional issues, the Bill for incorporation was more than once elbowed out. Impatient at the delay, a group of leading merchants in Montreal determined to organise a bank under articles of association. In this way the Bank of Montreal—or, as it was first called, 'The Montreal Bank'—began its long and honoured history in June, 1817. In the following year Quebec merchants organised the Quebec Bank, and another group in Montreal, mainly American citizens, set up the Bank of Canada, in both cases without charters. Meanwhile the efforts to secure charters had been continued, and in 1822 Royal assent was finally given to Acts incorporating these three banks. In Upper Canada a Bill to incorporate the Bank of Upper Canada had been passed at the instance of Kingston merchants, in 1817, a year before the Legislature of Lower Canada passed the Bank of Montreal Bill, but an oversight in the Colonial Office prevented its being ratified in time, and that bank also was set up in 1818 as a private association.

"While it is of interest to note the relation of these first steps in Canadian banking to earlier experiments, it is perhaps of greater interest to recall their relation to the Canadian system of the future. It will be seen that many of the essential features of our present-day system were already established. It had become the custom, though it was not yet obligatory, to seek incorporation by a special Act of the Legislature. The charter was limited to a ten-year term. The capital stock was large, particularly in relation to the circumstances of the Colonies. The establishment of branches was contemplated. No security other than the general assets was prescribed for the note issue. The regulations as to loans on real estate were substantially what they are to-day. On the other hand, no provision had yet been made for ensuring that an adequate capital had actually been paid in before business could be begun. The note issue was not limited to the amount of the capital stock. The liability of shareholders was no greater than in other joint-stock companies. No special safeguards had been set up against the manipulation of the bank's lending power in the interest of a few directors, or against lending money on the bank's own stock. Much had been done; much remained to be added by the men who came after. The twenty years that elapsed between the granting of the first charters and the union of the two Canadas, witnessed much expansion in banking facilities and much improvement in banking methods. In great measure this progress was due to the initiative and self-interest of the banks themselves, but in many instances it required outside pressure from the local Legislatures or the Colonial Office to effect the needed change."

(*To be continued.*)

* *

OBITUARY.

At Halifax.—Mr. W. R. McCurdy (65), formerly news editor of the Halifax *Herald*. At Windsor.—Mr. Edmund O'Brien (57).

At Lachute, P.Q.—Mr. Robert Morrison (81).

At Smith's Falls, Ont.—Mr. George F. McKinnon (62), ex-Mayor. At London.—Mr. William G. Fitzgerald (47), chief actuary, the Northern Life Assurance Co.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Peter McLeod (101), a well-known "old timer." At Gladstone.—Mr. A. E. Jacob, a well-known lawyer.

At Edmonton.—"Joe" Macdonald (87), who crossed the Rockies in 1857 with the Palliser Expedition, and has been well known in this locality for 60 years.

At Fort McMurray.—Mr. Charles E. Taylor, of the Imperial Oil Co., who committed suicide; he was well known in Edmonton.

At Vancouver.—Col. H. M. Cherry, formerly of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, and president of the regimental board fund of the C.E.F. during the war; Mr. James Reid, ex-Alderman.

Lt.-Col, Alexander Adams, D.S.O., O.B.E., (55), late Royal Engineers, who died on 14th inst. in a nursing home at Eastbourne, was a native of Ottawa, and married in 1908 Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Charles E. Fox, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, and of the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Fox.

* *

NOVA SCOTIA PREMIER'S SEMI-JUBILEE.

The Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly met in special Session on July 20 and presented a resolution of congratulation to the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his appointment to office.

Laudatory addresses were (says the Halifax correspondent of the *Times*) delivered by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Mr. Murray's predecessor and former Finance Minister in the Laurier Administration, and the Hon. Jason Mack, President of the Legislative Council. Telegrams of congratulation were received from the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Premiers of all the Canadian Provinces. The function was attended by military and naval representatives, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and citizens representing all shades of political thought.

* *

According to the *Los Angelos Examiner*, "Lord Strathcona is probably most widely known for the remarkable breed of horses he raised for service in the South African War."

The King has approved the grant of the title "Royal" to the Canadian (Permanent) Machine Gun Brigade of the Canadian Permanent Signal Corps (Royal Canadian Corps of Signals).

Lieut.-Col. A. W. Tate will leave Southampton for New York by the White Star liner *Olympic*, on Wednesday, August 3, taking with him Sir Edward Mackay Edgar's motor-boat *Maple Leaf VII.*, which he is to sail at Detroit early in September.

ALBERTA FARMERS' MAJORITY.

There is some prospect that Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers (who was not a candidate) may be the leader of the New Farmers' Government in Alberta (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Later returns give the Farmers 39 out of 61 seats in the Legislature. All the other members are Liberals, Labour, and Independents. Not one Conservative was elected.

Among the successful candidates in Calgary is Mr. Bob Edwards, editor of the Calgary *Eye-Opener*.

The day after the election Mr. Baker, a successful farmer candidate in Ponoka, died in Edmonton from injuries received a few weeks ago.

* *

AN EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL.

Much attention is being attracted by the exhibition in one of the windows of the New Zealand Government offices in the Strand of a large plaster model of an Empire Victory memorial shrine which it is proposed to build on the north bank of the Thames near Westminster Abbey.

Of striking appearance architecturally—it is in the British Gothic style—the proposed edifice will be 350 ft. square and 250 ft. high, exclusive of the lantern, which will rise another 130 ft. or so. Designed in the shape of a Greek cross, its central hall will be surrounded by 78 chapels, each containing a series of stained glass windows, symbolical of the outstanding battles, etc., in which the Allies took part.

The shrine, which is estimated to cost £2,000,000, has been designed by Major C. J. C. Pawley, V.D., and some of the windows have already been executed by Mr. R. Hallward. It is part of the comprehensive Empire War Memorial building scheme, the carrying out of which would transform a large part of Westminster between the Abbey and Lambeth Bridge.

The organising secretary and treasurer of the Empire War Memorial League is Mr. M. M. Tomkins, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

* *

CANADIAN TEACHERS IN LONDON.

The party of 150 Canadian teachers visiting this country under the auspices of the Overseas Education Association of Canada, arrived in London on Friday evening of last week, after spending a week in Scotland and a week in York.

On Saturday morning they were received by Mr. Edward Wood, M.P., on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Upper West Gallery of the Imperial Institute. On Sunday they attended the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey, and afterwards had tea at the headquarters of the Victoria League (22, Eccleston Square), who are largely responsible for their programme while in this country. On Tuesday afternoon they were received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

A long and interesting programme has been arranged during their visit to London, which will probably last till August 8, when they leave for the French battlefields.

The organiser of the tour is Major Ney, M.C., Pembridge Gardens Hotel, Pembridge Gardens, W.

* *

Canada is now able to boast of its first "all-radio" magazine —*Canadian Wireless*, a four-page sheet, published at 11, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, under the editorship of D. R. P. Coats.

The Six Nations Indians have elected Dr. Thomas Miller and Mr. D. S. Hill (a former clerk in the office of the Department for Indian Affairs), as delegates to interview the King with regard to questions connected with enfranchisement, to which they are opposed.

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CHILLED BEEF FROM CANADA.

First Shipment on British Market.

Last Monday, there arrived by the s.s *Megantic*, the first commercial consignment of chilled beef to be imported from Canada since the war

A member of the firm of Parker & Fraser, of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, for whom the beef has been shipped, told a representative of *Canada* on Tuesday that 300 quarters would be on the London market by next day, and an equal number by Thursday, the remainder being distributed between Liverpool and Manchester. In all, there were 250 carcases in the consignment

"The Trade," we were informed, "like the meat very much as regards both quality and condition. One great point in its favour is that it takes only twelve days to reach the consumer, as against a month or more from the Argentine."

Whether or no this new industry will be a feature of Canada's export trade depends largely on the retail butchers. The public are usually ignorant of whether meat is fresh, frozen, or chilled, few people being expert enough to tell one from the other by the taste. It remains, therefore, with the local butcher to make Canadian chilled beef popular. In price it will undoubtedly compete with English home-killed meat, though in this respect it is not expected to rival that from South America.

As yet the number of packing houses in the Dominion devoting attention to this line is strictly limited, and it is too early yet to predict, but though the business done may not be enormous, yet with time chilled beef should have an important place in the long list of Canadian exports.

This initial consignment was shipped by the Harris Abattoirs, Toronto, whose agents in London are John Loudon & Co., London Bridge House

* *

CANADIAN CARS FOR RUSSIA.

The President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company announces (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent) that the Russian Government has given an order for 500 fifty ton tank cars, to be completed by the end of November next.

* *

RAILWAY WAGE REDUCTIONS.

As a result of the negotiations between the Canadian railways and the railway shop workers and line maintenance men, 40,000 employees have agreed to accept a reduction in wages which will run from 7½ cents an hour for helpers to 10 cents for carpenters, painters, plumbers, and masons. It is believed (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that similar agreements will be secured with other employees.

* *

THE MACKENZIE OILFIELDS.

Reports from Victoria, B.C., state that Mr. Howard Colley, the geological expert, has returned, and declares, after examination, that the whole territory from Fort Norman into the Arctic and Mackenzie Basin, is underlaid with oil, natural gas, and coal. The rush to stake claims is unprecedented Now that the ice has gone out transportation is extremely difficult, and there is a food shortage. Severe storms are frequent, but prospectors continue to pour in, many ill equipped for the trip.

* *

INDEBTEDNESS TO CANADA.

Sir Henry Drayton, Dominion Minister of Finance, stated recently at Ottawa that the accounts between Canada and Great Britain had not yet been finally settled. The balance due to the Dominion of Canada, as at March 31, 1921, was $144,408,746. This was exclusive of certain outstanding items unadjusted and charged up, such as rail shipments and incidental costs, the requisition of ships of Canadian register, and adjustment as to rate of exchange, etc.

The indebtedness of European countries to Canada was, said Sir Henry, as follows:—Italy, principal amount due, $6,003,301, interest nil; France, principal $5,648,726, interest nil; Belgium, principal $6,291,225, interest nil; Roumania, principal $20,571,227, interest $1,475,235, as at April 1, 1921; Greece, principal $7,478,953, interest $153,915, as at December 31, 1920.

CROP PROSPECTS.

An Early Harvest Anticipated.

The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from Montreal, dated 22nd inst.: "North West: Grain crops maturing rapidly on prairie; early harvest with satisfactory yields anticipated, except in few comparatively small districts. Hay short, but no fear feed shortage next winter; first cutting alfalfa excellent. Ontario cutting and threshing fall wheat in full swing, moderate yield. Eastern Provinces, also Ontario: Beneficial rains have succeeded heat spell, but too late to benefit hay, which is poor crop; conditions continue favourable for tree fruits. British Columbia: Grain full crop, hay heavy, fruit prospects excellent."

The following report has been received by cable from the head office of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal: "The crop situation is not so favourable. Black rust is in evidence in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. As yet it is impossible to estimate the damage done, and future rust will depend largely on weather conditions during the next three weeks. Present weather is more favourable, and not conducive to the further spread of black rust. There has been considerable hailstorms damage in scattered sections. The total damage from this source to date is above the average for the last ten years. Harvesting operations will be early this year, and will be general throughout the three prairie Provinces by the middle of August."

* *

FUTURE OF CANADIAN VICKERS.

It is estimated that two years will pass—while some authorities say four years—before another ship will be handed over by the Canadian Vickers yards in Montreal to foreign or local buyers. The *Montreal Star* learns that the last ship is now almost ready to go on her trial run, viz., the *Topladsfjord*, built for Norwegian shipowners. She will be handed over before the month runs out.

The passing of this ship, the last in the meantime from Canadian Vickers, does not mean the laying off of a great number of hands. On the present wage scale the company cut down the huge staff considerably in a gradual way, extending over a period of many months. The company does not expect to resume operations until at least two years hence, when labour costs will, it is expected, have come within reasonable limits, which time will naturally be followed by a fall in the price of materials

The present staff at Canadian Vickers will, on the whole, be occupied in repair work this summer, although there have been very few local collisions or groundings this season. Many ships are having a much needed clean up and general repair after strenuous work under war charters in Europe. The Canadian Vickers dry-dock is thus being kept busy.

Prominent British shipping officials have informed the Canadian Vickers Company that it might be four years before labour and material costs would be down to a level at which shipbuilding would be profitable. The reserve which the company built up out of war contracts is being conserved in the meantime with a view to the future resumption of shipbuilding.

* *

The Canada-West Indies trade agreement having been ratified, the new tariff became effective, as regards Barbados, as from July 1. A Bill has also been introduced in the Legislature of Antigua, the purpose of which is to give effect to the provisions of the agreement.

An attractive new monthly publication coming from Vancouver is the *Pacific Sportsman* (15c.). The contents of the first number include an article on "Hunting Big Game in British Columbia with Camera and the Gun," and notes on angling, trap-shooting, golf, automobiles, tennis, track and field, swimming, and aviation. Cricket, kennel, fooball and basket-ball sections are promised in early issues. The *Pacific Sportsman* is well illustrated, and is published at 528, Winch Buildings, Vancouver, by a company of which Mr. Frank E. Payson is business manager.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column

"Review of Reviews."

The actual position of the people of Germany to-day, their ability and willingness to meet their war debts, and their industrial future, are discussed concisely and with great clarity in the opening editorial of the current *Review of Reviews*. Sir Philip Gibbs has recently returned from a visit to Germany, where he viewed the situation from many points of view, and talked with various people, notably Scheidemann, the leader of the Majority Socialists; and Stresemann, the leader of the People's Party. France's fears about the Entente form the subject of an article by Yann M. Goblet, who shows the danger of misunderstanding between the Allies, which is breeding such a feeling of mistrust on the part of France; and H. M. Tomlinson, writing of troubles at home, discusses the probable failure of the Labour Party should it come into power. One of the most notable contributions is a graphic pen portrait of Korfanty, "the Polish d'Annunzio," by John E. Lathrop (American Adviser to the Polish Government); and most readers will turn with relief from the discussion of worries and troubles to F. W. Pethwick Lawrence's description of "A Holiday in the Smallest Republic"—Andorra—which is "without soldiers, without police, without taxes, and with a tiny prison which is never used," and where the writer "never saw a child in tears or being roughly spoken to."

* *

DECREASE IN ONTARIO MINING.

The extent of the depression suffered by the mining industry of the Province of Ontario during the three months ending March 31 last is revealed by a report of the Department of Mines covering the operations of the period (says a Canadian correspondent).

This shows that the mineral output was valued at $5,626,779, compared with $11,021,654 for the corresponding period of 1920. Production, too, was below the level of the previous year, the falling off in value due largely to the decline in market prices for mineral products. With the exception of gold mining, the industry has suffered acute depression and a general lowering of values The nickel, copper and silver ore producers in particular, according to the report, have been affected, the former owing to a lack of a market and the latter because of the low price of silver. Hydro-electric power shortage, as a result of the unusually low water during the fall and winter months, had the effect of seriously curtailing the output of gold and silver. The iron and steel trade was quiet, but more recently there has been an improvement.

* *

CANADIAN TIMBER TERMS.

Canadians whose country owes so much to wood, should pride themselves on knowing what the different timber terms mean (says the *Ottawa Journal*). Sometimes persons speak of a certain article as made of deal. When they are asked what kind of tree deal is they are at a loss. As a matter of fact deal is not a kind of tree but a piece of wood. A board is one inch thick; a plank, two inches thick; and a deal three inches thick. The word is not used in the lumber trade in the United States, and in Canada it is chiefly used in connection with the shipment of timber to Great Britain. It is shipped in this form because it is a convenient size for certain British woodworking industries. Since deals are chiefly made from spruce, balsam fir, pine, and sometimes hemlock, a secondary use of the word in England is to indicate some kind of "soft" wood, or wood from a cone-bearing tree. In Canada, however, the word is not used in this sense, and "deal" always means a piece of wood of a certain thickness.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 88; 4 p.c., 1922, 115

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 71⅛; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅜; 4 p.c. Stock, 75⅝; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 71¼; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 78.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 71½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 60¾; 4 p.c., 1936, 71¾; 3½ p.c., 1950, 62⅝.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 1954 Reg., 66; 4½ p.c., 1934-64 Reg., 71¼.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 69⅝; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 87¾.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76; 4 p.c., 1888, 95.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 78.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 90; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 86.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 74; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 74; 1932-52, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 94¼; 1923-53, 85; 1953, 80.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1942, 64; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 78¾.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 78½.

New Westminster.—1931-62, 62½.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 63.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 85.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 85.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 65; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

St John.—4 p.c., 1934, 75½.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1940, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 70; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 72.

S Vancouver.—1961, 59¼

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 81½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69; 4½ p.c., 1948, 73¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1932, 74¼; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 63; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65½; Dist. Jnt. Sewage, 4½ p.c., 1954, 70½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 81.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 76½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 69.

Can. Northern.—Alta. 3½ p.c., 63½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 67½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 69½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 66; Pac. 4 p.c., 77½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 87; Que. 4 p.c., 52¼; Rly. 4 p.c. Perp., 55¼; 3 p.c., 1953, 53¼; 4 p.c., 1930, 99¼; 4 p.c. Alta., 72; 4 p.c. Sask., 72; 3½ p.c. Dom., 64; 4 p.c. 1934, 89¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 33¼; 5 p.c. Land, 94; Western 4½ p.c., 85½.

Can. Pacific.—156¾; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 62¾; 4 p.c. Perp., 64; Spc. Inv. 6 p.c. 132½

Dom. Atlantic.—61

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 65½

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 67½.

Grand Trunk Junct.—5 p.c., 80

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 85½; Rly 3 p.c., 64; 4 p.c., 1955 A., 68; 4 p.c. 1955 B., 67¾; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 67½; 4 p.c. Deb. Stk., 47½

Grand Trunk Rly.—86/3; 4 p.c. Gtd 61½; 1st Pref., 40; 2nd Pref., 29⅛; 3rd Pref., 12⅜; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c. Deb., 75½; Perp. 4 p.c., 65; Gt. Western 5 p.c., 78½; Northern of Can. 4 p.c., 60½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 99½; Western 4 p.c. Dollar, 85.

Manitoba S.W.—5 p.c., 110¼.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 83¼.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 78¾.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 85¾.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 55.

Quebec Central.—77¾; 3½ p.c. 2nd Debs., 54¾, 3 p.c. Mt. Bds., 76¾.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 65.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—4 p.c., 60½.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—60½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—Debs., 85; 2nd Mort. Debs., 105.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 47.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pf., 11/6.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/10½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43-7/16.

Hudson's Bay.—6-11/32; Pref., 81/-.

San Antonio.—6 p.c., 18.

Trust & Loan of Can.—15/3.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—28¾; Pref., 73¼.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 55¾; Pref. Ord., 55½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 58¼.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c., 68.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 105; 7 p.c. Pref., 120.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 112.

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c., 113½.

Montreal L., Heat & Power.—100.

Montreal St. Rly.—1922, No. 1, 4,600, 114.

Montreal Tram.—5 p.c., 103½.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 88¼.

Northern Ontario.—6 p.c., S.F.G.-95⅜.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 125; S.F.G. Bds., 112¼.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 47.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A., 23½; 6 p.c. B., 12.

Can. Steel.—6 p.c., 101½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 81½.

Dom. Steel.—Ord., 34.

Lake Superior.—Cap. 9½.

Nova Scotia.—5 p.c., 74.

Steel Co. of Canada.—7 p.c. Pref., 105½; 6 p.c. Pref., 107¾.

West. Can. Coll.—6 p.c., 96¼.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Explor.—4/7½; Prop., 16/6.

Le Roi No. 2.—3/-.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 25/-; 7 p.c. Pref., 18/9; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 15/6; 5 p.c. Debs., 81¾

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/6.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—7/-; Pref., 8/3.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 100; 6 p.c. Bds., 112½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 69; Voting, 20.

Can. Car & Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 109.

Can Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 50½; Inc. Debs., 7⅛; Com., 6d.; Def. Int., 65.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c., 7.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—17/1½; 6 p.c. Pref., 15/10½.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 101.

Marconi of Can.—6/6¾.

Simpson R.—6 p.c. Pref., 89½; 5 p.c. Bds., 74

* *

Union Bank of Canada.—A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (actual) has been declared on the capital stock for the period ending August 31, payable September 1

Investment Corporation of Canada.—Revenue for the year to April 30, 1921, after paying management expenses and debenture interest, was £32,449 (against £31,234). The directors have placed £5,000 to reserve (against the same), and recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock (against 5 per cent), leaving £5,768 to be carried forward, subject to corporation profits tax (against £3,818 brought in). The ordinary stock transfer books will be closed from July 22 to August 5, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants

British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: TORONTO.
W. B. Meikle, *President & Gen. Man.*

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.), Chairman.
Lord Cable (Bird & Co.),
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.).
Robt. Mason, *Home Fire Supt.*
E. P. Shears, *Underwriter.*
W. A. Miles, *Manager.*

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, August 2.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., August 10.	Thurs., August 11

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the week has remained very restricted. The heat wave prior to the week end was again a factor of restriction, and holiday influences with the approach of the August Bank Holiday recess are increasingly operative. With a further lowering of the Bank rate last Thursday to 5½ per cent., however, increased ease in the money market has tended to stimulate the investment sections even in the face of limited operations, and gilt-edged issues, though irregular at times, have on balance again gained ground.

Home rails were stimulated at first by the half-yearly dividend announcements, which proved to be less drastically cut from last year's levels than had been anticipated, but in the absence of sustained support quotations have now developed a sagging tendency. Argentine rails have met further re-purchases after their recent sharp fall. In the foreign market business has been light and spotty. Japanese issues remain firm with the dollar, but Continental loans have been checkered, and French loans are flabby in sympathy with Paris, which remains unsettled by the Silesian situation. Among mines Kaffirs have been sustained by the high gold price, but efforts to infuse greater energy into the market have failed. Oil shares are quiet and unsteady, and Rubbers have eased off again with the raw material. Industrials wear a quietly irregular appearance, but maintain a good undertone.

Among Canadian securities business has been strictly moderate, but the general tone has not been unfavourable The gilt-edged group has ruled steady at previous levels. The 4½ per cents. remain at 94, and the Fours at 76. Municipal loans have held their ground.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have rallied strongly on Wall Street advices, showing a gain of 7 at 156. Grand Trunk stocks show very little change, but the 3rd Pref at 12½ has lost the turn. Canadian Northern Income Debs. at 34½ are 1 better.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays have risen to 6-5/16 on the dividend and report, which is dealt with fully on another page. Lower-priced shares have been steady. The appearance of the industrial market has been sluggish but spottily firm. Dominion Steels at 35½ are 3 up. Canadian Cars have not varied but the Prefd. at 62½ is 8 higher. Lake Superiors have not moved. Canada Cements are 2 higher, and the Pref. at 97½ shows a similar gain. Shawinigan Water has put on 3 at 124½.

Brazilian Tractions show a further fall of 1½ at 29, but Mexican Traction issues hold steady at previous levels.

Canadian silver mining shares have been dullish, with prices a little reactionary in the face of the higher value for the white metal.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 15

Since I last wrote you markets have been very quiet, and trading has not been marked by any special features. Any considerable interest has usually been confined to one or two stocks each day, and, apart from one or two cases in which stocks have been marked down owing to cessation of special support, price changes have been small.

Montreal Power, which was noticeably strong during the slump last week, has continued to show strength, being now 2 points higher than at the end of last week as a result of small daily gains. Laurentide was the most active stock on Wednesday, gaining 2¾, but yesterday it lost 1½ again. Wayagamack has recovered several points after its severe marking down of last week, but Riordon has again fallen away. The position of the company is so involved that the stock naturally has few friends; it seems to be increasingly doubtful whether the committee will be able to save it from failure and complete reorganisation. The other papers show little change. Suggestions that the Brompton dividend may be suspended have again revived, but have little, if any, effect on the shares, the low price of which already discounts such a possibility. The Canada Steamships stocks have been firm; it is reported that the company is enjoying record tourist traffic. It seems that whatever little buying there is represents the picking up of bargain stocks by investors. Brokers are more and more generally suggesting that the liquidation has now gone so far that it cannot go much further, and, consequently, that it is now the investors' opportunity to put away stocks and wait for better times. One feature of the bond market has been the strength of some of the Victory Bond issues. The 1924 maturity has been in especially good demand, and the market supply is now said to be very short.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 25½; Ames-Holden Pref., 15; Asbestos Pref., 76 xd; B.E. Steel, 9; Second Pref., 24½; Brompton 21; Can. Cement, 51½ xd, Pref., 82; Can. Gen. Electric, 107; Can. Steamships Pref., 48; Cons. Smelters, 13½; Dom. Bridge, 68⅝; Dom. Glass, 52; Dom. Steel, 27¾; Dom. Textile Pref., 102; Laurentide, 71½; Mont. Power, 83; Nat. Breweries, 52; Ontario Steel, 48; Riordon, 8; Shawinigan, 101½; Span. Rivers, 47 xd, Pref., 59 xd; Steel of Canada, 47½ xd; Toronto Rly., 68¾; Wayagamack, 41.

Of the War Loans the 1925 bonds are 95.15 asked; 1931, 93 offered; 1937, 97 asked. Of the Victory Loans, the 1922's are 99.15; 1923, 98.15; 1924, 97.50; 1927, 98.00; 1933, 97.40; 1934, 94.80; 1937, 99.10.

* *

British Columbia Breweries.—Sales for May were $198,321, compared with $186,589 for May, 1920. The net profit was $103,690, compared with $71,005. During the month 7,347 barrels were sold, compared with 9,876 a year ago, the average selling prices being $18.63 for keg beer and $43.13 for bottled beer, against $11.62 and $38.09 respectively in May, 1920.

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Algoma Central Railway.—Earnings for May, $[illegible]; dec., $[illegible].

Bank of Montreal.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter ending July 31, payable September 1.

Mond Nickel.—This company announces a dividend for the year ended April 30 of 1s. per share on the ordinary shares, free of tax.

Royal Bank of Canada.—A dividend has been declared on the paid up capital stock of 3 per cent. for the three months ending August 31, payable September 1, to shareholders of record August 15.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The Stock Exchange Committee have allowed dealings under Rule 148a in the £611,797 perpetual 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock and £404,914 4 per cent. non-cumulative preference stock.

Æmilius Jarvis & Co., Ltd.—Particulars have been filed at Somerset House of the company, which was incorporated in Canada as a private company on September 24, 1920, to carry on the business of bond dealers, share brokers, financiers, agents, etc. The capital is $500,000 in $100 shares. The British address is 35, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., where Mr. A. L. Josephs is authorised to accept service. The directors are Messrs. E. Æ. Jarvis, 34, Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto; Æ. I. Jarvis, 34, Poplar Plains Road, Toronto; and H. G. Pepall, 143, Grenadier Road, Toronto.

Mining Corporation of Canada. — Messrs. Rose, van Cutsem & Co., the London registrars, announce that under an arrangement with the Inland Revenue with regard to relief in respect of the Dominion income tax, shareholders on the London register who have borne United Kingdom tax may now claim repayment at 1s. 1½d. in the £ for dividends paid in the financial year ended April, 1919, and 1s. 11¾d. on dividends paid in the financial year ended April, 1920. Shareholders resident in Great Britain should apply to His Majesty's Inspector of Taxes for the district in which they reside.

Equitable Trust.—The net profit for the year ended May 31, 1921, was £18,674, plus £8,254 brought forward. The preference dividend for the past year absorbed £17,305, leaving £9,623 to be carried forward. The net value of assets of the Lombard Street Investment Trust Company as at February 28, 1920, has been agreed at £148,300, and 88,800 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,950 preference shares of £10 each have been issued as fully paid to shareholders of that company in exchange for their shares. Income from interest and dividends was £27,317, less £1,735 interest paid to shareholders of the Lombard Street Investment Trust Company for the period from February 28, 1920, to the dates on which preference shares were allotted. Valuation of investments shows depreciation of about 10 per cent. on the amount at which they appear in the balance-sheet.

* *

Toronto Stock Exchange has adopted the unusual course of re-electing last year's officers and committee without change, as follows: — President, Mr. E. Gordon Wills; vice-president, Mr. J. C. Fraser; treasurer, Mr. Malcolm Stobie; committee, Messrs. Avern Pardoe, Stuart B. Playfair and C. E. Abbs.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: T. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager, 53, CORNHILL.

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Colonel Obed Smith Leaves for Geneva.

The sittings of the International Emigration Commission commence at Geneva on Monday, and are expected to continue for two weeks. The Commission is called by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and will be presided over by Lord Ullswater, the British representative. The Commission consists of 18 members—nine appointed by European and nine by countries outside Europe. The six employers' delegates are nominated by South Africa, Argentina, Spain, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, and Switzerland; the six workers' delegates are nominated by Germany, Australia, the United States, Italy, Sweden and Poland; while the other six are Government delegates representing Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan, and India.

Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration in the United Kingdom, will be the representative of Canada, and he leaves London for Geneva to-day (Saturday).

Among the matters to be considered by the Commission, explained Col. Smith, in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, will be emigration and immigration, and the transit of emigrants; repatriation and the acquisition or loss of naturalisation; the recruiting of foreign workers and labour conditions respecting immigrants; the co-ordination of various national laws; the creation of an international system of Labour Exchanges; equality of treatment for foreign workers; and the collection and distribution of statistics regarding emigration.

Col. Smith also stated that certain resolutions passed at the recent session of the International Conference on the traffic in women and children, which he attended at Geneva, are also referred to this Commission.

Mrs. Obed Smith and their daughters will accompany Col. Smith to Geneva and remain on the Continent until January.

* *

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR IN B.C.

Privy Council Dismisses Appeal.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week gave judgment in the British Columbia appeal—the Canadian Pacific Wine Co. Ltd., *v.* Tuley and others—which related to the validity of the British Columbia statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Province and to certain police proceedings under which the appellant company were fined and their stock of liquors confiscated.

The Lord Chancellor, who delivered the judgment, said (according to the *Daily Telegraph* report) the appellants were dealers in liquor, as importers into the Province and exporters from it, at Vancouver. There they possessed a warehouse, where, on July 15, 1920, they had a large stock of liquor. On that date the respondents (police officers) entered the warehouse. Previously $60 had been marked and handed to a policeman, who had bought liquor to that amount. The police seized the whole stock and the books and papers of the appellant, together with the $60. Another respondent (Mr. South) laid an information against the appellants under the Summary Convictions Act. The police magistrate convicted them, ordered the confiscation of the stock, and fined them. The appellants issued the writ in this action claiming replevin and other relief. Mr. Justice Murphy held that they were entitled to recover the $60, but that the confiscation order was valid. He held that even if there were no authority in the terms of the Prohibition Act for the seizure, that fact did not make the police trespassers *ab initio*. In so far as the seizure of the liquor was concerned their Lordships agreed with him. The Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment of the trial judge. Their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed.

Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. C. Wilson, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Arnold, appeared for the appellants; Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., for the respondents.

* *

Canada will be one of the fifteen nations represented at the meeting of the Inter-Party Union at Stockholm, from August 17 to 19.

On arrival at Halifax, Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, received a cable from the Newfoundland Government asking him to proceed to Washington for a conference with reference to the tariff.

A review of the activities of the Rockefeller foundation last year shows (says Reuter) that the Foundation voted £600,000 for four institutions in different parts of Canada, with a view to ensuring the provision and proper distribution of the 300 physicians, which it is estimated the Dominion needs each year.

The third of the admirable series of the Victoria League Pamphlets on the British Empire (22, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, 6d.), deals with Canada, from the points of view of history, railways, physical characteristics and resources, manufactures, and life and character of the people. It is from the competent pen of Principal W. L. Grant, of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

While the statement, originating in New York this week, that the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. has failed with heavy liabilities is modified by Toronto advices (see p. 143), the situation announced will surprise no one who has followed the recent history of the company and is aware of the difficulties in which it has become involved. The company, which is in some respects one of the greatest of pulp and paper enterprises, has already twice been the subject of reorganisation proceedings, both of these operations being for the purpose of extending and consolidating its interests. In 1912 was formed what is now known as the old Riordon Co., which acquired the undertaking of an established concern of practically the same title, and, after some years of prosperous operation, the company had firmly established itself in the confidence of Canadian and other investors. In May last year, a controlling interest was acquired by the Riordon Co., Ltd., a holding company formed to facilitate the inclusion with the old Riordon Co., of other similar enterprises.

* * *

Only a few months ago, when the shares broke in a spectacular manner from the high price at which they had been standing, and which reflected the public estimation of the concern, it became known that the company was having difficulty in financing the payments for the extensions of its huge timber areas, and for new construction work which it had undertaken and commenced during the trade boom which preceded the depression. Later, in connection with the efforts which have been made to provide fresh finances for the company, it was officially stated that the company was suffering from a big deficit of working capital, and that unless at least $5,000,000 of new bonds were subscribed for, the concern would be forced into liquidation. The critical position of this important enterprise has been one of the darkest of the clouds which have overshadowed the Montreal market, and has doubtless been one of the contributing factors in the loss of confidence in pulp and paper securities, which has been so marked a feature of that market for some months past. It appears, however, that the company's position is not due to conditions essential to the industry, but rather to the over-extension of its capital commitments at a time when the industry was at a high tide of prosperity, and when the depression which so swiftly ensued, and which both lessened the company's earnings and rendered difficult and expensive the raising of fresh capital, was still unforeseen. It is not difficult to realise how tempting it must be to the directors of any great pulp and paper concern to assure their company of the illimitable supplies of the timber which forms its essential raw material, and to lessen its manufacturing costs by the development of a cheap and sure power supply.

* * *

As mentioned above, the possibility that the situation might only be cleared up by a process of liquidation has been faced for some time past, and, though this must naturally be attended by loss, it has been stated that the great "break up" value of the company's assets would in such an eventuality afford a considerable measure of protection to holders of its securities.

* * *

The Abitibi Power and Paper Co. is another enterprise which has been hampered by capital commitments, though fortunately to a much less severe extent. Indeed in view of the official statement some little time ago, that payment for extensions to plant then in progress could be met periodically out of current earnings, the suspension of the dividend on the Common stock came as a surprise, especially as that suspension practically synchronised with the statement that the company's net surplus profits for the six months to June 30 were over three times the amount required for dividends for the period. Thus it seems probable that the suspension is mainly precautionary, and should prove temporary, especially as the extensions are now in operation, adding greatly to the company's output of newsprint, a commodity for which the market is continual. The new machine recently installed by the company is stated to be the largest paper machine in the world. When running to capacity it will make a sheet of paper over 18 ft. wide and two hundred miles long every working day. It will turn out 85 tons of newsprint daily and the pulpwood from 14 acres will be required to feed this one machine every day of the year.

* * *

The suggestion that the Montreal Tramways Co. is considering new financing has been confirmed by the president of the company who, however, states that this will not be done until the financing can be affected at a much cheaper rate than money costs at present. In an interview with the *Montreal Gazette*, the president, Mr. E. A. Robert, stated that the new financing, which might take the form of both bonds and stock and would altogether amount to between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, would not be done all at one time. "We have,"

(Continued on p. 141.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
Head Office: TORONTO.
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
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THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.
Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000
Total Assets - - - $139,000,000
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
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INVESTMENT NOTES (continued).

said Mr. Robert, "an issue of $3,000,000 maturing next year, which will have to be taken care of, but there will be no need of financing for that now, although the amount is included in the figures mentioned." Mr. Robert stated also that the company is in no hurry; it owes no money to the banks, and if it became necessary to be carried for a while until money became cheaper, undoubtedly that could easily be arranged. Asked if the new stock would be issued at par, Mr. Robert stated that such had been the case in the past, and undoubtedly the same rule would be carried out, although it was a matter for the board to decide. Following a recent meeting of the company's directors, the regular dividend on the Common stock of 2½ per cent., payable August 1, was declared. No announcement was made as to the 5 per cent. which still remains in arrears, but it is believed that the directors hope to clear this off during the present year.

* * *

It is announced that the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. has recently sold to a syndicate of United States bankers an [illegible] per cent. first and refunding bonds. The bonds, which mature in 1950, have been offered for subscription in the United States at 90½ and accrued interest. The proceeds will provide for the completion of the new 40,000-h.p. development, which was commenced last autumn. This power will be sold to the Montreal Light Heat and Power Co., and delivery is expected to commence next October.

REAL ESTATE IN MONTREAL.

A reporter of the Montreal *Star*, who has been getting views from representative men with regard to the position of real estate in Montreal, sums up his impressions as follows:—

Real estate in and around the City of Montreal is surely, if slowly, regaining its place in public favour. This is evident from the increased activity in the various reality offices and from the sales that have taken place during the summer.

The speculative element is, so far, lacking, and it is doubtful if it returns for a year or more. It invariably follows on a public buying wave, started by people who want to own their own homes or by those who invest as a security of future gain. The public is beginning to buy, but not in the number that is expected later in the summer. There would be much more of it, were it not that the cost of building is so high. Every realty dealer can tell of hundreds of enquiries made as to prices and locations, only to decide to put off buying when they learn what it will cost to put up a home. There have been some [illegible] materials [illegible] purchases will be completed. When they grow in number the speculator comes along, and soon there is a "boom." The last one in Montreal took place only eight or nine years [illegible] and while the conservative real estate men do not desire [illegible] return of those days [illegible] a substantial nature

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH BART., *President.* SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*
R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.
H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.
LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.
G. B. FRASER, ESQ.
E. W. BEATTY, ESQ., K.C
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS ESQ.
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H. W. BEAUCLERK, ESQ.
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Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

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London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., LT.-COL. F R. S BALFOUR. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager*

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.

Paris Comite Consultative:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P.; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton; Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
Branches throughout Canada.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL $9,700,000
RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

NEUFVILLE-TAYLOR.—On July 19, the wife of Col. Arthur Neufville-Taylor, C.S.I., late 7th Gurkhas, of Pibrac Ranch, Kootenay Lake, B.C.—a daughter.

SWENERTON.—At 282, Carlton Street, Toronto, the wife of B. Ross Swenerton a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARVOSSO—HARVEY.—On June 29, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., Capt. James Husband Carvosso, M.C., eldest son of the late J. H. Carvosso and Mrs. Carvosso, of Hillside, Dartford, to Rebecca Barnett, daughter of Maj. Barnett Harvey, of Victoria, B.C.

CLOKIE—LANG.—At the Episcopal Church, Saskatoon, on July 16, John Alexander Gladstone, bank manager, Laird, Sask., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Clokie, Regina, late of Chiswick, London, to Jessy Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Lang and of Mrs. Lang, 4, Mariscat Road, Pollokshields.

CUNNINGHAM—BANNATYNE.—At Haddington, on July 16, by the Rev. Alexander Duncan, M.A., Maj. John Robert Cunningham, M.R.C.V.S., Bayhead, Nova Scotia, to Isabella Finlayson (Tibbie), daughter of Mr. William Bannatyne, M.R.C.V.S.

JACKSON—KIRKPATRICK.—On July 5, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, by the Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, late Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, uncle of the bride, Gilbert Edward Jackson, son of the late Dr. J. Lowthian Jackson, of Hedon, E. Yorks, to Marjorie Lilian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, of 204, Rusholme Road, Toronto.

OWENS—ANDERSON.—On June 23, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., James Owens, of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, to Margaret Janet Anderson, daughter of the late Col. John Macclesfield Anderson, of The Thirlings, Wooler, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Anderson, now of Sunset Ranch, Kelowna, B.C.

DEATHS.

BALLARD.—On July 11, after an operation, Harry Ballard, Canadian Civil Service, of 90, Charlotte Street, Ottawa, aged 38.

SEDGEWICK.—At 31, Ryehill Gardens, Leith, on July 20, John Sedgewick, son of the late Rev. Robert Sedgewick, D.D., Nova Scotia, and beloved husband of Helen Cumming Donaldson.

* *

Because of the clearing of heavy timber in and around Vancouver the number of songbirds in that locality has multiplied five times in the past ten years, according to a local naturalist

In the first of the singles contests for the Davis Cup, at Toronto last Saturday, the two Canadian representatives, Bennett and Laframbois, were defeated by the two Australians, Hawkes and Anderson, respectively.

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

In aid of St. Dunstan's and the National Institute for the Blind, a gigantic national whist drive is being organised, with local, district and county championships, and a national final in London, for a silver challenge cup and £1,000. All who are willing to help in the organisation are invited by Sir Arthur Pearson, to communicate with the Organiser, National Whist Championship, at 306, Regent Street, London, W.1

Banking and Finance.

Hudson's Bay Report. In view of the unprecedented difficulties with which the Hudson's Bay Co., in common with similar organisations, have had to contend during the period covered by the accounts, the annual report is as satisfactory as could be expected. Approximately the net profits for the year are £31,000 less than those for 1920 and £106,000 less than those for 1919. It will facilitate a study of the position desclosed in the report if we set out the results for the past three years in tabular form:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Fur profits	£160,383	£203 857	£84,086*
Stores profits	206,543	198,669	204,960
Interest and sundry profits	109,112	250,328	240,286
Aggregate profit ..	476,038	652,854	361,160
Less administration expenses ..	69,264	321,097	61,111
Total net profit ..	406,414	331,757	300,049
Transfd. from land a/c	200,000	150,000	150,000
Available for dividends	606,414	672,152	450,049
Dividend on preference	100,000	100,000	100,000
Dividend on ordinary ..	450,000	400,000	400,000
(1919, 45%; 1920 and 1921, 40%)	58,414	122,152	49,951*
Balance brought forward	133,981	190,395	172,152
Balance carried forward	190,395	172,152	122,201

* Dr.

* * *

Unprecedented Conditions. The experience of the "Company of Adventurers" in regard to that important branch of their business, fur trading, has been very unfortunate, but the directors consider that, in view of the world crisis in the fur trade generally, unprecedented in its severity, the report is really satisfactory, in spite of the fact that in the result there is a loss of over £84,000. It is gratifying to learn from the Committee that since the early part of the year prices have improved, and it can only be hoped that this recovery will be maintained for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Turning to the revenue from the company's sale shops, here also we see the effect of the difficult conditions which have prevailed during the period covered by the report. It is worthy of commendation that in the revaluation of stocks to reduce them to replacement values the Committee has adopted a very conservative course. By so doing they are strengthening the position of the company, and should benefit from this policy in future years. As an offset to the serious effect on the sale shops' business of the unprecedented world crisis with which the management has had to contend, the profits from other trading operations have shown satisfactory results, so that the combined net receipts from this source at £204,960 are about £6,000 better than in the preceding year. The profit in respect of the head office at Winnipeg is stated at £44,450, and the total from interest, etc., aggregates £240,286, which is about £10,000 down on the year. Adding the total transferred from the land account of £150,000, and deducting administration expenses, there is an available balance of £450,049 against £672,152 last year and £606,414 in 1919. The Preference dividend absorbs £100,000, and the maintenance of the 40 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares—25 per cent. of which comes from profits of trade, and 15 per cent. from the land department, the latter, of course, not subject to tax—calls for £400,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £122,202 on general account and £33,459 on account of land sales. We think that the shareholders, in the circumstances, are to be congratulated on the fact that they are again receiving 40 per cent. It augurs well for the future that the Committee are able to maintain the dividend at this rate in presence of such unparalleled adverse factors. In the face of such results achieved under the most adverse circumstances, it is obvious that, given even comparatively normal conditions, it should not be difficult to reinstate the dividend to the 1919 basis of 45 per cent.

* * *

Heavy Falling off in Land Sales. A few words must be said with regard to the company's land interests, which are such an important item on the assets side of the accounts. There, also, the prevalent conditions have militated against the company. We are told that farm land sales aggregated 178,301 acres, realising £624,117, an average of £3 10s. per acre, against 276,629 acres for £970,878—an average of £3 10s. 2d. in 1920. It is cheerful to note that if the sales have been unpleasantly less in their magnitude, the average price has been well maintained. [illegible] of town lots amounted to £16,651 as compared with £8,151 in the preceding year. As to the general position of the department, it is of interest to note that after allowing for the sales in 1920-21 the company has the huge total of 2,835,934 acres still in hand. At the end of March last the instalments still to be received on land sales amounted to £4,254,868, as against £4,061,075 at the corresponding period of last year. How largely this vast undertaking contributes to the revenue of the Dominions may be gauged from the fact that municipal and other taxes in the year under review amounted to the enormous total of £328,389, of which £78,388 is chargeable to profit and loss. The net income from the Land Sales Department was £154,162, or, adding the amount brought into the account of £29,298, £183,460. As noted above, £150,000 of this has been transferred to the general account for dividend purposes, and it is this which provides the 15 per cent. which escapes the tax gatherer.

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Prospect of Improvement in Operating Conditions.

The Canadian National Railways is in process of adding to its motive power on a scale which ought to produce a material betterment in operating conditions (says the *Manitoba Free Press*). Beginning with 1920, and running through the current year, it had arranged for the delivery of 137 locomotives, of which 32 are of the familiar Pacific type, 10 of the same class but heavier, 25 of what are known as the Santa Fé type, 15 Mikados and 30 switchers. Some of these locomotives are designed to haul very heavy trains, while others are of lighter construction for local traffic. Among them are engines intended for passenger service, in which speed is joined to hauling power. As far as has been practicable within the limit of time fixed by the urgency of the need, these additions to equipment will be supplied by Canadian industries. The purpose in view is to bring up both motive power and rolling stock to such a standard that results in moving traffic economically may be achieved.

This is (says the *Free Press*) a promising effort to strengthen the Canadian National service in one of its weakest spots. That spot is its trainload. Speaking broadly, it costs as much to haul a train of 300 tons as it does one of 600. With only a slight difference in the consumption of coal, all other expenses are the same in both cases; and yet the results at the end of the trip are far apart. Last year the Government system earned a shade under $3 per ton on its freight business. It had an average trainload of 370 tons. If it had moved the same volume of freight per train as did the Canadian Pacific, its earnings per train would have been $1,581.71 instead of $1,106.30, or a difference on the side of gain of over 43 per cent. An increase of 43 per cent. in gross receipts from freight service would have gone a long way toward wiping out the operating deficit of last year.

* *

RIORDON PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

Efforts to Find a Solution of Difficulties.

An all-day meeting of the directors, bankers, and creditors interested in the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company failed to find a solution of the company's difficulties (says a cablegram of Tuesday's date from the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Further meetings will be held during the week in the hope of effecting a settlement.

It is understood that the call upon the shareholders for the money necessary for the immediate objects of the company failed to meet with a satisfactory response. Three million dollars out of the $5,000,000 required is in sight, but that is insufficient to meet the obligations of the company and carry out a policy of readjustment. A new plan for re-financing the company is now under consideration, and the officials of the company declare that in this they have the co-operation of all concerned. A committee of creditors, co-operating with the directors, is advising the creditors that nothing is to be gained by extreme action until a fair opportunity has been allowed to determine whether or not the new plan for financing the company can succeed.

The inventories of the finished product, which some months ago showed as much as 20,000 tons of pulp on hand, have now, it is understood, been reduced to 6,000 tons, and bank loans have also been slightly reduced.

* *

Mr. James H. Rawlinson, a blinded Canadian ex-soldier, has left Ottowa *en route* for London, where he is to take up stenographic work in the Canadian Emigration Office. He was trained at St. Dunstan's

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. T. M. (Dundee). Whaling in Canada is now practically confined to the operations of one company on the Pacific Coast.

W. W. (Brighton).—There are five divisions of Standard time in Canada—Atlantic (four hours behind Greenwich time), Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific times—there being a difference of one hour between each. Only in the case of a few Canadian cities is daylight saving time in force.

Exhibitor.—The principal annual permanent exhibition held in Canada is the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. During the two weeks it is open it is attended by over a million persons. This year it will be held from August 27 to September 10. Address, the Secretary, City Hall, Toronto.

C. J. T. (Birkenhead).—We should certainly not advise you to sacrifice this stock at the present price. The company is commonly reported to be enjoying excellent business, and all official statements on the point strongly repudiate the suggestions to which you allude. We believe this to be a case in which it will be well worth while to exercise patience.

R. S. (Hampstead).—We are now informed that there is no demand whatever for property such as the lots mentioned in your letter of June 11; in fact, it is stated that a considerable proportion of the adjacent property has passed into the ownership of the city, as the former proprietors had not paid their taxes, and the property, when offered at tax sale, attracted no offers. It is suggested that little, if any, of the property was disposed of locally, even during the boom.

R. P. (Folkestone).—The term "Upper Canada" has ceased to be in use since the Dominion of Canada was created in 1867. The British Parliament passed in 1791 the Constitutional Act, separating Canada at the Ottawa River into two parts, each with its own Government; Lower Canada, chiefly French, retaining the old system of laws, with representative institutions now added, and Upper Canada, on the purely British models.

J. C. (Exeter).—Information so far available is quite insufficient to enable us to form a decided opinion as to what the value of the shares may be. It seems at present to be, like all other enterprises of similar nature, a highly speculative proposition, and those who finance it by buying shares, may get a high reward for their courage, or may lose their money. We certainly should not advise the investment of savings in such a manner, but if you can afford a speculation which may or may not prove successful, that is another matter.

T. D. (Paisley).—We have not yet seen the financial statement of the company for its latest fiscal year. The company did very well during the war, but reinvested its earnings largely in improving its plants, strengthening working capital, reducing its funded indebtedness, and providing reserves. Profits for 1919 covered fixed charges and bank interest, and heavy allowances for depreciation replacements, etc., and the company was shown to be in a strong position. We understand that in the first part of last year the company experienced a strong demand for its products, but, doubtless, it, in common with practically all other concerns, felt the effect of the depression later in the year. The securities are not officially quoted, but no doubt we could obtain an approximate quotation for you if you wish.

Income.—(1) The Dominion income-tax on the income and under the circumstances you mention would be around $270 per annum. The normal tax is 4 per cent. on all income in excess of exemptions and up to $6,000, and 8 per cent. on all income in excess of $6,000. A surtax commences on all income over $5,000, the rate being 1 per cent from $5,000 to $6,000, 2 per cent. from $6,000 to $8,000, and an additional 1 per cent. for each $2,000 up to $100,000, the tax rising by graduations on still larger incomes. (2) You would probably find it advisable to defer transferring the capital until there has been some improvement in the rate of exchange. At the current rate, £100 would buy only about $401-$403, which, as compared with the pre-war normal rate of $486⅔, would represent a loss of over 17 per cent. (3) The stock is not convertible in the manner you suggest. You would have to sell one and purchase the other. (4) You could make all the necessary arrangements through any of the Canadian banks which have offices in London; for addresses, see this or any other issue of *Canada*.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending July 21.

Canadian Northern. — $1,336,200; inc., $158,400.

Canadian Pacific. — $3,363,000; dec., $285,000.

Grand Trunk.—£291,390; dec., £65,934.

* *

ALDWYCH THEATRE.

"James the Less," by C. A. Castell, produced by the Reandean Company, is a very charming, well-acted play, with exceedingly natural action, well worthy of greater appreciation on the part of the public. Particularly good is the acting of Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Joan Maclean, Mr. M. R. Monard, and Mr. Owen Nares.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 138.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
16th July, 1921.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
Dividend No. 136.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been DECLARED for the three months ending 1st August, 1921, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September, 1921, to shareholders of record 15th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
T. R. Whitley, London Manager.
Bank Buildings,
Princes Street, London, E.C.,
20th July, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 812. July 30, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.

G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Building operations throughout Canada for the month of June showed a falling off from May by $422,700. Contracts made in June were $26,436,000, compared with $26,359,000 in May. For the six months there is an increase of 8 per cent.

The White Star Line has decided to rename the *Columbus*, its latest acquisition, the *Homeric*. She is of 35,000 gross tons register, and is expected to enter the Southampton Cherbourg New York service at an early date.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. [illegible] Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address,* [illegible].

Mr. Norman W. Warren, Winnipeg, manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, has been appointed general manager for the Dominion, and leaves shortly for Montreal to assume his new duties.

The Mining Lands and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, have issued new regulations for the issue of oil and gas permits and leases in the North-West Territories, superseding those printed in March, 1921.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London E.C.2, are the following:

A firm in Toronto are desirous of acting as buying agents in Canada for [illegible] class United Kingdom manufacturer of colours as required by manufacturer and decorators.

A manufacturer's agent from Montreal who is now in this country, is desirous of securing the representation, upon a commission basis, for direct sale to the retail trade of United Kingdom manufacturers of haberdashery lines, including hosiery, neckwear, collars and pyjamas.

A London firm who can dispose of several thousand cases of canned lobster annually are desirous of securing the representation of a first class Canadian packer.

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer.* This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada,* solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer,* which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

* *

THE MARKING OF IMPORTS.

The recent decision of the Canadian Government that all goods imported into Canada must be marked so as to indicate the country of origin was discussed by the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation recently, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This Council desires to draw the immediate attention of his Majesty's Government to the new regulations imposed by the Dominion of Canada in relation to the marking of imported goods with the name of the country of origin. It would further urge that steps be taken without delay to impose conditions of a similar character in connection with the importation of goods into the United Kingdom."

Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, was appointed a Vice-President of the Organisation.

* *

CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY'S NEW AUDITOR.

Mr. J. M. Doyle, of Vancouver, who has been for many years connected with the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, and who has been until quite recently secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Rubber Systems, Ltd., the British Columbia branch of the company, has been promoted to the position of auditor for the branches of the Consolidated organisation, and will presently enter upon his duties in Montreal. Mr. Doyle has been connected with the company for the past ten years. He left London, Ont., in 1913, when he became office manager of the Vancouver branch. When the reorganisation of the various provincial branches took place two years ago he became secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia company. During his seven-year residence in Vancouver Mr. Doyle took a prominent part in general business activities, and in 1920 was elected president of the Credit Men's Trust Association of Vancouver.

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C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama*
Thursday, August 4.—**Empress of France*
Friday, August 5.—*Victorian*
Thursday, August 11.—**Empress of* [illegible]
Friday, August 12.—*Melita*
Friday, August 19.—*Minnedosa*
Thurs., August 25.—**Empress of France*
Thursday, Sept. 1.—**Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 2.—*Victorian*
Tuesday, September 6.—*Metagama*
Friday, September 9.—*Melita*
Thursday, September 15.—**Empress of* [illegible]

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian*
Saturday, August 27.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal

Thursday, August [illegible]—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, August [illegible]—*Scotian.*
Thursday, August 25.—[illegible]

Vancouver to China and Japan

Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York

Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania.*
Wednesday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, August 20.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 6.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Friday, August 27.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, August 3.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 24.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, August 6.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Baltic*
Saturday, August 20.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 29.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, August 5.—*Lapland.*
Friday, August 12.—*Finland*
Friday, August 26.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic*
Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Tuesday, August 30.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Manchester Division.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Manchester Port.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, August 25.—*Manchester* [illegible]

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Bildster (Essex County).*
Friday, August 12.—*Porsanger.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—September 10. *Niagara;* October 8, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Victorian* on August 2, *Melita* and *Empress of Britain* on August 6.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Saxonia* July 31, *Finland* and *Celtic* August 1 and *Aquitania* August 2.

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CANADA

No. 813. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1921. Vol. LXIII. | 9D. WEEKLY

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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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MR. MEIGHEN, AND THE CONFERENCE.

MR. MEIGHEN has returned to Canada after having made himself extremely useful during his brief visit to the Mother Country. He has rendered signal service both to the Dominion and to the Empire by his presence in London at this important juncture. His participation in the Empire Conference has resulted in his establishing a high personal reputation as a statesman—the *Times* praises him as "a model of stern reticence"—and enhancing the prestige of Canada in the counsels of the Empire. His attendance at the meetings of the Conference, he tells us, has convinced him not only of their utility, but of their necessity in the interest of each of the component parts of the Empire, as well as of the Empire as a whole; and he is confident of the value of future meetings of the same kind to promote the objects in view. He goes home "satisfied with the trend of events generally and with the progress made." While he admits that "we did not all come to London with the same views, and we may not have the same views yet," nevertheless "common objects were sought and common ground was found." Mr. Meighen also makes the satisfactory statement that he has been impressed with "the fair disposition of British statesmen toward the opinion of Dominion Ministers, and with the spirit of unity and equality that was manifest in all discussions."

Everything, in fact, points to the Conference having been of the utmost value from the Imperial point of view. No one—especially considering their manifestly different characteristics and interests—ever expected the Empire statesmen to attain unanimity on every point. They are very human, after all. But we have already recorded decisions of far-reaching importance which will carry weight by reason of the agreement by which they have been arrived at. During the last few days of Mr. Meighen's stay, the Premiers have been engaged in considering Imperial questions of the most vital character. Even though it is conceivable that, from their nature, widely divergent opinions may be held with regard to these, this does not seem to have been allowed to stand in the way of full exploration. The most thorny Imperial question—the constitutional one—has been, of course, only touched on in a preliminary degree as affecting the subsequent special conference on the subject. Naval defence—in regard to which Mr. Meighen, before he left Ottawa, insisted upon having a free hand—appears to have been discussed in a more thorough fashion than was expected. There was, it is announced, unanimity on the principle of inter-Imperial co-operation in this respect. In the absence of any detailed official communication, it is believed that the policy laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1917 has been re-affirmed, to the effect that each Dominion will provide its own Navy and protect its own naval bases. As this, like all other findings of the Conference, will have no binding force upon the various Dominions, their several Parliaments will be the arena in which the issues will be most keenly fought out.

Even Empire Premiers, however, cannot be limited by the most carefully prepared agenda. This year circumstances have proved too strong for them, and Mr. Meighen, for one, had to postpone his return because of pressing questions of even wider import than those they originally set out to consider. Upper Silesia was forced upon their notice last week, the assistance of the Dominion Premiers being sought by the British Cabinet when the Note to France had to be framed—a step as unusual, but as satisfactory, from the point of view of participation in foreign affairs, as it was unexpected. But most weighty of all matters requiring the attention of the Conference were the kindred problems of the Pacific and Disarmament. By these all the other strictly Imperial matters are eclipsed, and the answer to more than one of those other questions is bound up with them. Mr. Meighen is right when he affirms in his farewell message: "What is of overwhelming importance now is that the Disarmament Conference shall not fail. The concentrated power of public opinion, added to the infinite pains and patience of public men, can alone ensure success. The former, powerfully exerted, will produce the latter." Canada has reason for satisfaction at the decided position taken up by her Prime Minister on this subject, and her share in bringing about the realisation of this great ideal will, we are sure, be not inconsiderable.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Tributes to Lord Byng. The Canada Club dinner in London last week (of which we give a pretty full report in this issue) was essentially a personal tribute to Canada's Governor-General Designate. It set a seal upon the good wishes of which Lord Byng had already been the recipient. Not only did the representative members of the Anglo-Canadian community show by their presence at the function and the warmth of their greetings that they heartily endorsed the choice of Lord Byng, but the tributes paid by the various speakers to his qualities must add to the keenness with which Canadians are looking forward to his coming amongst them.

The Duke of Connaught—whose presence on such an occasion is always warmly appreciated—spoke of Lord Byng's soldierly qualities, his kindness of heart, and his gift of humour; Sir Arthur Currie, of the affection entertained for him by the Canadian Corps; Lord Lee of Fareham, of his shrewdness as a student and observer of his fellowmen. In his own speech, Lord Byng gave evidence of all these qualities, which are well calculated to commend him to the people of Canada. Mr. Ballantyne and Mr. Justice Duff, in their turn, bespoke for him the heartiest of greetings, not only from the former members of the Canadian Corps, but from the whole populace of Canada. Lord Byng does, indeed, sail this week under the happiest of auspices and the most favourable of auguries.

* * *

An Invitation.

We understand that before leaving for Canada, Mr. Meighen extended a warm invitation to Mr. Lloyd George to visit Canada at a not far distant date. We hope he may be able to see his way to accept the invitation. It is unnecessary to urge upon the British Prime Minister the desirability of doing so, should it be at all possible. It is now a good many years since Mr. Lloyd George was in Canada, and it would be all to his advantage to place himself once more in personal touch with the people of the Dominion.

Mr. Lloyd George is, of course, an extremely busy man, and his time is precious. He need not, however, look upon a Canadian visit as altogether a "joy ride." He may well regard it as an Imperial mission. The probability, in any case, is that he will be going to Washington very shortly to attend the Pacific conference; and from there it would not take him long to get to Canada. The holding of a preliminary conference at Ottawa would make his visit a still simpler matter. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that he may be able to go somehow.

* * *

A Canadian Building in London.

The financial situation generally and the necessity for retrenchment in public expenditure have caused the further postponement of many schemes long overdue. One of these is the construction in London of a Canadian building worthy of the Dominion. We believe that during Mr. Meighen's visit to London this was one of the matters which engaged his attention. We are sure it is a project that has his approval and support. Unfortunately, however, sympathy stands little chance of being translated into concrete form at such a time as this. Canada will have to wait a little longer for the headquarters she requires and deserves in the Metropolis of the Empire.

It can, however, be only a postponement of the inevitable. Canadians in London cannot help feeling that their country is being eclipsed by other Dominions, which have built or secured conspicuous buildings in prominent situations for their official headquarters. Canada, content to remain in the background from an architectural and a publicity point of view, is bound to suffer by comparison. This should be one of the earliest obligations of the Dominion when the better times come.

* * *

Canada's Population.

Only a preliminary announcement has yet been made of the Canadian census figures; but a more definite estimate should be available within the next few weeks. The population of the Dominion is given as 9,235,000, making an increase for the decade of 2,029,000, or 28 per cent. In 1919 it was estimated at 8,835,102. All the Provinces, except Nova Scotia, show substantial gains. The increase in the case of Nova Scotia is estimated at over 8,000, upon 518,761; New Brunswick, 21,000, upon 368,760; Quebec, 414,000, upon 2,326,528; Ontario, 381,000, upon 2,820,909; Manitoba, 214,000, upon 618,903; Saskatchewan, 351,000, upon 754,090; Alberta, 374,000, upon 587,770; and British Columbia, 326,000, upon 718,660. These increases are suggestive of the conditions and changes in the several Provinces during the past ten years.

The census has an important bearing upon the Parliamentary situation in Canada, especially now that a Federal General Election is not far off. Under the British North America Act, Quebec, with 65 members, is the unit of representation; and redistribution will be carried out on that basis, in proportion to the population shown by the census figures. The prospects are that the East will have decreased and the West increased representation. Recent election experiences on the Prairies suggest that these changes will not be without their effect at Ottawa, should redistribution precede an appeal to the electorate.

The Teachers' Visit.

The present visit to the Mother Country of teachers from Canada, New Zealand, and Newfoundland should be, like its predecessors, of far-reaching influence. Its possibilities are fairly obvious. They were eloquently pointed out by Sir Charles Lucas at the reception given in honour of the visitors at the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday afternoon.

These teachers can, in a very direct sense, be of immense service to the Empire by the nature of the information which they are able to give concerning it; in this way, not only giving an accurate idea of the greatness and the meaning of the Empire, but also correcting the erroneous conceptions concerning it which prevail among so many people. As Sir Charles Lucas suggested, if they could only have an opportunity of telling the working classes in this country something about their own lands and the social and economic conditions there, they might be listened to where some other people were suspect. So far as the Dominions which they represent are concerned, their visit should be of immense help, not only in passing on a better picture of the Motherland, but in teaching the lessons of Imperial history.

* * *

Inducements to Settlers for B.C.

Though no such encouragement is being given now, by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments, as resulted in the record immigration during the decade 1903-1913, it is becoming recognised that the opportunity for acquiring certain types of settlers was never greater than at present. Farmers and men of means who have practical knowledge of the land are now more disposed to think of acquiring freehold acreage in the Overseas Dominions, inasmuch as one result of post-war conditions has been to increase their difficulties of providing for their children.

In view of this fact, the Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Government is making a very opportune visit, for, as he announces in an interview in this week's *Canada*, there is now an opportunity, in a newly-opened tract of land in the Province admirably adapted for mixed farming, for acquiring from 100 acres upwards at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, freehold. This area of 200,000 acres, which is well served by railways, has been specially thrown open by the Government, with a view to attracting British settlers with small capital but good practical knowledge. So much more has been heard of British Columbia as a fruit-growing, lumber, and fish-exporting Province, and as the greatest scenic and sporting area of the Dominion, that the fact of its possessing an immense acreage in all respects suitable for mixed farming cannot be too well advertised.

* * *

British Columbia Timber.

Mr. Pattullo's proposed visits to the Scandinavian countries, and to Egypt, are also timely, in view of the greater attention which the stress of war attracted to British Columbia's enormous timber resources. Hitherto it seems to have been left to a few far-sighted Americans to realise what the immense growth in the use of wood-pulp and other grades of timber must mean to British Columbia's development in the near future. The large orders for railway sleepers, which reached the Province recently from Egypt, also serve as a proof that Europe knows more of some of Canada's scarcely touched natural resources than it did in 1913.

Indeed, there are many indications that, though Canada, like the rest of the world, requires a breathing period in which to re-establish her domestic labour conditions before again actively encouraging immigration on pre-war lines, there are now better opportunities for the small capitalist to acquire oversea holdings than may be available when the general financial and trade dislocation has passed away.

* * *

The "Canadian Export Pioneer."

With its present issue the *Canadian Export Pioneer* completes its second annual volume. While the slump in international trade has entailed a great contraction in Canadian export activity compared with a year ago, the journal has steadily maintained its mission of spreading information throughout the world's markets regarding

Canada's industrial attainments and productions, and the development of her facilities for export trade, at the same time gathering intelligence of business opportunities abroad that is of service to the Canadian exporter. The trade slump has not interfered with the usefulness of this work, which is perhaps likely to be more effective while trade is slack than when traders are busier.

While the number of advertising supporters latterly has been disappointing, the *Pioneer* has, at any rate, the satisfaction of having greatly increased the number of its subscribers, both in Canada and in overseas markets, during the past year, which in its way is as good a proof as any other that the journal is appreciated and is doing real service to the Dominion's export trade. In every overseas market for Canadian trade, even to such remote and minor places as the Shetland Islands, Malta, and Iceland, the *Pioneer* now counts a considerable number of subscribers; and with its substantial supplementary free distribution of copies among selected buyers, it affords an advertising medium worthy of the support of all classes of Canadian exporters for trade with any part of the world. It obviously must be a gain to Canada to be represented abroad by a journal that is recognised by oversea buyers as the organ of her export trade, and which reserves itself entirely to Canadian interests; and as such, the *Pioneer* has undoubtedly a very special claim to the support of Canadian firms in its missionary work, through bad times as in good.

* *

MR. MEIGHEN'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Before leaving London last Saturday, on his return to Canada, Mr. Meighen issued the following farewell message:—

"I shall go home satisfied with the trend of events generally and with the progress made. We did not all come to London with the same views, and we may not have the same views yet, but common objects were sought and common ground was found.

"What is of overwhelming importance now is that the Disarmament Conference shall not fail. The concentrated power of public opinion, added to the infinite pains and patience of public men, can alone ensure success. The former powerfully exerted will produce the latter.

"I have been impressed with the fair disposition of British statesmen toward the opinion of Dominion Ministers, and with the spirit of unity and equality that was manifest in all discussions. I acknowledge gratefully the unfailing kindness with which, on this as on every other occasion, our representatives have been received by the British people."

* *

A branch bank in Hamilton (Ont.) was raided on Friday of last week (says a *Times* cablegram) by an armed man, who drove the manager and clerks into a corner, jumped over the railing, and carried off $4,000 in notes from the teller's cage in a waiting motor-car.

About 160 teacher members of the Overseas Education League from Canada, New Zealand, and Newfoundland visited the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey last Saturday and placed upon it a wreath of blue immortelles. They were received by the Dean (Bishop Ryle), who described the burial scene in the Abbey, and the procession which preceded it. Professor Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, expressed the party's high appreciation of the privilege.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

MOLSON. On June 11, 1921, at 384, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to Catherine Delesderniers (*née* Shepherd), the wife of W. Hobart Molson, M.C.—a son. (Surrey papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

CLAY MARTIN.—On July 26, at St. James' Church, Vancouver, B.C., John Owen Clay, of Valhalla Ranch, Slocan, B.C., second son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Clay, of Miller Bridge, Ambleside, Westmorland, to Selina Margaret, fifth daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Martin, of Charley Hall, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER. At Ceylon, Sask., on July 1, Nellie Hamilton Alexander, younger daughter of the late Hector Alexander, late of Mauchline, Ayrshire.

BAIN. At Calgary, Alberta, on July 6, George Masson Bain, aged 8 years, beloved son of Capt. and Mrs. George Bain, of 1139, Riverdale Avenue, Calgary.

DUPLEIX. On July 28, at Ramsgate, Alice Dupleix, great-granddaughter of Gen. François Josef Dupleix.

GILLESPIE. At Victoria, B.C., suddenly, on June 30, George, eldest son of the late Alexander Gillespie, of Biggar Park, Lanarkshire.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

According to a Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa, the Alberta election result will probably have an indirect result on the forthcoming Federal Cabinet conferences in regard to dissolution and an election, which are certain to follow the return of Mr. Meighen to Canada. There are two schools of opinion in Ottawa on the election question—many of the Government's friends are advocating an early dissolution, while others are urging the Government to stay in another year.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in comment on the Alberta result, says: "The advent of a Farmers' Government causes disquiet because of their peculiar policies, their disregard of the failure of these policies when applied in the United States, and their inexperience in Government."

The Unemployment Situation.

Efforts are being made from several quarters to induce both Federal and Provincial Governments to devise some schemes for dealing with the unemployment situation in view of the coming winter. In Ontario a representative committee of industry and commerce is to be appointed by the Government to report on conditions and draw up a programme for definite action. In Alberta, notwithstanding the change of Government, a conference has been held with the Premier, the Hon. Charles Stewart, as to the situation. The harvest operations will give relief for a very short period, and suggestions are being made that the Federal Government should try to provide some permanent work for the men who will do the harvesting, by starting some big scheme such as the Georgian Bay Canal. The argument is that if money is not expended on constructive work in the forthcoming winter, it will have to be distributed as direct charity. In Montreal the Charity Organisation Society—now known as the Family Welfare Association—has decided that it cannot handle distress arising from unemployment, its functions being to meet the normal distress which arises from sickness, family trouble, death of the breadwinner, and so forth. It has consequently laid the onus of meeting unemployment distress on the civic and Provincial authorities.

Wage Reductions.

A steady movement in the direction of reduction of wages is now in full swing. The various railway Unions are yielding one after another to the necessity of following the step taken in the United States of making a cut of 12 per cent. During the past fortnight 70,000 employees on Canadian railways have submitted after negotiation to reductions ranging from 7½ to 10 cents. an hour. While the Unions are groaning over this, the inexorable fact of increased competition for jobs is bearing favourably on the situation as far as employers are concerned, and already in building and certain other trades there is actually more work being done. Printers are still striking for the 44-hour week and higher pay, but in several cities they have lost their cause.

Grand Trunk and Portland.

Objection to the proposed development of the Port of Portland, Maine, by the Government of Canada, is made in a communication which has been issued by the St. John (N.B.) Board of Trade and circulated throughout the Dominion. It is an old protest, and the occasion this time is the fact that in connection with the taking over of the Grand Trunk by the Government, proposals have been made for developing that traffic. While the arguments against spending Canadian money on the development of a foreign port have a certain plausibility, business men will also weigh the question as to whether such expenditure will be more than repaid by commerce that may pass over that route in and out of Canada.

A Masonic Honour.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, A.F. and A.M., which is in progress at Ottawa this week, Wor. Bro. Sir George McLaren Brown, I.P.M. of Canada Lodge, England, had conferred upon him the rank of Past Grand Registrar by the Grand Lodge. This was in recognition of his services during the Great War to members of the craft from Canada who were on military service. By a vote of two to one the suggestion that the words "of Canada" should be left out of the official title of what is known as "The Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario" was defeated, the argument being that this name had been given at birth and must remain. Progress in membership, finance and benevolence was reported in the 66th annual communication.

* *

After a lapse of five years, sealing in the South Seas is being resumed from Halifax, N.S., by the schooner *Eva Jane*.

The *Englishman*, of Calcutta, has already been the recipient of many congratulations on the attainment of its centenary. To these we now take advantage of the receipt of its fine special number to add those of *Canada*.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Byng Honoured by the Canada Club in London Enthusiastic Tributes.

ENTHUSIASTIC tributes were paid to General Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's Governor-General Designate, at the dinner given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Thursday of last week, by the Canada Club.

The Duke of Connaught received the members of the club and their guests, and presided at the dinner. The company was a large and distinguished one.

The royal chairman was supported by Lord Byng; the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne (Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of Naval Service), Viscount Milner, Lord Lee of Fareham (First Lord of the Admiralty), the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Desborough, Viscount Peel, Viscount Burnham, General Sir Arthur Currie (Principal of McGill University), Mr. Justice Duff, Viscount Pirrie, Lord Riddell, Major-General Seely, Major the Hon. C. W. Wood (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Sir Laming Worthington Evans (Secretary of State for War), Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, General Sir Herbert Lawrence, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury Williams, Mr. W. L. Griffith (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Sir James Allen (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir Edgar Walton (High Commissioner for South Africa). The names of the others present are given on page 154.

GENERAL LORD BYNG OF VIMY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Photograph : Russell

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Canada's Prime Minister, was unable to attend in consequence of slight indisposition, and Mr. Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, owing to his recent bereavement. The Duke of Devonshire, the retiring Governor-General, sent the following telegram, which was read by the President: "Please add my congratulations to the many which Lord Byng will receive at your dinner. Canada will give him a characteristic and enthusiastic welcome. I can wish him nothing better than that his experiences will be as happy and pleasant as mine have been."

Memories of the Canadian Corps.

The Duke of Connaught, in proposing the health of Lord Byng, said:—

"The very name he bears takes us all back again to the time when he commanded the Canadian Corps. He had the honour of commanding that Corps from May, 1916, to June or July, 1917. During that time the Canadian Corps distinguished itself in a most remarkable manner, and I think you will all agree with me that no man ever got the confidence of Canadians more thoroughly than did Lord Byng. In him we have the true characteristics of an English gentleman. It was his tact, it was his kindness, and at the same time his firmness, that made him so popular with the Canadian Corps. Very soon after he took command he was faced by the Germans, and he very soon found that the material that he had under his command was worthy of the Imperial Army. It was at Courcelette where he had his first success with the Canadian Corps and from that time onward the Corps distinguished itself in many a hard-fought engagement.

I feel convinced that Canada is to be congratulated on His Majesty's choice of him as Governor-General. I am sure you will find in him one who will be in thorough sympathy with all the aims and objects of the great Dominion. It has been my great pleasure to have known Lord Byng. He reminded me just now that the first time I saw him was when Lord Byng was 11. From that day I have often had the pleasure of seeing him. A brother of his was a subaltern of mine when I was a captain in the 7th Hussars. At one time Lord Byng was for two years on my staff, when I was in command of the Aldershot district, and I can only say that a more conscientious, hard-working, and able staff officer I do not wish to meet.

A Soldier as Governor-General.

You civilians if you will allow me to use the expression may say 'How does that prove that he will make a good Governor-General?' Well, I venture to think that a good soldier makes a good citizen. He has an extraordinary experience of men, and he has a very wide view. I had myself never held any civilian appointment until I became your Governor-General. I can assure you that from the very day I occupied that high position I felt that I had the sympathy of Canadians with me, and that they were ready to recognize in me an ordinary man, although I was a soldier. I am sure you will find the same with Lord Byng. I do not know a kinder-hearted man; I do not know a more humorous man; and I can assure you that I feel exceedingly happy in my own mind that Canada has as its future Governor-General Lord Byng.

"He has considerable advantage in going there, because he is not only well known but beloved by every Canadian soldier who had the honour of serving under him, and I am sure his tenure of office will be one that Canada will be very pleased with. I am sure he will do his utmost to show his warm sympathy with the Canadian people, that he will encourage everything that is for the advantage of Canada, and that he will warmly support all the many and different interests that are in Canada. I congratulate him most warmly on going there. I shall always look back with the greatest pleasure to my five years in Canada. If Lord Byng always has the same support and the same kindliness of feeling that I did, he will be a very lucky man, and I feel convinced that after his five years are over he will come home imbued with a very deep interest in the future of Canada and loving the people as I do.

"We are here to-night to do him honour. It is almost his send-off before going to Canada, and I am sure he will appreciate the many gentlemen who have come here this evening to show their interest in Canada and in their future Governor-General. In proposing his health, I will ask you to wish him happiness and a successful reign as Governor-General of Canada."

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Illustrious Predecessors.

Lord Byng, who was again warmly cheered on rising to reply, said:—

"I must thank you, Sir, most heartily, most sincerely, and most briefly, for the way you have proposed my health. I must thank you, gentlemen, in the same terms for the way you have received it. These are days when we get persistent requests to do something for somebody else. Please don't for one moment imagine I am going to ask you for anything out of your purses. I am going to ask you for your sympathy. I am going to ask you if you realise what it is to succeed that sequence of illustrious gentlemen who have held the position of Governor-General of Canada? First and foremost, there is our royal chairman. As he has said, I had once the honour of serving on his staff, and while I was serving on it his Royal Highness's tenure of command was completed and a successor was appointed. That successor had my heartiest sympathy. I saw what a very difficult thing it was to succeed the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness's name is known throughout this world and I think probably throughout the next world"—(laughter)—"for an untarnished record of success. Besides his Royal Highness, I have to succeed those two very able administrators and great sportsmen, Lord Minto and Lord Grey; and, in addition to that I am asked to step into the shoes of that very popular Governor-General, my immediate predecessor, who has just completed his term. I am rather appalled at the outlook.

but I am going to do my best. If the Canadian nation will extend that same hand of friendship to me that the Canadian Corps did in France, I hope my tenure may be successful. At all events, if I fail it will never be said that my failure was due to a lack of affection for that great Dominion.

Canada's Generals.

"I go as Governor-General. I think perhaps the title is rather one which can be criticised. I don't quibble at the title of Governor, but I do rather at the title of General. Canada has her own generals, and I think, at the present moment Canada has no need of a general from this country. I take to myself a certain amount of credit, if possibly reflected credit, for having produced Canada's generals. I saw some of them before they were generals, and I saw a great many after they were generals, and when my time came to finish with the Corps I ardently and urgently asked that I might be succeeded by Sir Arthur Currie—a man who, I knew, as every Canadian knew, was the right man to lead that Corps, and to add paragraph upon paragraph to that page of history which will be the theme for all readers in the hereafter. I sometimes think that when I leave this sphere and have to face a distinguished person who goes by the name of the Recording Angel—I don't know who the Recording Angel is, but I always imagine him as being something between the City Remembrancer and an orderly room sergeant"—(laughter)—"whoever that worthy is, I always expect him to be a Canadian, and I expect he will say: 'Young fellow' or 'old fellow'—whichever he likes—'what have you done?' And I shall reply: 'I got Arthur Currie to command the Corps'" (laughter and cheers): "and the Recording Angel will say at once: 'Step into the elevator—you can go straight up to either Heaven or Canada—they are the same place, for they are both God's countries—step right up—it's all right'" (laughter).

Good Citizenship.

"I think at the present moment we have rather got to consider an aspect of affairs different from what was going on during the war. I think during the war we were right to make a sort of introspection of ourselves, to see if we were really doing our best to be good soldiers. I think some of us go to bed at nights, even now, thinking that we were not bad soldiers in those days. Now I think the time has come when we want to arrive at the same sort of verdict, but in rather different language. Are we doing our best to be good citizens? If we can say we are, I think everything is right with the world. I think good citizenship is of the most paramount importance at the present moment. I don't think myself that any democracy can possibly exist without good citizenship. If citizenship is not good, one of those two fundamental principles of democracy, law and liberty, seems to get ahead of the other, and it appears to me, in my humble way, that if we can adjust the balance of law to the balance of liberty we can get what is ideal in democracy. In my future in Canada I am going to try to do anything I possibly can to help to foster that spirit, and I go there fully realising that the two great bonds which bind our Empire are the pride of our Monarchy and the pride of our British citizenship."

General Currie's Tribute.

General Sir Arthur Currie, in proposing "Our Other Guests," said the people of Canada never could, and never would, forget the time when the Duke of Connaught graced the position of Governor-General. He believed there was nothing in the gift of the British Crown more important than the Governor-Generalship of Canada. He remembered that when Imperial officers were sent to the Canadian Corps the British Army sent them of their very best. The same policy was being, and always had been, pursued by the Government in regard to the Governor-General. Sir Arthur Currie remarked that when, a little over two years ago, he had the honour of being the guest of the Canada Club, in his heart that night—and, indeed, long before that night—there was the hope and the cherished prayer that the man who was now their Governor-General Designate would succeed the Duke of Devonshire. "I know," he continued, "that Lord Byng will be a success. He is personally known and beloved by hundreds of thousands of Canadians, and hundreds of thousands of their friends know about him and want to see him. His name is a household word in Canada. When Lord Byng came to the Canadian Corps he brought with him considerable prestige and a long experience as a soldier, but it was not that that won for him a place in our hearts. It was simply because he did what he thought was right, and asked every man to stand on his own two feet and none other, that he won the affection of all true Canadians who served under him; and I believe that when his tenure of office is up it will be a moment of sorrow for a good many Canadians."

Proceeding to speak of Canada's destiny, Sir Arthur Currie pointed out that the Dominion lay on the main highway between Europe and the awakening population of the East. Her coasts were washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the world. The ships of East and West brought their cargoes to her shores and carried the products of Canada to the uttermost parts of the world. Canada was a maritime nation, as all the great nations of the world had been: she lay in the temperate zone, as all the strong, virile nations did: she lay right in the very centre of the world's movements; and to him it was not inconceivable that she might become the very pivot around which the future of humanity would turn. Canada lay upon the borders of the United States, with whom she must increasingly interchange thought, travel, and commodities, and all those other things which affected a nation's life. She was the main and the most direct connecting link between the Motherland and Australia, and it was her duty to keep open and strong the current of life between them.

The Responsibility of Interpretation.

The great responsibility which lay before Canada, he continued, was the responsibility of interpretation. She was in a position to interpret the East to the West. Who were better able to interpret what the British Empire's mission was than Canadians? She was under no suspicion, and the people of the East would listen to her interpretation and be guided by it. She had to interpret to the peoples from war-stricken Europe who came in at her eastern portal what was best in Anglo-Saxon civilisation. Her main responsibility was to interpret the Mother Country to the people of the United States. The world awaited Anglo-Saxon unity to lead it into the path of ordered peace. Theirs was the great task to remove prejudice and misunderstanding, and to help to weld the great Anglo-Saxon nations into one great harmonious whole. Nature intended Canada to be the home of many millions, and it was the duty of all interested in the Dominion to lay broad, deep, and strong the foundation of her future structure.

The toast was coupled with the names of Lord Lee of Fareham and Mr. Justice Duff.

Lord Lee's Reminiscences.

Lord Lee, in a racy speech, said he regarded himself as one of the earliest settlers in Canada. He went there in 1893 when he was a young captain of Hussars. He thought he was a Professor of Strategy and Tactics until he got there. He was greeted by the distinguished head of the Military College of Canada, who had desired an entirely different officer for the appointment. When asked what he had come for, he replied to teach strategy and tactics, and was told the subjects he was really required to teach were astronomy and geodesy. He asked what the latter subject was, and the next morning he had a strenuous and hectic time in galloping to keep ahead of such very quick-witted gentlemen as General Ross Hayter. Those were the days when he was fortunate enough to take advantage of Canadian Pacific stock when it could be bought at 39. He also recalled that in his spare hours he took a course of mining at Queen's University, Kingston, and that there was a young student there named Arthur Meighen, now Prime Minister of Canada. He learned in his company this about gold mining, that it was a thing to be avoided, and he had avoided it for the rest of his life. At the end of five strenuous and inspiring years in the great Dominion he was led captive in the city of Montreal, not by one of the fair Canadians, but by an unregenerate Yankee from the State of Maine.

Speaking as a very junior member of the Government, added Lord Lee, he would like to say how great was the confidence that they felt in Lord Byng in the task he was undertaking. His reputation as a soldier was known to them all, and was well known throughout Canada: but they knew him as a man of singular gifts, an extraordinarily shrewd student and observer of his fellow men; and one who possessed, as his Royal Highness observed, in a peculiar degree that golden sense of humour required in most situations in life, and not a little in the position of Governor-General of the great Dominion. He would not fail to attract the devotion and respect and admiration of every citizen in Canada. He felt certain that one of the loftiest peaks of the great Rocky Mountain range would be known as Mount Bungo.

Singularly Happy Auguries.

Mr. Justice Duff, also responding, said Lord Byng went to Canada under singularly happy auguries. He had already conquered the hearts of the people of Canada, and he believed he would be a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessors. No man could make a more powerful appeal to the common tradition, the common ideal.

The **Hon. C. C. Ballantyne**, in proposing the health of the President, assured Lord Byng of a most cordial and hearty welcome, not only from the Government of Canada but from the entire population. Lord Byng's comrades in arms during the war were awaiting with great enthusiasm and expectancy the arrival of their late commander, and when Lord Byng stepped on Canadian soil at the good old city of Quebec he would receive a most enthusiastic reception from the French-Canadians.

(Continued on page 154.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

General Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng left for Canada on Thursday by the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. *Empress of France*. They spent last week-end with Lady Byng's parents at Church Crookham, and returned to London on Monday evening.

* *

Lady Byng and Lady Foster, wife of Sir George Foster, will speak at the National Exhibition, Toronto, on Ladies' Day.

* *

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were accompanied on their return from Canada last week by Lady Anne Cavendish, Miss Elsie Saunders, Miss Emily McCullough, Captain the Hon. Percy Kinnaird, and Captains J. Lloyd, E. Hurstall and R. Bradley.

* *

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who motored from Liverpool to Chatsworth after their arrival from Canada on Wednesday of last week, were at Buxton presented with an address from the Mayor and Corporation.

* *

The Duchess of Devonshire had lunch with the Queen and the Prince of Wales at Buckingham Palace on Friday of last week.

* *

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and also of the Naval Service, returned to Canada by the *Empress of France* on Thursday.

* *

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, has returned to London from the Continent, and is at the Stafford Hotel. He returns to Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* on August 11.

* *

The Dominion Premiers and delegates of the Imperial Conference visited the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace on Thursday of last week, and were conducted through the several sections by Sir Alfred Mond, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who afterwards entertained the party at luncheon.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen left London on Saturday morning on their return to Canada by the Cunard R.M.S. *Carmania*, which calls at Halifax. Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Duke of Devonshire were present at Euston and among others there were Mr. W. L. Griffith, Acting High Commissioner for Canada; Major Morrison-Bell, M.P., Colonel S. H. Wilson, of the Cabinet Secretariat; Sir Howard d'Egville, of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Colonel H. V. de Satgé, Colonel H. J. Mackie, Sir G. McLaren Brown, and Mr. G. H. Creasy, of the Colonial Office. Mrs. Meighen was presented with a plant of white heather in a gold pot.

* *

Captain the Hon. Charles Mulholland and the Hon. John Mulholland have left for Canada.

* *

Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis and Miss Helen Orr-Lewis returned by the *Empress of France* last week and proceeded to Whitewebbs Park, Enfield.

Mr. A. J. Mitchell, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

His Excellency Brigadier-General F. G. Guggisberg and Mrs. Guggisberg have returned to London from the Gold Coast, and are residing at No. 7, Park Place, St. James's.

* *

Major and Mrs. A. L. S. Mills, of Montreal, who have been visiting the battlefields in France and Belgium, are now in London, and are returning to Canada at the end of August.

MR. A. J. MITCHELL,
Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, who is at present in London.

* *

Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, of New York, formerly of Victoria, B.C., has arrived to spend six months in England and France.

* *

Mr. Donald M. Kilgour, M.B., Toronto, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. T. Small, of Toronto, are in England *en route* for Cape Town, to visit their eldest son, Mr. Ernest K. Small, returning to Toronto next February.

* *

Mrs. W. Squires and Miss N. Squires, of Montreal, have arrived in England to spend the summer with relatives.

* *

Miss Mabel C. Jamieson and Miss Ferna G. Halliday, of Montreal, will spend most of the winter travelling in the British Isles and on the Continent.

* *

Sir Mortimer and Lady Davis, of Montreal, have taken an apartment at Monte Carlo, where they will spend the winter. They will sail from Canada in November.

* *

Sir Donald Mann, who arrived from Toronto last week, is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Prior to his departure from Ottawa recently, Lord Richard Nevill was the recipient of a silver rose bowl and a clock, from a number of his more intimate friends.

The Countess of Suffolk returned from a visit to Canada last week.

* *

Lady Strathcona is at Glencoe, Argyllshire, for the Highland season.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart was one of the guests of the American Ambassador at dinner on Friday of last week.

* *

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1893 to 1898, was 74 on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Bertram Forsyth will leave for Canada on August 11, to take up the post of Director of the Hart House Theatre, Toronto University.

* *

Lord Northcliffe, accompanied by Mr. Wickham Steed, arrived at Toronto from New York on Sunday morning and left the same night for Winnipeg.

* *

Lady Minto and Mrs. Meighen were present at Mrs. Ernest Stuart's ladies' dinner party, to meet Lady Byng, in addition to those mentioned in last week's *Canada*.

* *

His Honour Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (whose illness was announced in last week's *Canada*) has had to undergo a serious operation, and his condition is causing grave anxiety.

* *

Mr. William Turnbull, Lumber Commissioner of the Government of British Columbia, arrived last week with the Hon. Thomas D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the Province, and will accompany him during his forthcoming visits to Scandinavia and Egypt.

* *

The departures for Canada by the *Metagama* included Miss E. Borden, the Misses J. M. and E. E. Bovey, Miss M. Burns, Major W. C. Butler, Mr. R. H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hipkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Howarth, Mrs. K. Kingsmill, Mrs. A. E. and the Misses Mountford, Very Rev. Dean Paget, Mrs. J. E. Rogerson, Mr. J. D. Wallace and Morgan C. Williams-Freeman.

* *

Among the departures for Canada last Saturday by the R.M.S. *Megantic* were Major-Gen. Blacklock, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Doutre, Mr. A. E. Dyment, Mrs. J. D. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gibson, Mr. R. C. Gwynne-Vaughan, Col. Innes Hopkins, Mr. F. G. Jemmett, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. K. Maclennan, Mr. G. A. Milne, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mr. H. B. Robertson, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. George Vipond, and Mr. Shirley Woods.

* *

The arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week included Mr. C. H. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cargill (Toronto), Miss Margaret Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne de Martigny, Miss A. G. McDougall, Lt.-Col. H. and Mr. T. H. P. Molson, Mr. T. G. Morgan, Mr. W. A. Tooke (all of Montreal), Mr. A. Crockett, Capt. D. Voght (Ottawa), Mrs. A. Gartshore and Mrs. H. J. Stockton (Hamilton), Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman (Nicola), Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. E. Watson (Toronto), Ven. Dean Morris (St. Catharines), Mr. J. Mahood, Mr. H. A. Stone (Vancouver); Mr. Edgar G. Harcourt, Lt.-Col. F. Courtenay Hood, Mr. Thomas McDougall, Mr. C. J. Mitchell, Mr. T. D. Nuttall, Mr. J. Powley, Dr. W. D. and Mrs. Rankine, Mr. W. Turnbull, Major B. H. and Mrs. Winder, and Mr. W. G. Yielding.

PURELY PERSONAL—*Continued.*

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels are staying at Harland House, Felixstowe. Mrs. Cassels was presented to the King and Queen at tho garden party held at Buckingham Palace by Lady George Pratt.

* *

Mr. John MacCormac, London representative of the Montreal *Gazette*, left by the *Empress of France* on Thursday on a visit to Canada.

* *

According to the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*, Mr. Herbert Greenfield has been selected to head the Farmer Government in Alberta. A native of Winchester, England, who emigrated to the Dominion in 1892, Mr. Greenfield is vice-president of the United Farmers' Association.

* *

Mr. Edward Beck, who has been on a mission to Norway and Sweden on behalf of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, was to return to Montreal by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Thursday, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Beck.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Alleyn, of the Union Bank of Canada, Morden, Manitoba, announce the forthcoming marriage of their eldest daughter, Noël Louise, to Mr. Hartley Dunsford Lloyd, youngest son of the late Mr. Cyril Lloyd. The wedding will take place on August 17.

* *

A marriage has been arranged between Kathryn Blake Sinclair, widow of Dr. A. D. Sinclair, Toronto and Mr. Noel Matthews Bassin (late Royal Engineers), younger son of the late Rev. E. Bassin and of Mrs Bassin, Edinburgh, Scotland.

* *

At Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on June 14, the marriage was solemnised of Estelle, daughter of Mrs. Foy and of the late Mr. Phillip C. Foy, to Major William John MacKenzie, M.D., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacKenzie.

The marriage took place on July 27 of Agnes Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. W. G. Johnson, and granddaughter of the late Sir Francis Godschall Johnson, to Mr. Leighton Stuart Brander, son of Mr. William Brander, of Westmount, P.Q.

* *

The marriage took place on July 19 of Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Winnipeg, and Mr. Earl C. Duffin, of London, England, formerly of Winnipeg. Mr. Duffin went overseas with the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion as a lieutenant, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is now managing director of the London *Daily Express*. Their future home will be in London.

* *

At the First Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, on July 6, Mary Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mr. James Robinson and the late Mrs. Robinson, became the bride of Mr. Frank O. Fraser, youngest son of the late Rev. H. W. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, of Vancouver.

* *

The engagement is announced of Cornelia Elizabeth, granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Winship, of Montreal, to Mr. Robert Bruce Owen, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Owen, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place in the latter part of this month.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jukes, of Vancouver, announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Mr. N. C. P. Graves, eldest surviving son of Dr. Charles D. Graves, of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. The marriage will take place quietly early in August.

* *

At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, Amy, only daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Brendon, of Plympton, Devon, England, and Mrs. Brendon, Alberni Street, became the bride of Mr. Stanley Gartside Doherty, elder son of Rev. E. J. Doherty, Felstead, Essex. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. E. King.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London:

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

LORD'S (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Thursday, 11, M.C.C. v. Philadelphians (two days).

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Saturday, 6, Surrey v. Kent; Saturday, 13, England v. Australia (Fifth Test Match).

RACING.

LEWES MEETING. — Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6.

KEMPTON PARK.—Wednesday and Thursday, 10 and 11.

WINDSOR.—Friday and Saturday, 12 and 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMPTON COURT AND DITTON REGATTA.—Saturday, 6.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COMEDY, Panton Street.—" By All Means, Darling " (J. H. Roberts)

COURT, Sloane Square.—" The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus. — " Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Leslie Faber.)

EMPIRE, Leicester Square.—" *Some* Detective." (Ethel Irving.)

LYCEUM, Strand.—" Abraham Lincoln."

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue. — " After Dinner."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street

EXHIBITIONS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition (closes August 6).

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, Vincent Square. —Royal Horticultural Society's Show, Tuesday, 9

MAIDENHEAD.—Berkshire Horse Show, Thursday, 18.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(*Continued from page* 152.)

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in reply, said it was always a pleasure to him to attend dinners of the Canada Club. Gatherings of that kind, by bringing together Canadians and Englishmen in the capital, did a great deal to solidify the already strong feelings of attachment that existed between the Mother Country and the Dominion. The Club was doing useful work in showing hospitality to those who were going to and returning from Canada, and he hoped they would soon be entertaining the last Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire.

The company present included the following, besides those already mentioned as being at the President's table :—

Col. Maurice Alexander, J. G. Archibald, Lt.-Col. Donald Armour.

Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow, Charles Ballantyne, Ven. Archdeacon Balfour, Lt.-Col. Balfour, W. S. Barclay, Col. John Barlow, Arthur Beverly Baxter, Frank D. Benjamin, Lt. E. F. Benjamin, Cdr. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, H. P. Biggar, D. H. Binder, H. B. F. Bingham, Brig.-Gen. Birkett, T. H. Bischoff, T. W. Bischoff, Col. H. W. Blaylock, C. E. Bowmaker, F. Britain, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., J. T. Brown, Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, W. C. Buckley, H. R. Budd, C. C. Burleigh, Pomeroy Burton, A. H. Butler, Major W. C. Butler.

C. Cambie, C. F. Cape, W. T. Carrington, Sir Felix Cassel, W. D. Cavendish, Charles Cobb, F. M. Coldstream, J. G. Colmer, W. H. Cottingham, Dr. T. F. Cotton, I. G. Cunningham.

Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson, Sir Charles Davidson, Major-Gen. Sir John Davidson, John Davidson, Lt. Hugh Trevor Dawson, Cdr. Sir Trevor Dawson, H. H. Dick, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Dill, G. E. Dixon, Col. J. B. Donnelly, Peter Donovan, Sir James H. Dunn, A. E. Dyment.

Pelham Edgar, Hon. F. W. Erskine

Lord Fairfax, Brig. Gen. G. Farmar, Percival Farquhar, G. M. Farrington, Sir George V. Fiddes, Rev. G. F. French.

Wm. Galbally, Capt. Victor Gordon, C. F. Gray, Capt. Edward Greene, W. T. Grose, Richard S. Guinness.

Major C. E. B. Hanson, H. W. Harding, D. Fraser Harris, Prof. E. L. Harvey, Brig.-Gen. Ross Hayter, C. R. Hegan, Major C. F. Hepburn, C. F. Higginson, H. H. Holland, Sir Herbert Holt, Capt. H. P. Holt, W. E. Horne, M.P., John Howard, H. Malcolm Hubbard, Maj.-Gen. Garnet Hughes, Rt. Hon. Lord Hylton.

J. G. Inglis, Arthur Jecks, Hon. W. Jolliffe, Lawrence Jones, Sir Roderick Jones, Stephen L. Jones, Henry Joseph.

William Kerr, Stewart Kilpatrick, Professor L. S. Klinck.

Major Lamb, Hon. Chas. Lanctot, J. B. Lawford, T. S. C. Lee, A. G. Leonard, W. J. Leonard, Frederick Lesser, Sir George Lewis, Dr. O. Leyton, John Love.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonald, Major John A. Macdonald, Sir William Mackenzie, W. M. MacLeod, F. H. Markey, Brig.-Gen A. W. Maxwell, Lt.-Col. T. M. McAvity, Major.-Gen. A. McDougall, J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., A. A. Miller, A. J. Mitchell, A. A. Moller, Col. Herbert Molson, Tom Molson, Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., A. Ewan Moore, Brig.-Gen. R. H. More, Major Thomas Moss, Major W H. Mulville, Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, S. B. Murray.

Sir Frank Newnes, E. N. Nicholas, A. L. Nunns, A. G. Nutter

A. R. O'Neill, Sir Frederick Orr Lewis, Prof. W. F. Osborne, M.A.

Chas. J. G. Palmour, J. H. Pangman, S. G. Pardoe, Dr. Donald Paterson, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, M.P., Lt.-Col. N. D. Perry, William Phillips, E. G. Porter, M.P., Thos. Porter, Francis E. Powell, D. N. Prett, Sir James Purves-Stewart.

Major.-Gen. Sir Percy Radcliffe, John Rae, Alex. Reid, Lt.-Col. J. Reid-Hyde, John L. Retallack, T. C. Riddell, Col. H. T. Russell, Walter Rutherford.

F. C. Salter, T. G. Scott, the Hon. Phiroze C. Sethna, F. R. A. Shortis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, Chas. F. Simond, T. G. Skinner, T. Hewitt Skinner, H. L. Slocock, A. Lapthorn Smith, Sir R. Vassar Smith, Bart, Sir Alfred Waldron Smithers, M.P., Hubert Smithers, Chris. Spencer, Major C. S. Stafford, Sir Josiah Stamp, Capt. D. E. Standen, H. H. Stone, H. S. Stone, Viscount Stopford, Sir Campbell Stuart, F. L. Summerhayes.

R. B. Thomson, R. Brock Thomson, R. G. O. Thomson, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Hunter Tod.

F. C. Wade, Major H W. Walker, Septimus Warwick, Thomas Warwick, Lt. Col. E. R. Wayland, Brig.-Gen. N. Webber, Edgar Wheeler, R. C. Wyse.

EARLY BANKING IN CANADA.—II.

Experiments and Difficulties of the First Canadian Institution:

THE following is a continuation of the extracts from the first volume of Mr. Victor Ross's "History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce," reviewed in last week's *Canada*.

"In the early 'twenties' the depression in the United States caused a rapid falling off in the business of the Bank of Canada. It appears to have been managed honestly, but did not succeed in making a place for itself in the community. The Bank of Montreal, which had refused to accept its notes, took over the assets, and the bank was wound up with a large loss to the shareholders but none to the customers of the bank. Its place in Montreal was taken by the City Bank, which, after two years of effort, was granted a charter in 1833. In 1835 the banking firm of Viger, De Witt et Cie., otherwise known as La Banque du Peuple, began business in the same city as a co-partnership *en commandité*. There were twelve principal partners, who exercised full control and assumed joint and several responsibility for all debts, with an indefinite number of special partners or *commanditaires*, who took no share in the management, and assumed no liability beyond the amount of their subscriptions. This bank received no legislative privileges, but for many years carried on a successful business, based largely on the rising nationalist sentiment of the French-Canadian majority in the Province.

THE GENERAL OFFICE IN THE LONDON (ENGLAND) BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

"When in 1830 and 1831, respectively, the Bank of Montreal and the Quebec Bank sought renewals of their charters, the Legislature took advantage of the occasion to make some important amendments.

"The outbreak of the rebellion of 1837 seriously disturbed banking operations. The charters of all three banks expired in 1837; the Quebec Bank and the City Bank secured a year's extension by Royal letters patent, while the Bank of Montreal reverted to the articles of association basis.

"The first Upper Canada Bank to begin business, it has been seen, was the private institution established by Kingston merchants in 1819, and known by its rivals as the 'pretender' Bank of Upper Canada. The founders had sought a charter, but residents of Little York (as Toronto was then known), high in the councils of the inner circle known later as the Family Compact, had calmly appropriated the Bill and secured incorporation for themselves under the name of the Bank of Upper Canada. The Kingston petitioners were given as a consolation prize a charter for the Bank of Kingston, stripped of the promise of Government aid contained in the other charter. They proved unable to raise the £20,000 which was required to be paid in before business could begin, and the charter lapsed. The private bank, however, controlled to some extent by the same interests, continued for a time only too actively. Notes were issued lavishly. Two directors borrowed an amount equal to the whole paid-up capital, and others used the bank's funds to shave private notes at double rates. Funds were locked up in thinly-disguised real estate speculation. Quarrels led to a run on the bank, followed by suspension in September, 1822. A long and costly liquidation used up almost all the remaining assets. The notes yielded something more than 50 cents on the dollar, but the stockholders lost everything. Upper Canada had had its first lesson in reckless banking, and, to give it due credit, profited by experience.

The chartered Bank of Upper Canada was longer getting under way. It secured its charter in 1821. The requirements proved too severe, and a year later were cut in two, even so it is said that it was only by appropriating money from the military chest that the £10,000 was made up and the bank got under way in 1822.

The evident prosperity of the Bank of Upper Canada stimulated investors to set up rival banks. The unlimited demands from speculators for further accommodation tend in the same direction. The favouritism shown by the bank officials to members of the ruling clique led to political pressure to end the monopoly. Yet the Family Compact was so firmly entrenched in the Executive and the Legislative Council that it was almost impossible to secure incorporation. It was only after repeated efforts that the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, with headquarters at Kingston, obtained its charter in 1831, as the result of a bargain whereby the Assembly agreed to pass a bill increasing the older bank's capital. Four years later, the Gore Bank, of Hamilton, which was to amalgamate with the Canadian Bank of Commerce after many years of service, secured a charter, with a capital set at £100,000.

"Midway between these two incorporations the British authorities took a hand in regulating the banking affairs of the colonies. The Colonial Office had just endeavoured, without much success, to put the currency of the Provinces on a sterling basis. Its attempts to regulate the banking system were better advised and more successful. As a result of widespread discussion in England on currency matters, the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade drew up a set of rules to apply to colonial bank charters.

Joint Stock Banks.

No other chartered banks came into existence before the Union, but the demand for more banking accommodation was not to be satisfied by the addition of merely two banks. The example of the Western States, where immigration and land speculation were proceeding much more feverishly than even in Upper Canada, could not but have its effect. In the United States the number of banks grew from 329 in 1829 to 788 in 1837, with a proportionate increase of capital and a very much more than proportionate increase of note issues and of loans. Unable to secure charters, the promoters of Canadian banks were compelled to organize as ordinary joint stock companies, though this meant a decided loss in prestige, and inability to sue in a corporate capacity. Two retired English officers, George Truscott and J. C. Green, organized the Agricultural Bank in this way in 1834. It is of some historical interest as being the first bank in Canada to allow interest on deposits. The risky policy it followed soon led the other banks to declare war upon it. They gathered in its notes and pressed for their redemption, and thus soon drained away its specie and brought about its collapse. When Truscott and Green left the country, they left behind £7,000 of assets to meet claims of £18,000 from depositors and of £20,000 from note-holders. Captain Truscott had also shared in organizing the Farmers' Bank in 1835, which, however, had a somewhat longer life. The Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank, organised in 1836, with branches at Chippewa and Lockport, New York, had to cease operations after 1841. The People's Bank, organized in Toronto in 1835 by a group of men in sympathy with the Reform Party, was a much sounder institution. Its manager, Francis Hincks, later Premier of the Province and Finance Minister of the Dominion, was an abler banker than most of his contemporaries, and his bank was the only one in Canada which was not forced to suspend specie payment in the crisis that soon burst upon the continent. It was, however, weakened by the share taken by the extreme wing of the Reformers in the Rebellion, and was sold in 1838 to the Bank of Montreal.

"Of more lasting importance was another joint stock bank which began business in 1836, the Bank of British North America. It was organized in Great Britain, but secured from each Province authority to carry on all kinds of banking business and the power to sue and be sued in the name of an officer domiciled in the Province. Within a year it had opened branches in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, and St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1840 it received a Royal charter, with the requirement of double liability omitted. Meanwhile the Legislature of Upper Canada, at last stirred out of its cautious attitude, passed Bills chartering new banks and increasing the capital of the old ones, which would have increased the total capital of the chartered banks from £500,000 to £4,500,000 and the note-issuing power from £1,500,000 to £13,500,000. Fortunately, in accordance with new instructions from Downing Street, assent to these Bills had been reserved

(*Continued on page 166*)

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. C. A. Wright, Ph.D., of McGill University, has been awarded the Ramsey Memorial Fellowship, of an annual value of $1,500, by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The Fellowship was established to enable the most brilliant student of chemistry in Canada to continue research work at one of the larger Universities in Great Britain.

——On July 12 over 10,000 persons took part in the Orange celebration here, the procession being nearly two miles in length and made up of lodges from all portions of Ontario. Mr. W. M. W. D. McPherson, Deputy Grand Master of British America, delivered an address in Lansdowne Park.

——Mr. E. G. Ahern, secretary of the Board of Pensions Commissioners since January, 1920, and for some time previous a member of the Toronto staff of the Pensions Board, has resigned.

TORONTO.—Major G. Hedley Basher, Governor of the Toronto prison for the last two years, has resigned, and will return with Mrs. Basher to Cornwall, England.

——Col. G. T. Denison, senior city police magistrate, who is 82 years of age, and is now on six months' sick leave, may not resume his seat on the Bench.

The Police Commissioners have decided to re-arm the police force, and an order was awarded for 635 new revolvers of the modern type.

——On July 12, for the first time in several years, every one of the 100 City Lodges took part in the Orange parade from Queen's Park to the Exhibition grounds, a distance of three miles, there being upwards of 12,000 in the march. A number of addresses were given by prominent members of the Order, including the Grand Master, Mr. H. C. Hocken, M.P., Mr. Charles Sheard, M.P., and the Rev. Canon W. F. Fitzgerald, of Kingston.

——The late Mr. Jacob Lewis Englehart left an estate totalling $2,056,805.

LONDON.—Not since the big flood of July 11, 1883, when fourteen persons were drowned and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, has London sustained such damage as on the same date this year. At one time the low-lying land adjoining the C.P.R. depôt was 12 ft. under water, and lightning struck the pressroom of the *London Free Press*, setting fire to the building. Down-town merchants with heavy stock in their cellars will lose heavily.

BELLEVILLE.—A reduction of 10 per cent. in salaries paid civic officials and employees is the recommendation of committees. If possible, the cut will not be applied absolutely, but there will be a readjustment of salaries downward. The highest paid official is receiving $2,400.

DUNDAS.—The Valley Seating Company here has just completed and shipped a large order of church furniture for Hendrina, Transvaal, South Africa. The order is the second this company has shipped to South Africa.

KINGSTON.—On July 12 the "Limestone City" quietly celebrated its 248th birthday, having been founded by the Count de Frontenac on July 12, 1673. Kingston was continued as a French fort till the middle of the next century (1758), when it was taken by the British, and the ramparts of the old fort were practically demolished by the victors under Col. Bradstreet.

CORNWALL.—By a majority of 259 votes, the by-law to renew the light and heat franchise of the Stormont Electric Light and Power Co. for another ten years was carried here after one of the most memorable election campaigns in the history of the town.

THOROLD.—A by-law giving the Gove Motor Car Co., of Detroit, a fixed assessment of $20,000 has been carried in Thorold Township. The company has already secured an option on five acres adjoining the town

BARRIE.—The 1,600 customers of the Barrie municipal electric system are to receive a bonus equal to a refund of one month's rates. The surplus of the Water and Light Commission for the year 1920 was $6,627

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—During a recent visit the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, made a call at the immigration quarters, and went to Grosse Isle on board the C.G. s.s. *Alice*, with engineers of the Department of Public Works.

——The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, the national holiday of the French Republic, was celebrated here on July 14 by the members of the French colony, assisted by the officers and crew of the French gunboat *L'Antares*, who remained here especially for the occasion.

—— The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, inaugurated the hydroplane station in Roberval on July 24. Hydroplanes have been engaged on forest fire protection work since the beginning of the season, and they have done good work.

MONTREAL.—For the first six months of 1920 1,446 building permits were issued, valued at $8,554,244, and from January 1 to June 30, 1921, there were 2,434 building permits issued, valued at $7,420,178.

——The Montreal Convalescent Home has acquired new property on St. Luke Street, on what is now known as the Johnston property. The new premises were transferred for a consideration of $50,000.

——The Dominion Oxygen Co., Ltd., has commenced work on its new quarter-of-a-million dollar oxygen plant here, which will double the company's present capacity and be a duplicate of the Toronto plant. The Montreal plant will be the second of five producing plants projected at the time the company was organised last year.

——The contract has been awarded to Thompson and Starrett for the erection of the new Mount Royal Hotel to cost in the neighbourhood of $9,000,000. It will take a full year to erect and will house 1,158 guests when completed.

——Since January 1 many building permits have been issued in Outremont, almost exclusively for buildings for residential purposes. The total value of construction included in the building programme up to date amounts to $510,000.

——Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, who has been for some time a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, was visited by Mr. Marcel de Verneuil, Consul-General for France, and Mr. Alfred Tarut, the occasion being the presentation of the war decoration sent over by the French Government as acknowledgment of Miss Reid's valued service in the France-Belge Fond Patriotique Movement in Montreal.

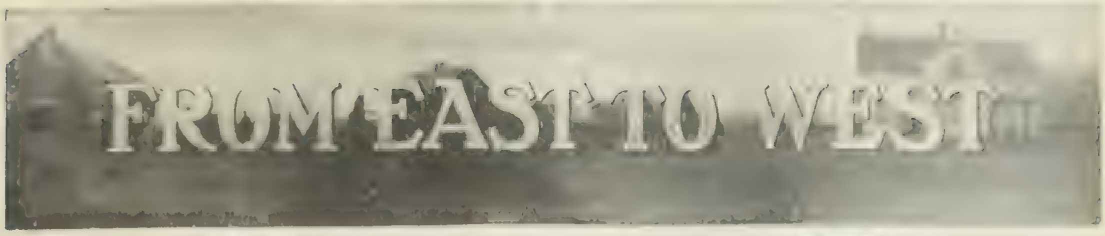
NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Exports to the United States from here for the quarter ending June 30 were only $734,710, as compared with $3,644,370 for the same period in 1920, according to figures given out by the U.S. Consul.

Below is the assessment rate and population of the North Shore towns:—Campbellton.—Assessment, $5,495,039; rate, $2.00; warrant, $100,000; bonded debt, $514,000; population, 6,425. Chatham.—Assessment, $2,750,000; rate, $4.50; warrant, $100,000; bonded debt, $401,550; population, 5,000. Bathurst.—Assessment, $1,573,950; rate, $2.60; warrant, $48,338; bonded debt, $194,000; population, 4,000. Woodstock.—Assessment, $4,200,000; rate, $1.62; warrant, $96,500, bonded debt, $251,000; population, 4,000. Newcastle.—Assessment, $2,000,000; rate, $3.80; warrant, $76,539; bonded debt, $236,000; population, 4,000.

* *

Over 90 King's Counsel have been appointed by the Ontario Government on the recommendation of the special committee, consisting of Sir William Meredith, Sir William Mulock, and Dr. John Hoskin. These are (says a *Times* cablegram) the first King's Counsel ever appointed except by the Attorney-General as ordinary political patronage. The fee payable on the acceptance has been raised from $13 to $100.



FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Salaries of the two legal liquor vendors in this city have been fixed by the Provincial Liquor Commission at $2,500.

—At the concluding session here of the 52nd annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association about 300 Canadian, American and Old Country physicians were present. Dr. E. W. Montgomery, of Winnipeg, was elected president and the next annual convention will be held in that city.

—Mr. Kenneth H. Gray and Mr. Irvin C. Doty have been admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia. Both obtained their degree of B.A. in 1915 just before enlisting, Mr. Doty from Acadia University and Mr. Gray from Dalhousie. Mr. Doty enlisted in the 112th Battalion and Mr. Gray in the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

MARGARETVILLE. The new steamer *Ruby L. H.*, recently launched here, is a splendid addition to the Margaretville-St. John route. She went to St. John to have her machinery installed, and will now make regular trips.

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT.—On July 14 one of the finest statues erected in Nova Scotia in memory of the men killed in the Great War was unveiled here. It commemorated fallen men of District No. 21 of this section, numbering in all thirteen, killed in the Battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Amiens and Cambrai. About a thousand people assembled from this district, and from Truro, Shubenacadia and Stewiacke.

BRIDGEWATER.—On July 7 the large, newly remodelled hotel at La Have belonging to Mr. Fraser Gray was completely destroyed by fire.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Meat prices in Winnipeg were lower in July than they have been since before the war. Fore quarter cuts retail at between 10 and 20 cents a pound, chuck roasts selling for as low as 7 or 8 cents. Good round steak costs 18 cents. The choicer cuts also are becoming cheaper.

Lt.-Col. (Rev.) G. A. Wells, C.M.G., D.S.O., rector of St. Margaret's Parish, has been selected for the new post of warden of St. John's College here. Col. Wells will commence his new duties on September 1.

——Winnipeg is likely to be selected as the site of a $3,000,000 factory for the spinning and twisting of flax, according to Mr. R. J. Hutchison, chief of the Fibre Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who was here *en route* to Ottawa, after visiting the principal flax-growing centres of the West.

——Forty French-Canadian settlers, with their families arrived here on July 14 *en route* to farms in the Saskatoon and Edmonton districts. They came from industrial centres in the New England States, to which they had migrated from Eastern Canada before the war. Most of them were farmers at one time, and are repatriating to resume their former occupations.

BRANDON.—June this year was the wettest since 1905, and the warmest of any year since 1901, according to the records at the experimental farm here.

MORDEN.—Mr. W. R. Leslie, a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm here. He has been in charge of the Ontario Provincial Government Station at Fort William. Mr. Leslie will replace Mr. E. M. Straight, who has become Superintendent of the Dominion Farm at Sidney Vancouver Island.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—On July 11 the annual exhibition was opened by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who dwelt on the importance of agriculture to Canada, and said that one-half of Canada's exports last year were either agricultural products or articles manufactured from such products.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—After a strike lasting since June 1 [illegible] Regina returned to work on July 7 for 90 cents an hour having signed an agreement which extends till June 1, 1923. The men struck for $1 an hour.

SASKATOON. A sample of ruby wheat 41 [illegible] and well headed out has been received from Kerrobert 150 miles east of here. It was sown on May 10 and comes from a 90 acre field of the same variety.

MOOSE JAW.—Following decisions given by Judge O[illegible] in the recount of votes cast at the last Provincial election Mr. Murray Thomson, Liberal candidate, obtains a majority of 1 over James Pascoe, Conservative candidate in this city. Both sides will appeal against the decision.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Accompanied by the Lt.-Governor and escorted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mayor Duggan formally opened the fair on July 11. The first agricultural exhibition was held in Edmonton in 1882 and during the intervening years has steadily kept step with Edmonton in its growth from a frontier trading post to one of the important cities of Canada. The attendance has grown from 53,000 to 101,000, and its grants from Dominion and Provincial Governments from $8,380 in 1911 to $33,322 in 1920.

——Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Winnipeg, has purchased the business of the Edmonton Portland Cement Co., which will in future be known as the Marlboro Cement Co. The output of the Marlboro plant is 1,500 barrels per day, and the plant has been working to capacity this season.

——On July 6 a sample lot of Alberta horses left here for Trinidad, in charge of Mr. J. D. Smith, of the Department of Agriculture. Twenty-three animals, bought in the vicinity of Calgary, under instructions of the Hon. Duncan Marshall are being shipped as a first consignment, and a second lot, to make up a total order of 50, will follow later.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—To discover the livestock possibilities of British Columbia, especially Vancouver Island, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and Mr. William Varley, of the *Agricultural Gazette*, and one of the officials in charge of the $10,000,000 Dominion fund for agricultural education in the Provinces of Canada, have arrived [illegible] Both officials are impressed with the possibilities of this becoming a great Jersey cattle country.

——Reclamation of 100,000 acres of agricult[illegible] Kootenay flats, one-third of which is in [illegible] and the balance in Idaho, was discussed at a [illegible] between the Premier (Hon. John Oliver), t[illegible] Lands (Hon. T. D. Pattullo), Governor Baker [illegible] Mr. W. G. Swenson, of the Idaho Reclam[illegible] It is expected the reclamation work will be ca[illegible] by the British Columbia and Idaho Governmen[illegible] and Washington will have to be consulted.

Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister for Naval Affairs has arrived here on a trip of inspection of the Naval Dockyard at Esquimalt, the Naval College and the chain of wireless stations on the coast.

VANCOUVER. Henderson's new Directory for 1921 [illegible] the population of Greater Vancouver as 222,618, excl[illegible] Orientals, who are estimated to number 15,000. T[illegible] are, of course, only an approximation, but they furnish [illegible] best estimate that can be arrived at short of [illegible] census. Greater Vancouver comprises the city proper, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, West Vancouver, Point Gr[illegible] and Burnaby, and last year the Directory estimated t[illegible] population of the whole area at 203,229, not includ[illegible] Orientals.

Three "F's" of the Province of Britis

UNLOADING A BOAT CONTAINING 25,000 SALMON AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

ORCH

FELLING A TREE IN A BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST.

A FINE CATCH

Columbia: FISH, FORESTS, and FRUIT. (See page 161)

ENTICTON.

A LOGGING TRAIN ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

PRINCE RUPERT

PICKING APPLES AT KELOWNA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, said of British Columbia :—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool—60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are :

Agriculture, 1919	61,000,000
Forest, 1919	70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	41,782,474
Fish, 1917	21,518,595
Total *Mineral* product, including 1918	637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed :

Wooden	90	.. 217,900 tons
Steel	31	.. 207,900 tons
	121	.. 425,800 tons

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—24 hours' power, 3,000,000 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.
Proved tonnage of 94 millions.
Estimated, 300 million.

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3, REGENT STREET, S.W.1.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Interview with the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests

THE Hon. Thomas D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests in the British Columbia Cabinet since November, 1916, arrived in London last week. On his previous visit, prior to the war, he came as Mayor of Prince Rupert, and formerly he was Assistant Gold Commissioner and Secretary to the Yukon Commission. Mr. Pattullo was born in Woodstock, Ontario, 48 years ago, but went to the Yukon in 1897, subsequently settling in the great Pacific Province in 1908, and few men have a more extensive personal knowledge of the variety of its resources, the beauty of its scenery, and the opportunities which it is now offering to the right class of settler and to the British investor.

"I suppose I may be a prejudiced witness," said Mr. Pattullo to a representative of *Canada* in the office of the Agent-General at British Columbia House, "but the more one contemplates the resources of British Columbia the more one marvels. By way of illustration, our Province is one-third larger than pre-war Germany, and has infinitely greater natural resources; yet we are supporting a population at the present time of only about 700,000 people, whereas Germany has been supporting some 65,000,000 people. One does not like to indulge in too many superlatives, yet when one studies the whole situation the possibilities seem limitless.

"Our resources are not confined to one particular direction. We have our vast forests, our mines, fisheries, agricultural and fruit lands, and a delightful climate. Vancouver, our largest sea port, has shown phenomenal growth since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, and with its adjoining municipalities now contains about 225,000 people. Victoria, our beautiful capital city on Vancouver Island, has also shown steady growth, and will undoubtedly always retain its prestige and popularity. Prince Rupert, the terminal city of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with its great hinterland, is making rapid progress. It does a larger fishing business at the present time than all the other coast cities put together.

A FARM IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"What we now most need," continued Mr. Pattullo, "is a greater volume of settlement in the interior—preferably of men with capital, or who can influence capital, to develop opportunities which they will find staring them in the face. During my visit I hope to stimulate the work carried on by our Agent-General in the direction of attracting the right class of settlers—men of British birth, who have practical knowledge of agricultural work and sufficient capital to acquire their own freehold. For example, in one particular tract, our Government has an area of some 200,000 acres in the Stuart River district, accessible to the railway, the soil of which is splendidly adapted to mixed farming, and the title to which can be obtained direct from the Government for from $2.50 to $5 per acre. We should like to see a thousand British families settled on this land. The value of our irrigated fruit lands is already pretty well known over here, and the Government itself is developing an irrigation project in the southern Okanagan which should attract a large number of those who prefer fruit-growing to general farming. This land is obtainable at from $175 to $350 per acre."

When informed that the impression prevailed that British Columbia, like other Provinces, was now discouraging immigration, Mr. Pattullo replied: "The impression that we are discouraging indiscriminate immigration is all right. We do not advise anyone to come out who has neither capital nor practical knowledge, but we shall do all we can as a Government to make things comfortable for the class of people we so urgently need to develop our immense and scarcely touched natural resources. Through our Provincial Land Settlement Board we are able to be of much assistance to settlers. The Board from time to time acquires areas in different parts of the Province and re-sells to settlers on favourable conditions. Our Department of Agriculture also, with its corps of experts, gives advice in various directions gratis."

Forests, Mines and Fisheries.

Mr. Pattullo proceeded to speak enthusiastically of British Columbia's forests and lumber resources, and said he proposed to visit Norway and Sweden. "I want to investigate the conditions under which the pulp and paper mills in these countries are operating, and incidentally to look into the methods they use in making their waste products profitable. We cannot know too much about what our competitors in this tremendously developing industry are doing. I propose also to go to Egypt, with which since the war we have been doing some business. Mr. William Turnbull, our Lumber Commissioner, came over with me, and will accompany me on these visits, and in the United Kingdom itself there is, I believe, much that we can do to push forward the claims of British Columbia to the attention of all kinds of users of the wood with which our forests abound."

Asked as to the situation regarding mining and the fisheries of the Province, Mr. Pattullo said: "As to the latter, the latest official statistics show considerably increased values. Our former Commissioner of Fisheries, Colonel Cunningham, is now over here in connection with our export business to European countries, particularly in regard to salmon. The halibut fishing around Prince Rupert has developed large proportions, and there are now about 450 vessels operating from that port in halibut fishing. Prince Rupert is also going ahead quietly in other directions. The big dry dock there is now in operation, and two large steel steamships are in course of construction. Prince Rupert will assuredly participate in the inevitably great development of trans-Pacific ocean traffic. In the mining areas much development work and prospecting is going on, and those specially interested in such matters will do well to study the latest reports and bulletins issued by my friend and colleague, the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines. Copies of these and other departmental reports can be seen at the office of our Agent-General here, Mr. Fred C. Wade, who has a very wide and a very practical knowledge of the natural resources of our Province."

Asked as to the reported unemployment in the Province, Mr. Pattullo said: "There has been a good deal of exaggeration, I think, but undoubtedly in our larger cities, particularly in Vancouver, we have had an abnormal number of men out of work, largely due to the slump in shipbuilding and subsidiary industries since the war, during which many artisans and labourers came to us from across the border. Many are now finding work in fruit-picking and harvesting, and I am not without hope that before another winter most of even the casual type of labour will have been absorbed. There are, however, few large cities in the world, as you know, in which there will not always be a certain percentage of unemployed or unemployable.

British Columbia's Climate.

"In speaking of British Columbia," concluded Mr. Pattullo, "I must not forget to dilate on her climate. In a territory as large as British Columbia we have, of course, a great variety of climate. In fact, we can suit everyone's taste. Those who prefer a temperate climate can find nothing more salubrious in any part of the world than our coast climate. It attracts visitors from all parts of the continent, where winter conditions are more rigorous. The scenic beauties of our Province and its attractions for the sportsman are still, I fear, far better known and appreciated by our southern neighbours than by touring Britons. When I left the Province a record number of visitors had already arrived to enjoy motor tours on Vancouver Island and the mainland of the Province. Our main roads are good, and steadily improving, and, except for a gap of about 70 miles still incomplete, the motorist can go right across the Rockies through Alberta into Eastern Canada.

"We are looking for people, and we are looking for money, to help develop the great resources which nature has bestowed on our Province, and we hope that Britishers will take advantage of the opportunities offered."

(Other photographs appear on our centre double-page

* *

The cabled report of the accident to the *Rapids King*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, on the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence, fortunately turns out to have exaggerated [illegible] consequences. The vessel was not abandoned. After [illegible] passengers had been taken off the steering ge[illegible] repaired, and she was able to proceed under her own st[illegible]

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canadian Trade.

"Canada is well thought of in other countries. Canadian goods can, we believe, be sold in many external markets that would not be very receptive of the goods of other nations. Germany manages to keep on rebuilding her trade. By what means? By that infinite capacity for taking pains that made her a dangerous rival for chief place among the trading nations of the world before the war. We must take a leaf out of her book. To capture outside markets we must have regard for the tastes and even foibles of customers there. Our goods must be up to standard. We believe that if our manufacturers throw themselves heartily into an endeavour to spread their trade in other lands they will have great success. Much depends on their initiative. Their enterprise in other countries will be good for wage-earners in this."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Regulated Immigration.

"The Dominion has vast areas of untilled land still available for settlement, great forest wealth as yet unused, and mines that become daily more important as a source of national income. There is room in Canada for millions of immigrants, but it is important in their interest as well as our own that they shall not come in so swiftly as to swamp the Canadian people and become the dominant strain in the country's population. Let us so govern and regulate immigration that it shall become a strength to Canada, not a peril." —*Toronto Globe.*

Short and Sweet.

"Every time the umpire makes a close decision against the home team he hears the call of the wild."—*Calgary Herald.*

"A bumper crop in the Canadian West will give a bump to our old friend Business Depression."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Lloyd George has grave faults, but inability to come to the top in a speech-making conference is not one of them."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"'Rainmaker' Hatfield has received another instalment on his moisture contract. It would be only fair for him to split fifty-fifty with his silent partner, J. Pluvius."—*Vancouver Province.*

"Our old friend, Hon. Robert Rogers, is now said to be booked for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba. What the people of Manitoba will say about it will add to the gaiety of politics, if not of nations."—*Halifax Morning Chronicle.*

"The Canadian banking system demands from its employees high character, diligence, and better than average ability. In such an environment it is seldom men rise to positions of power and influence except by merit burnished in a stern school of experience."—*Ottawa Journal.*

"There is no more danger of revolutionary Governments in Western Canada than in the Kingdom of Heaven, but there is danger of continuing to tolerate bad Governments through the fear of substitutes."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

* *

CANADIAN WAR GRAVES.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, is representing Canada, along with the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, in the closing stages of the Empire Conference.

He has been visiting the war graves in France and Belgium, and expresses himself well satisfied with the way in which the graves are being cared for. The appearance of the completed cemeteries, he says, is all that could be desired. The cemetery at Poperinghe, where there are 1,100 Canadian graves, will be completed in a few months.

Questioned with regard to allegations of empty Canadian graves which have recently appeared in the British Press, he said it was quite true that many of the spots marked by crosses were found, when opened, to be empty, this happening, for instance, in the case of a relative of a member of the Canadian Cabinet. This was the result, not of post-Armistice carelessness, but of the hurried conditions of the war itself. The removal to Canada of the bodies of fallen soldiers, he added, was contrary to regulations, and if disinterments had taken place, it was the first he had heard of them.

BATTLEFIELDS and GRAVES.

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS MADE for PRIVATE VISITS.
(Cars, Hotels, Tickets, Passports.)

Call, or write, Captain R. S. P. POYNTZ, 12, Regent Street, S.W.1.
(B.A. Oxon; B.E.F., 1914-1918; Graves Directorate, France, 1919).
'Phone: Gerrard 8389.

A NEW LINK OF EMPIRE.

Steamship Service Between Canada and South Africa.

The London offices of the Canadian National Railways announce the inauguration of a new service by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., from Vancouver, B.C., to South African ports, by the sailing of the s.s. *Canadian Inventor*, which is now on its way across the Pacific bound for Durban, Natal.

This route completes an Inter-Empire trading service probably without parallel, inasmuch as the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., maintain services with Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana and Hong Kong.

As the new service is the only one to South Africa from the Pacific Coast, South African merchants are expected to take the opportunity given them of knitting together these two units of the British Empire still further in the bonds of commerce.

Photograph on front page.

* *

ONTARIO EXHIBITS AT STIRLING.

At the meeting of the Highland Agricultural Show at Stirling, July 26-29, the Province of Ontario made a striking display of its products on a stand, which was one of the great attractions of the show, owing to the manner in which the apples, grain, honey, condensed milk, timber, minerals, and other products of the Province were displayed. Many farmers and farm workers made enquiries, and were glad of the opportunity of obtaining first-hand information from the Assistant to the Agent-General, Mr. S. E. Percival, who is himself a practical farmer.

Mr. Percival, speaking to a representative of *Canada*, said that during the four days the show was open he was agreeably surprised at the large proportion of visitors to the Ontario stand who had relations or friends settled in Ontario.

* *

DOMESTICS FOR MANITOBA.

Mrs. A. E. Dickinson returned to Winnipeg *via* Halifax on Saturday by the R.M.S. *Carmania*, taking with her a party of domestic helps whom she has selected during her stay in England, Scotland and Wales.

Mrs. Dickinson arrived in June at the instigation of the Hon. G. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, and has had her headquarters in the offices of Col. J. Obed Smith, Dominion Superintendent of Emigration, 1, Regent Street, London.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mrs. Dickinson said this was her first visit to England, and the girls she had selected would, she believed, prove excellent citizens. Situations were awaiting them immediately on their arrival in good homes at excellent wages. The Provincial Government was advancing three-quarters of the passage money, which they had undertaken to repay.

* *

The Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons has granted a charter for a new lodge in Newfoundland.

Australia beat Canada in the eliminating round of the tennis doubles contest for the Davis Cup.

**CANADA GARAGE,
BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
YPRES.**

**Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM.**

Telegraphic Address: "Cangraves," YPRES.
Telephone: YPRES 45

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.

Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.'

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Annual Subscription, 10/-, post free.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS

In Ontario, Manitoba, and B.C.

Summarising mining developments, the current issue of the Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, says:

The most important event as regards silver mining in Ontario has been the resumption of operations at Cobalt by the Mining Corporation, and mines and mill are now in full operation, providing employment for about 240 men. During the three months' shut-down extensive alterations were made in the mill with a view to increased efficiency and economy.

With reference to the Flin-Flon property in Northern Manitoba, it is gratifying to learn that, although the option in which the Corporation held an interest expired on March 31 last, the Corporation has since purchased a controlling interest in the property, which is regarded as a valuable acquisition.

During May the O'Brien mine at Cobalt produced 312,000 oz. of silver from 6,000 tons of ore treated. At the prevailing prices of silver, the value of the month's output exceeded $200,000; this places the O'Brien mine as the leading producer among Canadian silver mines for the month.

In the Porcupine district the Hollinger Reserve property lying in Ogden township about five miles south-west of Timmins, has been taken over by a syndicate headed by E. A. Osler & Co., of Toronto. It is reported that, as soon as the underground workings are unwatered, extensive development work will be undertaken. At the McIntyre mine the shaft is being sunk to the 2,000-ft. level; before the end of the year it is expected to be able to treat 900 tons per day in the mill. The present capacity is about 550 tons. The North Crown mine was closed down during the second week of June. All development work has been suspended, but the pumps are being kept in operation, as it is stated that the shut-down is merely temporary. At the recent meeting of the directors of the V.N.T. in Toronto, it was decided to raise further funds to enable the company to re-open its mine and undertake extensive development work. Some additional diamond-drilling is being done in the district, particularly on the Bewick-Moreing property near Schumacher.

In the Beaverhouse Lake district, the Argonaut gold mine suffered a serious loss in the early part of June from a fire that destroyed the mill, transformer house, assay office, etc. This will hinder operations for a while, but the set-back will undoubtedly be of a temporary nature only. A caterpillar tractor is being used by the Associated Goldfields Company for hauling supplies and repairing the roads between the camp and the railway.

* *

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

According to the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, at the beginning of June unemployment among Trade Unions was 15.46 per cent. of the total membership, as compared with 16.27 per cent. at the beginning of May, and 2.88 per cent. at the beginning of June, 1920. Many of the Unions reported also a large percentage of their members as working on short time. According to returns received from about 5,200 firms, employment conditions remained practically stationary during June. At the end of the month, however, the temporary shut-down of railway shops made conditions less favourable. Employment for the month was at a much lower level than during the corresponding month of 1920.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was less than during either May, 1921, or June, 1920. There were in existence during the month 44 strikes involving 8,083 workpeople, and resulting in an estimated time loss of 161,910 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 26 strikes involving about 5,943 workpeople.

* *

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co. obtained £16 10s. for the Newfoundland 3c. Hawker Air post stamp at their Fleet Street auction last week.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Cornhill."

Variety, as usual, distinguishes the contents of the *Cornhill*. Sir Henry Lucy continues his always readable selections "From the Diary of a Journalist"; Bernard W. Henderson, D.Litt., gives reminiscences of "Some Preachers in the 'Eighties'"; J. H. Roberts discusses "London Streets and Their Names"; and Sir Ian Malcolm contributes an attractive "Paris Causerie," in which he notes how completely the *Ville Lumière* has recovered her position as *the* cosmopolitan city of the world, there being probably even more strangers of different nationalities now in Paris than there were before the war. Gilfrid W. Hartley relates adventures while "Stalking Wild Sheep in the Salt Range" in North-West India; and Mr. Geoffrey W. Young, the Alpine climber, records the beginnings of his love for mountains in "Hills and a Boy." Fiction is well represented by "The Green Moth" (serial), by G. E. Mitton and J. G. Scott; "The Looking Glass," by J. D. Beresford; and "The Dun Cow," a Highland tale, by George Blake.

"Chambers's Journal."

Chambers's Journal is essentially a magazine for readers of taste and discrimination, and the August number should considerably enhance its reputation. The fiction is of varied character, but of uniform high standard, and is contributed by Sir George Douglas, W. Douglas Newton (whose Canadian serial is brought to a satisfactory conclusion), Mona E. Maud, Leo Walmesley, J. H. Vahey, Ian Douglas and F. St. Mars (who gives one of his graphic sketches of wild life and its inexorable laws). One of Canada's wonderlands—the bays and creeks of Vancouver Island—is described in an article entitled "By the Shores of the North Pacific," which will appeal strongly to all nature worshippers. "The Vine," by Robert Gray, gives a concise history of the use of this plant from the supposed discovery of wine by the legendary Persian Monarch, Jamshid; and among other articles may be mentioned "Sport in Norway as Affected by the War," "'Getting' Molybdenite," and "West Indian Fishing Anecdotes." On the more literary side are "La Fontaine," an attractive pen picture, by J. Liddell Geddie, M.A., of the great fabulist and poet (whose tri-centenary was celebrated last month), who, "combining greatness with popularity, allying culture with nature, captivates young and old alike, gentle and simple, scholar and peasant, readers of every race and religion, successive generations and centuries"; and an article on Brougham's "Derelict Novel" ("Albert Lunel"), by Dr. Charles M. Clarke. In "The Heart of Things" Henry Leach continues his dissertation on photography, and tells of the beautiful country into which "one who makes pictures by the sun may be led along the outer paths of art."

* *

B.C. MINERALS.

The value production of minerals in British Columbia during 1920 amounted to $35,543,084, reports the Hon. William Sloan, the Provincial Minister of Mines.

Lode gold was valued at $2,481,392; placer gold, $221,600; silver, $3,325,980; copper, $7,832,899; lead, $2,816,115; zinc, $3,077,979; coal, $12,975,625; coke, $474,544; miscellaneous, $2,426,950.

* *

Fire losses in Canada during June were estimated at $2,303,400.

Mr. A. M. Irvine, formerly on the staff of the Hudson's Bay Company in Montreal, has returned to that city after a trip to England as Canadian representative of the pulp firm of Becker & Co.

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the British Empire Trust Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, July 27, at Liverpool Street Hotel, London, E.C., Mr. J. Davidson (deputy chairman and managing director) presiding.

The Chairman read a speech prepared by the chairman of the company (Mr. R. M. Horne Payne), who regretted that owing to ill-health he was unable to be present to address the shareholders personally.

"We are pleased," said Mr. Horne Payne, "to be able to meet you again with a statement which shows that, after providing fully for depreciation, the profits enable us to recommend the payment of dividends of 5 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary and 7 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares, leaving £18,267 9s. 2d. to be carried forward. From the point of view of income, the company's position is better to-day than at any previous time in its history, because our two main sources of income, viz., trusteeship, registrarships and secretaryships, and interest and dividends on investments, have now reached higher figures than ever before. Our income from trusteeships, registrarships and secretaryships has increased steadily each year. I quote the figures for the last five years: 1917, £10,475 0s. 5d.; 1918, £10,873 18s. 9d.; 1919, £11,421 13s. 1d.; 1920, £12,344 7s. 2d.; and 1921, £14,481 9s. 9d. Interest and dividends on investments are naturally subject to fluctuation, but owing mainly to the policy of the board in continually writing down the investments to the lowest market prices, income from this source continues to increase, and is higher in the year under review than in any previous year. The income from this source for the past five years is as follows:—1917, £38,983 17s. 5d.; 1918, £47,061 13s. 3d.; 1919, £47,402 17s. 4d.; 1920, £52,651 16s. 4d.; and 1921, £65,693.

"It has been necessary again this year to provide a substantial amount to write the investments down to the lowest market values. The intrinsic value of the securities, with a few exceptions, remains satisfactory, and no doubt much of the depreciation will be recovered in years to come, but the directors are convinced that the making of full provision for depreciation from year to year is the only sound policy, as it places the company's credit on an unquestionable basis—a matter of the first importance from the point of view of obtaining and carrying through future business. Many of the companies with which we are connected felt the effect of the war as much as, if not more than, enterprises of a similar kind at home. Being very largely railway, electric railway, electric light, gas and companies of similar character whose fares and rates were limited by agreement or legislation, the charges which they could make could not be raised to meet the enormously increased costs of operation without fresh agreements or amendments to legislation, which could only be obtained after negotiations involving long delays and vexatious opposition, during which the net revenue in many cases dwindled almost to vanishing point. I am glad to say, however, that the whole atmosphere surrounding these matters has recently shown a very marked improvement."

The accounts for the year ended April 30, 1921, and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon were received and adopted.

Approval was also given to the payment of the dividends on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference shares for the year, and also of the declaration of dividends at the rates of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent., making 8 per cent. per annum on the employés' profit participating shares, 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Ordinary shares.

* *

Reports from the various parts of Canada regarding business conditions vary. While advices from the East indicates quietness, Western information shows conclusively that conditions are well on the mend, states a report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 75½; 4 p.c., 1938, 88½; 4 p.c., 1922, 115¾.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 78¾; 3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 61½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 75; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 72; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅛; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 76; 3 p.c., 1938, 65⅞; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 74; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 81.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 73; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 64¾.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 66; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1946, 72.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 69; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 89¼.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64¼, 4 p.c., 1934, 91.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 77½; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 103⅝.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 32½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 88½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-45, 72; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98; 1923-53, 98¾.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50¼; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 101½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 86¾.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 97½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 81.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 70¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 81; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 68¼; 4½ p.c., 1948, 74.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 65; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 65¼, 4½ p.c., 1953, 66; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 117.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 63½, 4½ p.c., 1962, 70.

Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85¼.

Railways.

Algoma Cent.—Stpd., 9; Termls., 20.

Buffalo and Lke. Huron.—Ord., 7¾.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 69.

Can. Northern.—Alta 3½ p.c., 67¾; Ont., 3½ p.c., 70; Ont., 3½ p.c. Dom., 57; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 77; Pac. 4½ p.c., 1950, 88; Que. 4 p.c., 56; Rly., 4 p.c. Perp., 55½; Rly., 3 p.c., 1953, 54¼; Rly., 4 p.c., 1930, 99¾; Rly., 4 p.c. Alta., 72; Rly., 4 p.c. Sask., 72½; Rly., 3½ p.c. Dom., 64; Rly., 4 p.c., 1934, 90½; Rly., 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34; Rly., 5 p.c. Land, 95; Rly., 5 p.c. Notes, 102 3/16; Western, 4½ p.c., 88.

Can. Pacific.—156⅛; 4 p.c. Pref., 62; 4 p.c. Perp., 65½; Algoma, 80; Spe. 6 p.c. Notes, 132½.

Cent. Ontario.—5 p.c., 74½.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 66.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch, 4 p.c., 89; Alta., 86½; Rly., 3 p.c., 65⅝; Rly., 4 p.c., 1955A, 68½; Rly., 4 p.c., 1955B, 67½; Rly., Lake Super. 4 p.c., 69½; 4 p.c. Debs., 47½.

Grand Trunk.—90/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 61; 1st Pref., 41⅝; 2nd Pref., 30¾; 3rd Pref., 12⅝; Borrd. 5 p.c., 76; Perp. 4 p.c., 64; Gt. West. Cap., 5 p.c., 76¾; Western 4 p.c., 65; Dollar Bds., 85½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 85½; 4 p.c. Debs., 60.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 77¾.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—86¾.

Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 77¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 84½.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 48¾.

British Can. & General Investment.—40.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1 10½.

Can. North Prairie Lands.—34/

Hudson's Bay.—6¼; 5 p.c. Pref., 80/-.

Investment Corp of Can.—50.

Trust & Loan of Can.—4 p.c. Debs., 65½.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—28½; 6 p.c. Pref., 74½.

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Def., 57½; Pref. Ord., 55½; Perp. Pref., 56½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 58.

B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c. Debs., 57½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pfce., 119¼.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 58¼.

Montreal Tramways.—Com., 9½.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—Con., 98¼.

Montreal Water & Power.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 88⅝.

Quebec Rly. L. H. & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 71½.

Shawinigan.—5 p.c. Bds., 120¾; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 117½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 79.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 56½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 51.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—A. Debs., 24; B. Debs., 12.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 61.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 72½.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 66½.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 79.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—15/9.

Le Roi, No. 2.—1/1½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/4½.

Mond Nickel.—8 p.c. Mt. Debs., 107¼; Issued 98 (£73 pd.), 81½; Ord., 24/6; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pf., 15/7½; 5 p.c. Mort. Debs., 82.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp of Can.—Pref., 89¾; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 92.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—25/3.

Brit. Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 6/7½; Pref., 8/-

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 108.

Can. Steamships.—Com., 22¾; Voting, 20¼.

Can. West Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 51¾.

Furness Withy.—22/10½; Pref., 6 9-16.

Imperial Tobacco of Can.—17/-; Pref., 16/3.

Marconi of Can.—6/3.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 98

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RIORDON PULP COMPANY'S POSITION.

A letter has been issued to the creditors of the Riordon Pulp Company by Mr. Montague Davy, chairman of the Committee of Creditors, announcing the failure of the plan to raise the necessary money by an appeal to the shareholders to buy the bond issue, but urging the unwisdom of precipitate action, or any legal proceedings whatsoever, until the new plan for financing the company is announced.

The general opinion is (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that liquidation is improbable, but that the bondholders will obtain possession and accept responsibility for the reorganisation and future conduct of the business. At present prices the Riordon stock issues on the market have a valuation of only $1,042,000, against the par valuation of $45,000,000, and the market value at top prices of $19,550,000. Last year the old Riordon Common stock, which is now down to 4, reached 226, while the new Riordon Common stock, which is now down to 6, was as high as 41.

* *

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, the parent body of Western Agrarian organisations, at a meeting in Toronto (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) decided to protest to the British Government against the continuance of the cattle embargo. The Council takes up the position that if the embargo is maintained it should be on other ground than that of the unfitness of Canadian cattle.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Thursday, Sept. 1

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., August 10.	Thurs., August 11.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has been very quiet during the week owing to holiday influence, and the House was closed three days for the August Bank Holiday recess. In the circumstances features have been few and mostly unimportant, but the general undertone has been satisfactory. Prior to the month-end monetary conditions tightened somewhat, but with the advent of August there have been further disbursements. Gilt-edged issues maintain a quietly firm front, but Home Rails have continued to sag. The declaration of half-yearly dividends is now practically completed, and the market has nothing in the immediate future to "go for."

Dollar securities remain on the firm side in sympathy with the New York exchange, and Argentine Rails have further benefited from re-purchases, prompted by reports of impending rate increases. In the foreign market conditions have been irregular. Argentine and Brazilian loans have improved under exchange influences, and Japanese bonds maintain a confident front. Among mines, South Africans have been hesitating, Rand labour uncertainties temporarily offsetting the higher gold price. Oil shares see-saw narrowly on adjustments, and rubber shares are colourless from neglect. Industrials maintain a satisfactory undertone.

In the Canadian section, business has been on a limited scale, and price changes have seldom been important. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, the 4½ per cents at 95 are a point better. The Fours hold at 76. Municipal loans have been steady.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have see-sawed, but are about unchanged on balance at 156. There have been a few mixed changes of ¼ to ½ among Grand Trunk issues on adjustments.

Land shares have been slow, but Hudson's Bays are steady at 6 5-16. Lower priced shares have held their ground.

The industrial group has remained quietly irregular. Dominion Steels are unaltered at 34. Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. has advanced 1½ to 64. Canada Cement issues have not varied. Spanish River Pulp Pref. holds at 70½, and Shawinigan Water at 124½.

Brazil Tractions have further receded 1 to 28, despite the improvement in the Rio exchange. Mexican traction senior issues have been spottily good.

There has been little doing among Canadian silver mining shares, and British Controlled Oilfields have remained subject to the conditions ruling in the oil market generally.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 21

Business during the past few days has been very quiet and without any marked trend, price changes have been unimportant and business, for the most part, has consisted of some small investment buying by people who see opportunities for picking up securities to put away. While the demand for securities is slack, with the exception of bonds, for which the demand is well maintained, almost as little desire to sell is reported.

From day to day there have been features of interest. Thus, on Monday, there was a sharp rise of several points in Toronto Railway, due doubtless to the approach of the time when the company will be taken over by the city. It is well-known, of course, that the company hopes for a good bargain in September, though some people suggest that if this is effected, it will be due more to the replacement cost of the company's material than its present value, as much of it is said to be considerably worn out. Canadian General Electric has eased a point or two in the last few days, this being said to be due to some selling of the stock by people who wish to turn the stock bonus into cash. On the other hand, Canadian Car Pref. has improved several points on the good news of important European orders having been secured. Among the paper stocks the feature has been a mild flurry in Laurentide, which, as a result of some selling, has fallen away a little. According to the president of the company this movement has no relation whatever to the position of the company, which, he says, is better to-day than it has ever been. Among the other pulp and paper stocks dealing has been small and variable; Riordon, after falling to 7 has recovered a point. The steel stocks have been quiet.

Among prices current at close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 25¼; Asbestos, 47, Pref., 76¾; Atlantic Sugar, 26; B.C. Fishing, 32; B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., 25; Brompton, 20¼; Can. Car Pref., 50½; Can. Cement, 51½ xd., Pref., 83; Can. Gen. Electric, 84½ xd.; Cons. Smelting, 13; Dom. Bridge, 69½; Dom. Canners, 20½; Dom. Glass, Pref., 82¼; Dom Steel, 27¾; Dom. Textile, 125; Howard Smith, 63, Pref., 67; Laurentide, 70; Mont. Power, 82½; Nat. Breweries, 52¼; Ontario Steel, 48; Price Bros., 32; Quebec Rly., 24½; Riordon, 8; Shawinigan, 102; Spanish River, 47½, Pref., 58; Toronto Rly., 73¼; Winnipeg Rly., 31½.

It is announced that the Province of British Columbia has sold an issue of $2,000,000 5-yr. 6 p.c. bonds to a syndicate of United States firms, and it is understood that the bonds will be offered to U.S. investors at 93 and interest.

Another interesting announcement is that Mr. W. A. Bog, the second agent of the Bank of Montreal in New York, has been appointed an assistant manager of the Bank, with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Bog, after serving for some years in the Montreal branch, was appointed an agent of the Bank in New York in 1906. Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C., recently inspector in the Foreign Department of the bank in Montreal, has been appointed an agent of the bank in New York.

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Union Bank of Canada.—The capital stock registers will be closed from August 15 to August 31 both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the quarterly dividend due September.

Canadian General Electric Company.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce announce that notices of allotment and fractional certificates for 20 per Cent. Stock Bonus of Common Shares of Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., have been posted to the respective shareholders.

British Canadian and General Investment.—The report announces a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, for year; £1,000 to tax reserve; £1,000 to general reserve; and £2,0[illegible] carried forward; while £795 from profit on sale of securities has been placed to the reserve account.

Algoma Eastern Rly.—The coupons falling due September 1, 1921, on the 5 p.c. 1st Mort., 50 yr. Gold Bonds, may be presented on and after August 15, between 10 at 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination.

Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage.—The net profit, including £2,559 brought forward, for the year ended May 31 was £15,590, while £2,500 was transferred to reserve, leaving available £13,090. The preference dividend absorbed £5,000, and from the amount available it is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, for the year, payable one-half on August 6, and the balance on February 1. The sum carried forward, subject to Corporation tax, is £2,089.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co.—The gross earnings from June operations were 14,257,000 milreis; increase, as compared with June, 1920, 3,383,000 milreis; net earnings, 7,803,000 milreis; increase, 2,007,000 milreis. Gross earnings from January 1 aggregated 80,199,000 milreis, and net earnings 40,826,000 milreis, being increases respectively of 19,159,000 milreis and 7,769,000 milreis as compared with the gross and net aggregates for the corresponding six months of 1920.

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, gives notice in regard to the Province of Quebec, 3 p.c. Inscribed Stock, 1937; City of Winnipeg, 4 p.c. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1940; Dominion of Canada 4 p.c. Registered Stock, 1940-60, and 2½ p.c. Inscribed Stock, 1947, that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants, due October 1, 1921, the balances will be struck on the evening of September 1, after which date the stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

* *

Approximately $1,000,000 worth of flax seed was exported from Canada to Ireland during 1920.

The first steamer of the Lloyd-Trieste direct service to Quebec and Montreal, touching at Naples and Sicily, leaves Trieste on August 20.

At Smithfield, last week, Canadian chilled beef made 7s. 2d. for hindquarters, 3s. for fores, per 8 lb., comparing with 8s. 10d. for sides of Birkenhead chilled American, 9s. for English sides, and 11s. 2d. for Scotch. Compared with other chilled meat, the Canadian realised 2d. per 8 lb. more than Argentine for hinds, and 3d. less for fores.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., Vice-President.
D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

Early Banking in Canada.

(*Continued from page* 155).

and before the Bills were returned to Canada for reconsideration a reaction had set in.

"The year 1837 shares with 1857 the blackest pages in the earlier history of American finance. Land values, credit facilities and loans, had increased preposterously beyond the development of production. The depression of 1836 in England spread to America and the speculative structure collapsed. In one year 618 banks failed. State repudiation followed private bankruptcy. Upper Canada reflected the disaster, and soon civil war was added to its troubles. The note circulation of the banks was at its height, and a run would soon have exhausted their supply of specie. The Government was unwilling to permit the banks to suspend specie payments, even when the banks of Lower Canada had set the example. A curious situation followed. The Bank of Upper Canada, unwilling to issue further notes of its own and thus increase the demand on its specie, brought in and issued large quantities of the notes of the Bank of Montreal, which had suspended payment in specie. This convinced the business public that suspension of payments would enable a bank to avoid undue restriction of credits in a crisis, and pressure was therefore brought to bear on the Government, which soon gave way. The Commercial Bank led the way by suspending payment in specie in September, 1837, but the Bank of Upper Canada and the Gore Bank held out until March, 1838. Specie payments were resumed by the three chartered banks on November 1, 1839.

Tested by the Crisis.

"In spite of the severity of the financial crisis and the political uncertainty, not one of the chartered banks succumbed. Most of them were crippled for some years, particularly those in Upper Canada, which had been rather too prone to lend upon accommodation paper, or on real estate under a thin disguise. Compared with the banks to the south, they were indeed fortunate. The crisis, while revealing many weaknesses in administration, proved the essential soundness of the system under which the banks had been operated.

"In Lower Canada, the Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank, the City Bank, and La Banque du Peuple, and in Upper Canada, the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and the Gore Bank, along with the People's Bank, the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of British North America, were the institutions in operation in 1841, when the two Provinces were united."

The other chapters describe the history of the five banks mentioned at the outset as amalgamating with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and also the conditions under which their business was carried on. They are well calculated to convince the reader that, in Sir Edmund Walker's words, "The banks of Canada are performing a service which is incalculably more valuable to the people than it is hospitable to the shareholders." A large selection of interesting plates enhances the value of the work.

* *

BURIAL SERVICE BY WIRELESS.

The Cunard Steamship Co. last week announced a singular occurrence at sea.

The *Carmania*, inward bound from America, when 300 miles west of the Fastnet, received by wireless a message from the *Canadian Trapper*, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., asking for the transmission to her by wireless of the words of the Burial Service.

It appeared that a fireman on board the *Canadian Trapper* had been taken ill on the voyage and had died, and the captain, being desirous of reading the Burial Service over the body, discovered that there was no copy of the Prayer Book on board. Accordingly the *Carmania's* operator telegraphed by wireless the whole of the Burial Service in batches of 150 words at a time, and these messages were received while the service was being conducted. As each message came the captain read the portion of the rite, and in this way the service was completed in about an hour.

* *

Sub-Lieut. E. R. Mainguy, R.C.N., has been appointed to the *Melton*, temp., and Sub-Lieut. R. E. S. Bidwell, R.C.N., to the *Chepstow*, temp.

The Newfoundland Legislature last week adopted by 18 votes to 14 (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent) the Government's proposal for operating the railway system for the current year

A statement furnished by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in regard to casualties sustained during the war, gives, in the case of the United States, 115,660 deaths and 205,690 wounded. The former figure is practically equal to the combined Canadian and Australian deaths. In the case of Canada the deaths are given as 56,625 and wounded as 149,732; in that of Australia the figures being, respectively, 59,330 and 152,171.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Shareholders of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., who for some months past have seen the inactivity of the company's plants reflected in the low price of the shares, will find encouragement in the news announced by the president on his return from his recent visit to Europe—that the company has secured an order, to the total value of $2,000,000, for 500 tank cars for the Russian Soviet Government. No doubt the company, which, as will be remembered, has had experience of Russian orders, has made entirely satisfactory arrangements in regard to payment. Speaking in Montreal, Mr. Butler said that Russia, unlike some of the Central European countries, has the money to pay for what she needs to buy. Work has already been commenced on this order—which will be specially welcome in view of the slackness of Canadian home business—and it is expected to be completed by the end of November. Our Montreal correspondent notes that the announcement of the order stimulated market interest in the company's Preferred shares. Early in July these had fallen to 43, ex-dividend, a remarkably low price for a Preferred share on a 7 per cent. dividend basis; by July 28 the price had recovered 10 points, to 53.

* * *

The Southern Canada Power Co. continues to show satisfactory increases in both gross and net earnings, a feature being the large proportion of the gross increase which is retained as net. Gross earnings for June totalled $61,370, being an increase of $6,888, or 12 per cent., over those for June, 1920. As operating expenses only increased by $472, no less than $6,216 of the gross increase was retained as net earnings, which for the month totalled $29,980. For the nine months ending June 30, 1921, gross earnings totalled $560,814 and net earnings $267,389, these figures representing increases in gross and net respectively of $58,033, or 11.14 per cent., and $45,382, or 20.44 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of the company's previous fiscal year.

* * *

So much has been written during the last year or two in regard to the financial difficulties in which some Western towns have found themselves that it is perhaps of importance to point out that these cases of difficulty—important and unpleasant as each is for those immediately concerned—are so far from being general that the total number is extremely small in comparison with the total of organised municipal corporations. In Alberta, for instance, out of a total of some 342 municipal corporations, according to a recent statement, eight towns have definitely arranged with their bondholders or banks about the adjustment of their finances, while a similar arrangement is pending in one other case. When it is remembered that municipal authorities in the years before the war had to take into account that the tremendous inrush of population, which actually was summarily suspended by the outbreak of war, would in all probability continue and would have to be provided for, it seems rather wonderful that the cases of difficulty are so few and those of really serious trouble which will not evaporate by the practice of economy for a year or two are as rare as they are. Fortunately in very few cases are investors in Great Britain concerned.

* * *

The recent improvement in the Brazilian Exchange rate, though slight, will be noted with encouragement by shareholders of the Brazilian Traction Co. among others, as it is understood to reflect an improvement in the demand for and price of Brazilian coffee. Brazil, as has before now been pointed out in this column, is suffering from the decreased purchasing ability of the countries which form the principal markets for her produce, and shareholders whose prospects of dividends depend upon improvement in the exchange rate will be quick to note any signs of revival in this regard. Meanwhile, the monthly earnings statement of the Brazilian Traction Co., for June, noted elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*, will also be encouraging to shareholders, though the exhibit which it makes of large and constantly increasing earnings and of moderate operating expenses must be tantalising to the proprietors whose incomes are not augmented by the dividends which the company could, apparently, easily pay were it not baulked by international commercial and financial conditions. The statement shows that gross earnings for June, 1921, were over 30 per cent. in excess of those for June, 1920, and of this increase nearly 60 per cent. was retained in net earnings which thus show the remarkable increase of nearly 35 per cent. as compared with June, 1920. For the six months ending June, 1920, net earnings increased by 7,760,000 milreis, or well over 23 per cent., as compared with the first half of 1920. The statement also shows the interesting fact that the company continues its enviable ability to keep its operating expenses at a rate comfortably below 50 per cent. of its gross earnings, a condition which must excite the envy of many other public utility enterprises which are not so fortunate in this regard.

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"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The editorial pages of the current *Canadian Export Pioneer* tell, at considerable length, "The Tale of the Export Trade Returns" for the last fiscal year. While the total value of exports is considerably less than that of the preceding year owing to falling prices, exchange difficulties, etc., it is satisfactory to note that in many articles the exports have considerably increased. There are also articles on "Belgian Trade with Canada," which has substantially increased during the last year; and on "The Gold Coast Market" (an interview with Mr. John Maxwell, C.M.G., Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Gold Coast Colony); while that the Russian market is open for Canadian exports is evidenced by a letter to the *Pioneer* from the All-Russian Co-operative Society. Exporters will find much helpful information in the "News of the Month" and "Export Trade Opportunities."

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 110, St. Martin's Lane, London (10s. per annum).

* *

A new edition, the third, of the brochure "Canada's Part in the Great War," has been issued by the Information Branch of the Department of External Affairs, [illegible]

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the Investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

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329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

OBITUARY.

At Sydney, N.S.—Mr. Joseph A. Gillies, K.C. (71), formerly M.P. for Richmond County. At Middleton.—Col. Shippey Spurr (82), a prominent agriculturist in Annapolis County, formerly of the 69th Regt.

At Quebec.—Mr. J. E. Girard, land surveyor; Annette Pinto, wife of Mr. Montefiore Joseph, who was prominent in philanthropic work. At Montreal.—Mr. Thomas W. Carry (77), for 35 years in the service of the G.T.R.; Mr. Henry F. Hoobin (42), a noted lacrosse champion.

At Cornwall, Ont.—Mr. Albert T. Porteous (73). At Kingston.—Mr. Edward H. Hall (91), a native of Cornwall, who went to Kingston in 1870.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. William Madden (72), formerly Inspector of Mines in Nova Scotia.

At Edmonton.—Mr. Percival Baker, a Vice-President of the United Farmers' Association, who was elected to the Provincial Legislature only a few days before his death.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Alfred John Michie (60); Mr. George Gillespie (72), who entered the Bank of British Columbia in 1878, and later was local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mr. John J. Shallcross, whose death took place at Victoria, B.C., on July 6, was born at Huyton, in Liverpool, in 1858, and, going to British Columbia in 1893, became one of the best-known business men. Since 1910 he had been very prominent in connection with the Vancouver Island Development League, in municipal affairs, and as President of the Board of Trade

* *

FOLKESTONE AND THE CANADIANS.

The Prince of Wales, in reply to an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone last week said: "During the recent war few towns were more intimately connected with Service men of all ranks and all arms, and the hospitality shown to the members of his Majesty's Forces on their way to and from the fighting line was well known to all, and will, I am sure, ever be recalled with special gratitude by the vast majority of the Canadian Expeditionary Force."

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At the annual general meeting of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, held at Bridge of Allan last week, letters were read from the secretaries of various Canadian Provinces thanking the club for the hospitality extended to the Canadian curlers on the occasion of their recent visit, and inviting the Royal Club to send a team to Canada in the winter of 1922-1923. It was agreed to write, thanking the Canadian curlers for their invitation and intimating acceptance of the same.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

C.P.R. Prospects.

The recent sharp advance in Canadian Pacific Railway shares mainly attributable to exchange considerations justifies a reference to the outlook for this company in the second half of the current year. We have already dealt with the results for the first five months. The cable now tells us that the net revenue for June is $3,105,000, or an increase of $174,000 over the corresponding month of last year, bringing up the total net earnings from the beginning of January to $12,950,000, which is in excess of the first six months of 1920 to the extent of $1,522,000. What our readers are now interested in is what is likely to be the experience of the company in the remaining months of 1921. A prominent Canadian financial authority, in dealing with the subject, points out that the outcome of the operations in the period in question will depend very largely on the additional saving the company is able to make on operating charges as a result of the proposed 12 per cent. wages reduction, and to what extent this will be offset by the reduction in freight and passenger rates. Another important factor will be, of course, the general trend in business. It is obvious that a bountiful harvest will advantageously accelerate business, so that the company may finish the year with an even better margin over dividend requirements than it did at the end of last year, and this despite the acute business depression in the Dominion, which has been even more in evidence this year than it was in 1920. Our readers will be glad to hear that, in the opinion of the writer whom we have just quoted, "there is a fair chance of some modification of this state of affairs in the autumn." In view of the prospect of a continued spell of easy money in this country, and the maintenance of the present dividend, C.P.R.s do not seem to be by any means over-valued even at the higher price now current for the shares, and we think that they may easily see a still higher quotation.

* * *

An Optimistic Note from Toronto.

In this country we have become painfully familiar with the passing or reduction of dividends by prominent industrial companies. In a recent compilation of similar action on the part of United States organisations dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, it was shown that 62 companies had followed this course, involving approximately $1,000,000,000 of capital, and a loss of income to stockholders of about $23,000,000 annually. The Financial Editor of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, in commenting on this unpleasant development, points out that much the same thing, though on a lesser scale, has been happening in Canada. Whilst recognising the fact, however, he does not deduce from this conservatism on the part of the respective management any grounds for alarm. On the other hand, he considers that "the very fact that directors of Canadian companies are realising in the present situation the necessity of conserving cash, as well as of using every means possible to get down to a normal operating basis, means that improvement is under way, and that while drastic steps will be necessary to effect proper readjustments, yet with these once made prosperity will not long delay its return to Canadian corporations."

* * *

The Decline in British Treasury Bill Rates.

In view of the recent dramatic changes in the value of money in the London market, our Canadian readers will be interested in a brief review of the substantial decline since April in the average rate which the Government has had to pay for the Treasury Bills it has allotted since the resumption of the tender system, especially as this is a valuable index to monetary conditions generally in this country during the period in question. On April 21, when the Bank rate stood at 7 per cent., the average rate worked out at £5 19s. 3.95 per cent. On the 28th of the same month, when the official minimum was reduced to 6½ per cent., the initial step in the recessionary movement, and the first change for a year, it fell to £5 14s. 5.64d. per cent. Thence it fell by easy stages until on the day following the reduction in the Bank rate to 6 per cent.—June 24—it was down to £5 6s. 8.89d. per cent. On July 15 the average rate was about 6d. under the round 5 per cent., viz., £4 19s. 4½d. The following week it reflected the fresh decline in the official minimum on the previous day to 5½ per cent., by a fall of over 10s. per cent. to £4 8s. 3.31d. per cent. The average rate for the last tenders in July was practically on the same basis, viz., £4 8s. 7.82d. per cent., when the aggregate applications, which had been on a steadily descending scale, with one exception, since the beginning of June, showed a sharp contraction.

* *

The first contingent of the 10,000 Mennonites who are migrating to Mexico from Manitoba and Saskatchewan will leave after harvest in the autumn, other groups following in 1922 and 1923. There will still be left Mennonites to the number of 15,000.

THE CANADIAN CHAMBER IN LONDON.

Encouraging Reports from Canada.

At a meeting of the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, held at British Columbia House on Tuesday, Col. H. W. Blaylock submitted his report upon his visit to Canada, where, he was able to show, he has been doing some very effective missionary work on behalf of the Chamber.

While in Canada, Col Blaylock interviewed Mr. H. R. Poussette, Director of Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa; the Hon. M. W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec; the Executive of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; and the management of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Co-operation and Support.

Mr. Poussette promised the hearty co-operation of the Department in carrying on the work of the Chamber; and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick promised not only moral, but financial, support.

From the management of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Col. Blaylock received the information that for two years they have had on their agenda the question of the possibility of establishing such a Chamber. The management could not, however, commit themselves in regard to the financial support which they would give, without first consulting their members. They realised that, in view of the fact that out of a total membership of 4,500 only some 300 are interested in export trade, the establishment of the Chamber is absolutely essential. The very fact that such a small percentage of the manufacturing community of Canada has taken active steps to develop the export market makes it necessary that some body should be organised to do this work. The permanent prosperity of the manufacturing community must necessarily depend more and more, as time goes on, upon the development of export markets, and it is this work to which the Chamber will largely devote its attention.

Departmental Efficiency in England.

The Council at their meeting also considered a report of a newspaper interview with the Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, given upon his return from England, in which he was reported to have said that the establishment of the Chamber was rendered necessary by the inefficiency of the Trade Department of the High Commissioner's office. A resolution was passed dissociating the Council from this statement, and further expressing appreciation of the spontaneous co-operation of the Chief Trade Commissioner in placing all his trade files at the disposal of the Chamber, and emphasising the fact that the Chamber should function in conjunction with the Trade Commissioners' offices, dealing with the innumerable questions arising outside the province of those offices.

Mr. Meighen's Approval.

The meeting also considered a letter received from the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada (written while in London), in which he said, "It is my conviction that the establishment of such a Chamber of Commerce here could be made to serve a very useful purpose indeed. I would earnestly hope that it would help in a real and practicable way toward the obtaining of orders for Canadian products, and generally toward the fostering of trade with Canada. I therefore would look upon the establishment of such a Chamber with favour, and would be anxious to help it in any way I could."

In view of this encouraging message from the Prime Minister and the very satisfactory report made by Col. Blaylock, the Council passed a resolution that steps should immediately be taken to institute an active campaign with a view to obtaining a large membership. A further resolution was passed thanking Col. Blaylock for the very successful and effective work he had done and approving the suggestion he put forward that another representative should be sent to Canada in the early autumn.

* *

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted special leave to appeal in the case of The King *v.* National Bell Liquors, Ltd., a liquor exporting house in Edmonton, that involves the question of the scope of the Alberta Prohibition Act.

The body of Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Perdue University, Indiana, and one of the leading educationists in America, has been found in a deep crevasse on Mount Aeon, near Banff, Alberta (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*). His wife was found injured, but alive, at the foot of another crevasse.

A Reuter's message from Nova Scotia reports that the township of Newhaven has been destroyed by a forest fire, but it is believed that all its 500 inhabitants have escaped. The fire also threatened Oxford, but it is thought that its progress was checked by a thunderstorm. Lumber valued at a million dollars has been damaged at Nelson, where several houses have also been destroyed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

Anxious.—We are afraid you have been wrongly informed.

A. H. (Portsmouth).—A Board of Trade in Canada corresponds very much to a Chamber of Commerce in this country.

Farmer.—The latest information as to the standing of the Alberta Legislature is:—United Farmers 39; Liberals, 14; Labour, 4; Independents, 4.

G. H. S. (Toronto).—Claude Duval, the notorious highwayman, was born in 1643, and hanged at Tyburn in 1670. He came to England from Normandy in the Duke of Richmond's service.

H. H. (Bridgewater).—The information and advice that you need can only be obtained through enquiries made locally. We are sending you by letter the names of firms with whom you would find it useful to communicate.

J. B. (Doncaster).—No animal, alive or dead, and no product made from the carcase of an animal, may be shipped out of Canada without a certificate of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Canned goods, such as meats, fruit, vegetables, evaporated fruits, etc., are all subject to the same regulations and inspection.

Enquirer.—We have no record of the concern in question, nor do we find it mentioned in the local directory. It is possible that it may have passed out of existence in the years that have intervened since the date you mention. Can you supply any additional information, such as the names of any directors, or anyone who was prominently concerned with the enterprise? If so, we could perhaps make further enquiry.

J. M. W. (Leeds).—Local advice is to the effect that the principal owners of the property seem confident that it should, in course of time, sell for a sum which will realise the proprietors a considerable profit. As they absolutely control the matter, and seem fully prepared to hold on, it seems that unless you can dispose of your interest by private treaty you will have to retain it until the property is sold. Perhaps one of the larger proprietors would be willing to relieve you of your interest.

A. W. (Perth).—We understand the position to be that although the proposal met with a good measure of cordial approval from the authorities, it could not be made effective without legislative action, which could not be carried through at the moment. It is proposed that a conference of the Premiers of the three Provinces concerned shall be held in the near future. We do not suppose that the recent change of Government in Alberta will stand in the way of this proposal being carried out, though it may defer matters.

* *

Mr. George D. MacDougall, general superintendent of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., has been appointed chief engineer of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and Mr. Arch. McColl, for many years secretary of the "Scotia" Co., and assistant to the President, becomes general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.

Sir A. Mitchelson, Bt., of Messrs. A. Mitchelson & Co., Ltd., investment bankers, of Pinners Hall, E.C., is proceeding to the Porcupine district of Ontario, to inspect personally mining property in which he is interested.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods continued to decline during June, averaging $11.16 at the beginning of the month as compared with $12.25 in May; $16.92 for June, 1920; and $7.35 for June, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for June fell to 242.6 as compared with 247.6 for May; 349.3 for June, 1920; and 135.3 for June, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 138.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
16th July, 1921.

DOMINION of CANADA FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, and TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1921, on the above-mentioned Loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1921, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
2nd August, 1921.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC THREE per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1921, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1921, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK OF MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
2nd August, 1921.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Eastern Railway Company announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st September, 1921, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th August, 1921, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of WINNIPEG FOUR per CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1921, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1921, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For BANK OF MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
2nd August, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 813. August 6, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 15th day of August, 1921, to the 31st day of August, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the quarterly dividend due 1st September, 1921.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA,
J. WILSON, Manager.
6, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.
30th July, 1921.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555. *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address, "Wilico, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

B. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

EMPIRE PARCEL POST.

The Assistant Postmaster-General stated at Westminster last week:—"I have been in communication with the President of the Board of Trade respecting a proposal to establish a parcel post for packages exceeding 11 lb. in weight, between this country and other parts of the Empire. I will also consider whether it is practicable to make a change in the present limitation of the parcel post to foreign countries."

HALIFAX SHIPBUILDING

Influence of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

At the luncheon which followed the launching of the *Canadian Cruiser* for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., by the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., Halifax, N.S., Mr. H. B. Smith, the President, described the *Canadian Cruiser* as the largest ocean going ship ever built in Canada, and almost entirely a product of Canadian material, Canadian workmanship, and supervised by Canadians. She had a dead weight of 15,000 tons and 10,500 tons cargo capacity. She had a speed of 13 knots loaded, and her capacity was equivalent to 350,000 bushels of wheat; or, described in other measurements, the *Canadian* could carry all the wheat contained in two miles of cars, each car containing 40 tons of grain.

The country, he continued, was facing problems which he hoped would be settled in months, not years. The Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., was in a favourable position, being controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation, which, through the steel and coal companies and the Halifax shipyards, was representative of the great industrial possibilities of Nova Scotia. With the steel, the iron ore and the coal, it meant that the shipyard was always sure of its material, thus enabling it to compete on a basis of any company of which he knew, and he believed that the cost of production was within a competitive basis. He believed that when the shipbuilding conditions the world over changed for the better the Halifax yards would be the first to show that improvement.

Mr. D. H. MacDougall, the President of the British Empire Steel Corporation, said it looked as if for some time to come the capacity of the shipyards would be limited to repairing, but he believed in the end they would not be worse off. They had now a strong financial backing. The plate mill at Sydney was one of the best in the world. The works at New Glasgow were so situated that forging could be put in hand an hour after instructions were given. The British Empire Steel Corporation did away with much of the overlapping of interests of the various companies, and the importance of the amalgamation had never been doubted by any reasonable official of the companies.

Mr. J. E. McClurg, general manager of the Shipyards, emphasised the fact that every steel plate which entered into the construction of the *Canadian Cruiser* was rolled in Sydney, every rivet was made in New Glasgow, and every steel forging was made in that town. Nova Scotia should be able to build ships to compete with any nation in the world. The pay roll of the Halifax Shipyards was between $35,000 and $36,000 per week.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian firm is desirous of finding a market in the United Kingdom for a patented device for economising petrol in motor engines.

A Canadian company, a representative of which is now in London, is desirous of getting into touch with buyers of Toric lenses, fused bifocal lenses, and optical machinery generally.

* *

THE "MAURETANIA."

The Cunard Company state that owing to the recent accident to the *Mauretania* at Southampton, they are unable to make the necessary repairs to enable her to keep her advertised sailings of August 25 and September 17. In order, therefore, to supplement their other tonnage and to provide accommodation for the passengers booked for the *Mauretania*, they have chartered the C.P.R. *Empress of China* (formerly *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*), twin-screw, 17,500 tons, which will be despatched from Southampton and Cherbourg on the above dates.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, August 5.—*Victorian.*
Thursday, August 11.—**Empress of* [illegible]
Friday, August 12.—*Melita.*
Friday, August 19.—*Minnedosa.*
Thurs., August 25.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, Sept. 1.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 2.—*Victorian.*
Tuesday, September 6.—*Metagama.*
Friday, September 9.—*Melita.*
Thursday, September 15.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, September 16.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, Sept. 22.—**Empress of Britain.*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 11.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, August 17.—*Scotian.*
Thursday, August 25.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, August 20.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, August 6.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Friday, August 27.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 24.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, August 6.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 13.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, August 20.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, August 12.—*Finland*
Friday, August 26.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Tuesday, August 30.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 11.—*Manchester Port.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, August 25.—*Manchester Brigade.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Bildster* (*Essex County*).
Friday, August 12.—*Porsanger.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—September 10, *Niagara;* October 8, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* and *Melita* on Sunday, August 7, and *Canada,* August 8.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Baltic* on Monday, August 8, and *Adriatic* on Thursday, August 11.

* *

An issue is expected of short-term bonds by the Canadian Government to meet maturing loans until the money market improves.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, Kern House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Acland, F. A., Ottawa — 25, Harrison Gardens, S.W.

Algie, Dr., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Armstrong, J. H., Toronto — Care of Y.M.C.A.

B.

Baird, J. M., Newfoundland — Atlantic Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall.

Baynes, E. G., Mrs., and family, Vancouver—64, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

Black, F. M., Winnipeg—L. and N. W. Hotel, Euston.

Blackader, C. H., North Vancouver—36, Hook Road, Epsom.

Boak, S. D., and Mrs., Montreal—New Metropole Hotel.

Broom, F. D., Toronto.—Bonnington Hotel.

Burrell, Mr. and Miss, Lachine—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.

C.

Campbell, Mrs. C. H., and W. A., Montreal —"Heath Vale," Sidcup, Kent.

Clarke, Melvin S., Mrs., and Helen, Halifax —Hotel Victoria.

Clarke, Raymond, Arnprior — 14, Bedford Place.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
For Gentlemen and Ladies.
SEPT. 15.—ITALIAN ART CITIES and HILL TOWNS ... ... 79 Gns.
OCT.-NOV.—Grand Southern Tour: CALABRIA, SICILY, TUNISIA, ALGERIA ... 185 Gns.
NOV.—TUNISIA & THE GARDEN OF ALLAH 98 Gns.
DEC.-JAN.—EGYPT & PALESTINE ... 285 Gns.
Programmes of these and other tours from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

Collyer, F. J., Welwyn, Sask. — Euston Hotel.

Collyer, Miss J., Welwyn, Sask. — Rye, Sussex.

Cosgrave, F. H., Toronto — West Central Hotel, Southampton Row.

Curtis, John K., Winchester, Ont.—Waverley Hotel.

D

De Martigny, Mme., Mlle., and Al. Le Moyne, Montreal -Hotel Cecil.

Doolan, Mrs. Winifred Crowe, Truro, N.S. 48, Beauchamp Place.

Dougall, James, Montreal—L. and N. W. Hotel, Euston.

Dyment, A. E., Newfoundland — 32, Savoy Court W.C.

PRIVATE MOTOR TOURS
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conducted by Officers
and Illustrated Booklet free) write
BATTLEFIELDS BUREAU, LTD.,
Gerrard 3462
Chateau des Trois Tours, Brielen-Ypres.

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in BELGIUM, FRANCE, and all parts of the War-Area,
OFF BEATEN TOURIST ROUTES
conducted by Officers
For complete arrangements, hotels, cars, passports (Maps and Illustrated Booklet free) write or call
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A statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the ratio of operating costs to operating revenue in the case of the Canadian railways reached last year 97.17 per cent., as against the old average of 65 to 75 per cent. The present year has shown some improvement, but the problem is still a difficult one (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Over 86 per cent. of the increase in the operating costs is due to salaries and wages. The employees, however, are now resisting the proposal to revise wages downwards, in conformity with the lower cost of living.

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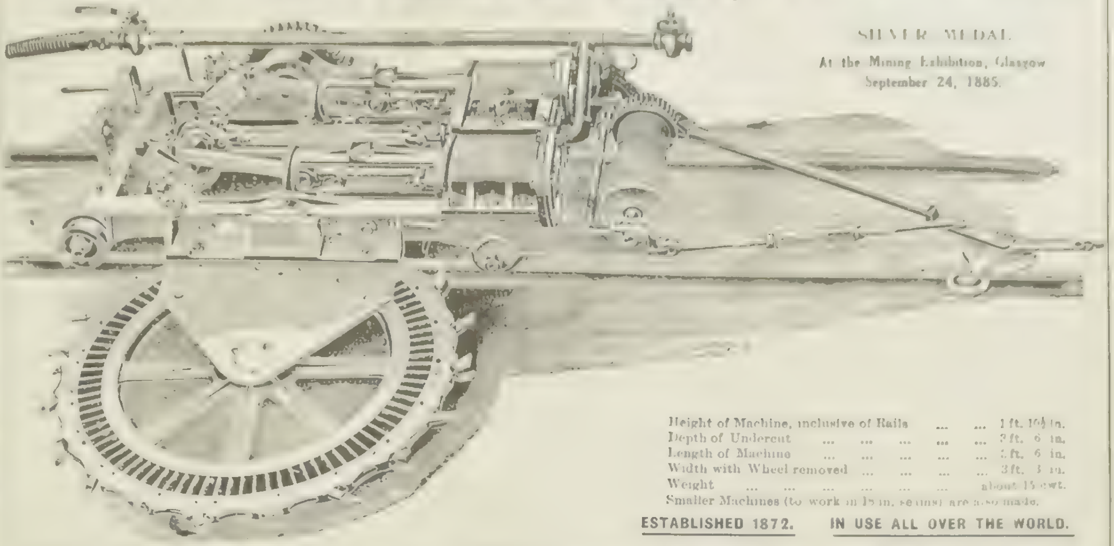

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 814. Vol. LXIII.
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CANADA

No. 814. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1921. Vol. LXIII. 9ᴰ WEEKLY

AN EARLY HARVEST IN THE WEST. *(See page 177.)*

WHEAT ON THE PRAIRIES.

HARVESTING OATS IN MANITOBA.

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The heraldic description of Canada's new coat-of-arms, reproduced above, was given in *Canada* a fortnight ago. It now appears in the heading of the official *Canada Gazette*, although it has been criticised, chiefly because of the alteration of the Royal Arms to include the arms of France.

THE FRUITS OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE Empire Premiers and other Ministers fittingly concluded their Conference last Saturday by presenting their humble duty to the King and reaffirming their loyal devotion to the Throne. "We have been conscious throughout our deliberations," they said, "of a unanimous conviction that the most essential of the links that bind our widely-spread peoples is the Crown, and it is our determination that no changes in our status as peoples or as Governments shall weaken our common allegiance to the Empire and its Sovereign." This was also the keynote of the first words addressed by Mr. Meighen (who was unable to wait for the end of the Conference) to his fellow-Canadians on his return from England. "I believe in the British Empire," he declared. And, giving reasons for the faith that is in him, he said: "We must either walk with the nations of the British Empire or walk away from them. The gospel of isolation is the gospel of separation, the gospel of separation thinly disguised. Canadians enjoy the fullest self-government the heart of the people could desire. No one wants to take away that heritage. Under these conditions, I am for co-operation and unity."

As regards the Conference itself, Mr. Meighen has returned deeply impressed with its real value and the necessity for the holding of such Conferences, providing as they do a means of Empire co-operation which is the best guarantee of world-peace. That Mr. Meighen's view of the success of the Conference is shared by the other Empire representatives has been shown by more than one statement made during the last few days. Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, for instance, regards it as being far and away the most important gathering of representatives of the different parts of the Empire that has ever yet been held. In his view, indeed, it is nothing less than epoch-making, because a great deal of the work was essentially such as is usually dealt with by a Cabinet rather than by a Conference, and the representatives of the Dominions were given their first opportunity, in time of peace, of joining in the government of the Empire as a whole.

The general public have been enabled to judge better than before of the fruits of the Conference, by the official summary which was issued at the beginning of this week. It gives a better idea than the isolated paragraphs, which have been the only announcements during the sitting of the Conference, of the width of the field covered, the variety of the topics discussed, and the importance of the issues dealt with. They embraced foreign policy generally, and particularly the Middle East, Upper Silesia, the Pacific, and disarmament; the League of Nations; Egypt; Imperial defence, naval, military and air; Imperial communications, air, telegraphy, and telephony (by wireless and cable), and shipping; reparations; position of British Indians in the Empire; Empire settlement and migration; Empire patent; nationality; the New Hebrides; and the proposed Conference on constitutional questions.

In regard to most of these matters the official summary does not add much to the information already given in respect of the conclusions arrived at. One or two points, however, deserve further mention. The Conference expressed its sense of the desirability, "in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth," that the rights to citizenship of British Indians in other parts of the Empire should be recognised—the South African representatives, however, regretting their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. For the proposals of the special committee on State-aided Empire settlement we have yet to wait, for some unexplained reason, for the full Blue Book, which is to be issued shortly. The Conference, however, expressed itself as satisfied of their soundness in principle, and also of the fact that the several Dominions were prepared, subject to Parliamentary sanction and to the necessary financial arrangements being made, to co-operate effectively with the United Kingdom in the development of schemes based on these proposals, but adapted to the particular circumstances and conditions of each Dominion. The Governments of the several

Dominions are recommended to consider "how far their existing legislation on the subject of land settlement, soldier settlement, and immigration may require any modification or expansion in order to secure effective co-operation," and to work out, for discussion with the Government of the United Kingdom, "such proposals as may appear to them most practicable and best suited to their interests and circumstances."

The most striking of the conclusions announced in the report is that, "having regard to the constitutional development since 1917, no advantage is to be gained by holding a Constitutional Conference," such as was recommended by the Imperial War Conference of 1917. Instead of that, emphasis is laid upon the necessity for substantial improvement in communication between the component parts of the Empire with a view to continuous consultation, and the maintenance of the existing practices of direct communication between the Empire Prime Ministers, and the nomination of overseas Cabinet Ministers in London. As far as the Empire is concerned, that is, its liberties are to be neither hampered nor forced, but its freedom is to continue to broaden out "from precedent to precedent." The voices of the Dominions could hardly ring more clearly.

The glimpses which we are given in the report of the more general trend of the Conference are satisfying and reassuring. The discussions on foreign policy—rightly regarded as its outstanding features—"revealed a unanimous opinion as to the main lines to be followed by British policy, and a deep conviction that the whole weight of the Empire should be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action in foreign affairs." The result of these discussions in particular left the members of the Conference with "a vivid sense of the value of this year's meeting in this respect, and a desire that similar meetings should be held as frequently as possible," and generally with the view that it has "made clear the lines of common action in Imperial and foreign affairs, and still more firmly established the free co-operation of the peoples of the Commonwealth." It needed no better *raison d'être*.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Through British Columbia's Windows. "Through Vancouver's Doorways" is the title of an article which we publish this week. "Through British Columbia's Windows" might have been the title given to Lord Northcliffe's address to the Vancouver Canadian Club on Friday of last week. In his speech at the Canada Club dinner in London to Lord Byng, it will be remembered, one of the points emphasised by Sir Arthur Currie was the position in which Canada stands as an interpreter of the East to the West. So also Lord Northcliffe. Referring to British Columbia as "the nearest window through which one could look out upon the Pacific, indeed the whole Eastern world," he said: "Your problems are becoming increasingly, if they have not already become, ours. We are using your eyes more and more to scan as from a watch tower the wide horizon of the Pacific."

The one outstanding fact that Lord Northcliffe sees upon that horizon to-day is, of course, President Harding's proposal for disarmament, which he proceeded to make the subject of his address. It was an appeal for the taking of "a big view" and the giving of unqualified support to the Washington conference. It ended with a characteristic passage: "When in Canada years ago I spoke of war, few people realised it was coming. Some people thought me mad. Now I speak to you of the peace that will come if all work hard, honestly, unselfishly for it, and of the dire consequences that must ensue if we fail to read aright the signs of the times and do our duty."

* * *

The Basis of Canada's Prosperity. The Western wheat crop still remains the basis of Canada's prosperity. There is every reason, therefore, for satisfaction at the nature of the crop reports, which we publish this week, from the head offices of some of the Canadian banks. The harvest promises to be early, wheat cutting being probably general in the West by Monday. Moreover, as Sir Robert Kindersley stated at the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company last week, the present crop is likely to be one of the largest in the history of the country, if harvesting conditions are anything like reasonable. The banks report favourable weather, and give a preliminary estimate of 250,000,000 bushels, or even more. This compares with 231,000,000 bushels raised in the Prairie Provinces last year, out of a total of 263,000,000 bushels.

These favourable reports will be hailed with general satisfaction. However great the present depression, a country which, with a population of some eight million people, is—as Sir Robert Kindersley says—capable, apart from other industries, of producing such results need not fear the future. Canada, indeed, in his opinion, is able to face the future with more confidence than any other country in the world to-day.

* * *

The Canadian Market. The questions put by Sir Harry Brittain to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department at Westminster on Monday with regard to British trade in Canadian and foreign markets were pointed, but they hardly went far enough.

The first—with which we are more directly concerned—was based upon the fact that the statistics for the year ending March 31 last showed that imports from the United States were more than fourfold those of the United Kingdom, and enquired whether any steps were being taken by the Department to assist British exporters to obtain a large share of the trade of "this highly important market." Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame had to admit the facts, but assured his questioner that "active steps are being taken by my Department." This assurance he supported by referring to the recent tour made in the United Kingdom by H.M. Trade Commissioners for Toronto and Winnipeg, it being his hope and expectation that, as a result of their interviews with over 700 firms, considerable business would result in the direction of meeting American competition by British goods.

But Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame made no reference to the resignation of the Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, as a protest against the curtailment of the work of his office in Montreal on the ground of economy—a mistaken policy, in Captain Edwards' opinion, in view of the systematic efforts of the United States and Germany to invade the Canadian markets to the exclusion of British goods. Sir Philip should be pressed for an explanation of Captain Edwards' resignation, especially in view of his declaration that "active steps are being taken by my Department" to meet that competition.

* * *

Women Legislators in the West. Western Canada remains the pioneer field of the woman legislator, so far as the Dominion is concerned. The East cannot yet boast of one woman Member of Parliament, but in the Western Provinces there are four.

In Saskatchewan there is one, Mrs. Ramsland having recently been re-elected; in British Columbia one, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith; and in Alberta two, Mrs. Nellie McClung, the novelist, and Mrs. Parlby—the survivors of eight women candidates in last month's general election. The end of the last Alberta Legislature marked the disappearance from the floor of the House of two well-known women members—Mrs. McKinney, who was defeated, and Mrs. Price (until lately Miss Roberta MacAdams), who was left without a constituency on the automatic abolition of the soldiers' representatives.

Mrs. McKinney's defeat is to be regretted on sentimental grounds, because she was the first woman legislator in the British Empire, having been first elected for Claresholm in 1917. Mrs. Smith, who holds a Cabinet position, without Portfolio, in British Columbia, has the honour of being the first Cabinet Minister of her sex in the Empire; but Mrs. Parlby, of Lacombe, who has been President of the United Farm Women of Alberta for a number of years, is mentioned as a likely Minister of Health in Mr. Greenfield's Farmers' Cabinet in that Province.

Penetanguishene.

Not every Canadian knows Penetanguishene, or Penetang, as it is perhaps more generally called; yet it is one of Canada's historical spots. In token of which, tercentenary celebrations have been going on at this little Ontario town in Simcoe County—it has about 4,000 inhabitants—on the south-western arm of Georgian Bay. Strictly speaking, Penetanguishene's tercentenary occurred six years ago, but the war postponed its celebration until this month.

It was in July or August, 1615, that Joseph le Caron, the Recollet missionary, arrived in the country of the Hurons and celebrated the first Christian service held there—to be followed later by Champlain and Jean de Brebœuf. The wars of those days were dramatically recalled by the burial of the hatchet by the Hurons and the Iroquois during last week's celebrations. In later years Penetanguishene was designed for a naval depôt and base on a comparatively extensive scale, and although this plan never came to fruition, it came into prominence in the fighting of 1812-14. No fewer than eight wrecks of war vessels lie beneath the waters of the harbour. Happily, on sea as well as on land, peace reigns to-day in that one-time battle area of Canada.

* * *

"Dryness" in the Yukon.

As most people know nowadays, there are two degrees of "dryness" where alcoholic liquor is concerned—"dry" and "bone dry." Some time ago the Yukon went "dry" by declaring by a majority against the public sale of liquor; but recently it refused, by a larger majority, to become "bone dry" by prohibiting the importation of liquor for private consumption.

In view of its character as a mining region, little surprise has been expressed at the result of last month's referendum. But Canadians are not a little intrigued as to how the Yukon is going to get on. It is suggested that the Territory may now feel, as it has never felt before, the full significance of the Alaska boundary award. There is no way, it is pointed out, to take liquor into the Yukon except through a port of Alaska, and this is illegal under the United States prohibition laws. A solution of the difficulty may yet be found, it is suggested, either in the aeroplane or diplomatic overtures. The general opinion in Canada seems to be reflected by the Calgary *Herald* when it hints that "where there's a thirst there's a way."

* *

INDIANS' CLAIM TO LAND.

Pipe of Peace at Ontario Tercentenary.

At the tercentenary celebrations of Penetanguishene, on Georgian Bay, last week, the United Council of Indians of Ontario made a claim to large stretches of land on Lake Couchiching, Lake Simcoe, and Georgian Bay, which, they allege, was alienated from them without a shadow of right or justice. Their claim (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) extends over large portions of York and Simcoe counties and the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts. It is stated that these lands, which were occupied by Chippewa Indians, were never surrendered to the Crown, but were taken by Government without remuneration to the occupants.

A dramatic incident in the tercentenary celebrations was a formal reconciliation between the Supreme Chiefs of the Hurons and Iroquois, who have been divided by feud for the last 271 years, since the vanquished Hurons were driven out of the historic Huronia country by the Iroquois. The present heads of the Huron and Iroquois nations smoked the pipe of peace together and buried the hatchet as a sign that the past was forgotten and peace established between the two peoples.

Five thousand spectators watched Chief Ovide Sioux, of the Hurons, and Big Chief Andrews Staats, of the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nations, step from their canoes, and, accompanied by one Huron and two Iroquois, take their seats in the shadow of the birch bark tepee, where the Iroquois, putting a match to the peace pipe, handed it to the Huron and declared, "There is peace between our peoples." "There is peace," answered the Huron, as he took the pipe and passed it on to the Sub-Chief, who handed it back to the Iroquois. The Chiefs then buried the war hatchet, and finally the Huron turned to the Iroquois and said, "Now we will go and kill a moose together."

* *

Omer Perrault, of Montreal, aged 21, has sailed for England in order to try to swim the English Channel.

CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposed Formation and Facilities at Services Club.

The committee of the proposed new Canadian Club in London have formulated a definite scheme, which is now being put before Canadians and Anglo-Canadians by Mr. G. H. Ward, the temporary secretary. Their recommendations are:—

(1) That a Club, to be known as the Canadian Club of Great Britain, with its headquarters in London, shall be formed, to be open to members who, coming within the membership qualification to be set, shall be duly elected and abide by the rules and regulations from time to time adopted.

(2) That the annual membership fee for a member resident in Great Britain and Ireland shall be £6 6s. per annum, payable in advance, and for overseas members £2 2s. per annum, payable in advance, each overseas member to pay an additional fee of £1 1s. for each month or part thereof during which he shall be in London and make use of the club premises.

(3) That favourable consideration shall be given to a proposal received by the committee from the committee of the Services Club, Stratford Place, W.1, whereby the Canadian Club may be quartered with and its members enjoy full membership privileges in the Services Club, subject to its rules and regulations in all respects, except as to entrance qualifications and membership fees.

Organisation upon this basis, it is stated, will be rapidly proceeded with, and, for this purpose a general meeting, which all who meanwhile enrol as applicants for membership are asked to attend, will be held at 42, Old Bond Street, on Friday, 26th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

Attention is directed to the fact that while under this proposal the Canadian Club will maintain its individuality as a distinct organisation, "there will become available to its members a club status, premises, and facilities second to none in London."

By reason of favourable financial terms which have been agreed upon as a basis of negotiations, the membership fee suggested as that of the Canadian Club will not only also provide for and cover all entrance and membership fees for the Services Club, but will provide for the maintenance in the Club premises of an office devoted solely to Canadian Club interests, where reliable statistics and information will at all times be available.

To those members who, visiting London, require room accommodation or catering, this Club, with its seventy bedrooms and exceptional cuisine will, it is claimed, prove especially attractive. Overseas and provincial members taking the trouble to advise the Canadian Club in advance of their intended visits and requirements will find provision made for them upon arrival.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—At "Grazettes," St. Michaels, Barbados, B.W.I., on July 17, the wife of Capt. Archibald Hugh De-Caspal Campbell, Royal Canadian Regt., Tecumseh Barracks, London, of a son.

MOLSON.—On June 11, 1921, at 384, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to Catherine Delesderniers (*née* Shepherd), the wife of W. Hobart Molson, M.C.—a son. (Surrey papers, please copy.)

SINCLAIR.—At nursing home, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Sinclair (*née* Katherine M. Souter)—a son, still born.

BILLE.—At nursing home, Calgary, Alberta, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. I. Bille a son

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFIN—MASON.—On July 21, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Arthur Kent Griffin to Leila Van Zant Mason, both of Toronto.

PLAYFAIR—LOCKHART.—At Knox Presbyterian Manse, Midland, Ontario, on July 12, Patrick Harris Playfair, Royal Bank of Canada, Aylesbury, Sask., youngest son of the late Patrick D. Playfair, Balandro, Johnshaven, to Olive, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Lockhart, Midland, Ontario.

STEVENS—TOD.—At Holy Trinity Church, Stirling, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. S. Osborn, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. D. Bisset, M.A., Harold Gardner Stevens, son of the late Gardner Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Waterloo, Quebec, Canada, to Beatrice Jourdan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tod, Snowdon Place, Stirling.

DEATHS.

BOSCOWITZ.—On August 6, at a nursing home in Worthing, Leah, the wife of Joseph Boscowitz, Esq., of Victoria, British Columbia, and late of 100, Cromwell Road, London, S.W., after two years' suffering most patiently borne.

DOTT. At Royal Samaritan Hospital, Edinburgh, on August 3, Dolina Dott, beloved wife of John F. Dott, chief officer, s.s. *Montreal*, C.P.O.S.

MACDONALD. At Wolville, Nova Scotia, on August 2 (while on a visit), Jessie Fraser, widow of John Macdonald, timber merchant, Inverness; deeply regretted.

POWER. On July 31, at Vancouver, William Tyrone Power, younger son of the late Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., aged 57.

REID. At Saskatoon, suddenly, on July 14, George Hall Reid (late of Edinburgh), beloved husband of Lizzie Brownie, aged 67.

SEWELL. On August 2, at Hertford, Violette Anna Sewell, widow of Col. Fane Sewell, retired, Indian Army. (Indian and Canadian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

KILLED IN ACTION.

NEALE. In constant and ever-loving memory of my son, Capt. (acting Major) Philip Neale, M.C., 44th Canadians, shot by an enemy sniper near Amiens, August 10, 1918.

AN EARLY HARVEST IN THE WEST.

Preliminary Estimates—Continued Favourable Weather Conditions.

THE London office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce received on Monday the following cable from the head office in Toronto:—

"Notwithstanding some unfavourable reports, recent and continued favourable weather conditions warrant our estimating Western wheat crop for the year at 250-260,000,000 bushels."

The Bank of Montreal has received the following cable from the head office in Montreal:—

"Prairie Provinces: Condition of grain crops varies greatly throughout, but prospect on whole favourable for yield well up to average. Early harvest expected, wheat cutting probably general by 15th. Hay lighter than usual.

"Ontario: Harvest completed two weeks earlier than usual, good average wheat crop, hay and oats light, but heavy crop corn will prevent food shortage. Apples fair, other fruits good.

"Quebec: Drought largely spoiled hay crop, other crops more favourable.

"Maritime Provinces: Light hay crop, fruit prospects good.

"British Columbia: Good average crop grain expected, fruit prospects excellent."

The Merchants Bank of Canada has received the following cable from the head office in Montreal:—

"Western crops report the favourable condition reported last week still continues. Cool nights not conducive to the further spread of rust and ideal filling weather. Present prospects based on acreage sown, and allowing for all damage from drought, black rust, hailstorms, etc., would appear to indicate an estimated wheat yield in excess of last year. We feel warranted at this stage in making preliminary estimate of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. The yield of coarse grains will show a decrease in comparison with last year owing to smaller acreage and drought conditions. The hay crops will be a full average for the country as a whole."

IN A SASKATCHEWAN WHEATFIELD.

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DEMAND FOR HARVESTERS.

The railways are calling for 30,000 harvest labourers, and excursions are starting from the Eastern Provinces (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Owing to the prevalence of unemployment it is expected that there will be little difficulty in securing the requisite number, and also in view of the fact that harvesting and threshing operations will last probably two months, while wages are good, farm-hands receiving on an average $3 or $4 a day, with board. In order to encourage farm-hands to settle permanently in the Western Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is making special arrangements for family parties of harvesters.

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UNEMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS.

A statement issued last week by the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labour, declares that Canada is facing a serious unemployment problem, which will be accentuated in the coming winter (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.). Mr. Robertson states that since the beginning of the year the Federal and Provincial Governments disbursed nearly $4,000,000 in unemployment relief, and the probability is that much larger sums will be required in the coming months, especially in view of the reports that in the major industries there will be a fresh reduction of 10 per cent. of their employees. Mr. Robertson states that statistics reveal a startling situation, and urges Canadians as far as possible only to purchase goods made in Canada in order to provide the maximum employment of Canadian workers.

LORD BYNG'S ARRIVAL.

Canadian Programme of Welcome

It is expected (says a cablegram from the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, dated August 4) that Lord Byng of Vimy will arrive at Quebec by the *Empress of France* on the night of August 10, but will not land until 11 o'clock the next morning. He will be greeted by a salute of 19 guns and taken by the Government steamer *Lady Grey* to the King's Wharf. On the wharf he will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the members of the Dominion Cabinet, members of the Quebec Government, and representatives of the House of Commons and the Quebec Legislature.

After the reception he will go to the Parliament Buildings, where his commission will be read, and he will take the oath of office. Afterwards he will be the guest of honour at a luncheon in the Parliament Buildings, and in the evening at a dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lord Byng will reach Ottawa at midday on August 12, and will be received by the Cabinet and members of the House of Commons and the Senate, and will be presented with addresses by the Corporation of Ottawa and the Great War Veterans' Association.

(*Photographs of Quebec and Ottawa appear on our centre double-page.*)

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C.N.R. AND G.T.R.

Consolidation of European Offices.

The following announcements are made by Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways and director of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is now in London:—

The jurisdiction of Mr. William Phillips, now European manager of the Canadian National Railways, is extended to include the Grand Trunk Railway, with head office at 17-19, Cockspur Street, London.

Mr. F. C. Salter, European traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is transferred to the Canadian service, with headquarters in Montreal.

These appointments become effective on September 1.

On and after September 1, therefore, Mr. Phillips' headquarters will be in the Grand Trunk Building, 17-19, Cockspur Street, from whence all the passenger and freight business of the amalgamated C.N.R. and G.T.R. companies will be conducted. The offices in Orient House, New Broad Street, will be used to accommodate the secretary and financial staff of the amalgamated companies.

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ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Mr. Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated at Westminster last week that the number of warrants for passengers issued under the Government schemes for the assistance of ex-Service and other settlers abroad was 30,551, comprising 54,145 persons, including women and children. The figures for the respective Dominions were:—Canada, 23,613 persons; Australia, 17,197; New Zealand, 9,075; South Africa, 4,260. The total expenditure for all parts of the Empire was £1,038,191.

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LOSS OF C.G.M.M. STEAMER.

The s.s. *Canadian Exporter*, belonging to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, broke her back at Wallapa Harbour, on the coast of Washington State, U.S.A., and is a total loss (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*). The steamer was built at Vancouver two years ago. Her tonnage was 8,390 d.w.

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CANADIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. H. Trovinger, of Detroit, won the Open Championship of Canada at Toronto last week, his score for the 72 holes being 293 (says Reuter's correspondent). Mike Brady (Oakland Hills) was second with 296. Bob Macdonald returned 298, Mr. Thomas D. Armour, the Scottish amateur, 299, George Cummings 300, and J. H. Kirkwood (Australia) 301. The previous lowest championship score was 299.

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Mr. John A. Pearson, of Messrs. Darling and Pearson, Toronto, the architects of the new Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, is now in England on a visit. Monday's *Times* contained an interesting description, given by him to a special correspondent of the journal, of the Memorial Chamber in the tower, commemorating the 60,000 Canadian soldiers who fell in France and Flanders. In the accomplishment of the plan the Governments of France and Belgium are to take a share.

VILLAGE CENTRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Co-operative Scheme for Ex-Service Men.

Promising progress, it is announced, is being made in connection with the scheme promoted by Col. H. S. Meurling, D.S.O., M.C., making provision for the establishment of a settlement on the village centre principle in British Columbia for the benefit of ex-Service officers and men.

The Committee appointed at the recent conference at the Royal Colonial Institute recommends that a company be formed to carry out the project, and that the public should unreservedly support it for the following reasons:—(1) It offers a solution to the problem of just those ex-officers and other ex-Service men for whom the public expresses so much sympathy, but at the same time its inability to help; (2) it is a matter of national and Imperial importance; (3) it is a sound business proposition and not a charitable proposal; (4) it offers a unique opportunity to secure as a permanent training farm, on business lines, some 30,000 acres of fertile and open land in British Columbia at the very low price of $6 per acre.

The essence of the scheme, it is pointed out, is the utilisation of the collective labour force of the settlers in paying for their own training through the production of profits on capital invested.

The Essence of the Scheme.

The tract of country selected is close to a railway, and admirably suited for hay, sheep, cattle, poultry, lucerne, and small fruits, for all of which there is a large and growing market close at hand. The value of the imports of these products into British Columbia exceeds £1,000,000 annually.

The scheme, it is further stated, offers to each family the following advantages—and many others of an educational, recreational, and social nature—in return for their labours:—(1) Transportation from England to the land, the fare for which will, if necessary, be advanced; (2) free house, fuel, light and water; (3) medical attendance at a nominal cost; (4) free schooling as provided by the Government of British Columbia; (5) a minimum salary of $60 per month; (6) a five-acre allotment; (7) one milch cow, 30 fowl, two pigs, as a nucleus of live stock.

The Committee finds:—(1) That a ready and growing market exists for all the products enumerated; (2) the land, climate, and location are admirably suited for such products; (3) the village settlement of ex-Service men and their families who are both shareholders and employees of the company ensures a permanent and steady labour force; (4) under the organisation as outlined for the scheme, with sufficient capital for the purchase of modern machinery and a keen interested force of unskilled labour under expert supervision, the shareholders may confidently anticipate immediate and steadily growing profits on the money invested.

The Committee is of opinion that the majority of the settlers will desire to take up land on their own as soon as they have gained sufficient experience to do so successfully. The company will give every encouragement and assistance to help them in this matter, and consider the advantages to the settlers will be:—(1) Their own labour has paid for their training; (2) during their training both they and their families have become used to and fitted for life on the farm; (3) when ready to start their own farm, any initial capital they may have brought to the country has been increased instead of frittered away; (4) they have time and opportunity to look around and can choose their location with judgment and care.

As the company develops it will be necessary to create many administrative and executive appointments which will be filled by selection from those who remain permanently.

Basis of the Scheme.

The scheme here outlined is based upon the placing of about 50 settlers and their families on the land the first year. This number will be increased annually, and at the end of three years it is expected some 400 settlers with their families can be accommodated. After this time a constant stream of settlers per annum will be passed out for settlement on land of their own as trained and experienced farmers, giving room for an equivalent number of inexperienced men to undergo the same course of work and training.

The Committee is satisfied that the scheme involves only a minimum expenditure for promotion, is free from any visionary "community interests" or "wild cat" features, is based on fair value given each settler for a fair day's work, and offers suitable openings to unemployed material at present going to waste.

The Committee has decided to make a public appeal for the funds required to meet the preliminary expenses, including the cost of printing the scheme in detail and placing it before interested parties, payment of a first deposit to secure the land, formation of the company, and take such steps as are necessary in order that a start may be made with some 50 families next April. For all of the above purposes the Committee will require about £6,000 subscription towards which will be fully secured in Preference shares in the company when formed. Cheques may be made payable to the Hon. Secretary, Col. Eldred Pottinger, D.S.O., 17, Burbage Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24, or the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., 56, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and crossed "British Columbia Village Settlement."

Location of the Land.

Col. Meurling informed a representative of *Canada* that the land in question, on which he has secured an option, lies in the Lillooet district of British Columbia, between the Fraser River and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. It is 64 miles north of Ashcroft, and about 150 from Vancouver, the nearest station being Chasm, on the P.G.E. The altitude of the land is about 3,000 ft. It is flat, open, and parklike, stretching on the divide between the Fraser and Bonaparte Valleys, with three lakes in the centre, towards which it slopes gently from the mountain sides. The soil in the willow-bottom meadows is black loam on a clay subsoil, and in the open stretches sandy on a clay subsoil.

As to the climate, stated Col. Meurling, sunshine mostly prevails. Snow generally falls in the middle of November, but the Chinook winds clear this away, giving an "Indian summer" just before Christmas. This year the later snow had gone by March 8, but generally it disappears by the end of March. During the winter the temperature goes down sometimes below zero, but as it is dry the cold is not felt very much. In the summer irrigation is required on land that is not sub-irrigated, but the streams running down from the mountains supply abundance of irrigation water.

The timber on the land, said Col. Meurling, is mostly pine, poplar, fir, and a small amount of spruce. No clearing is required, or is even desirable, for farming purposes, as what little there is in bunches is required for a shelter for the stock. The timber on the ground is sufficient for fuel, and in certain places there are excellent stands of commercial poles, but no large timber, except on the Bonaparte River, where there is some yellow pine. Grain and vegetables, added Col. Meurling, would only be grown to meet the requirements of the settlement itself, the community specialising on the lines already indicated, for which a market would be provided in Vancouver, and in the mining, lumber, railroad construction, etc., camps of the North.

The scheme—which is, it should be emphasised, only in its initial stage—was to be submitted this week to the Empire Development Committee of the House of Commons.

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OBITUARY.

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. Stephen Oxley (87), ex-Warden of Cumberland County.

At Montreal.—Mme. de Martigny (92), daughter of the late Hon. C. S. Rodièr; Dr. Philippe E. Mount (81), the oldest graduate of McGill; Mr. Samuel A. Ferneyhough (85), son of the late Rev. James Ferneyhough, of Nottingham; Mr. John Charles A. Heriot (60), a prominent architect; Mr. R. A. ("Robbie") Elliott (58), formerly a famous athlete.

At Longueuil, P.Q.—Mr. Archibald C. Porteous (81), for 30 years connected with the Sun Life Assurance Co. At St. Hyacinthe.—Hon. Michel E. Bernier (80), who was Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laurier Cabinet and later a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Frank W. F. Anglin (21), son of Mr. Justice Francis Anglin (from a motor accident). At Toronto. Mr. Edward A. Grange (74), son of the late Lt.-Col. George Grange.

At Hamilton.—Mr. Gavin R. Stewart (87). At Cobourg.—Mr. George M. Roger, Junior Judge of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. At Lindsay.—Mr. Leigh R. Knight, barrister, who was drowned in Lake Kushog with his 11-year-old son. At Woodstock.—Mr. John Calder (56), M.L.A. for North Oxford County (from an accident while farming). At Wiarton.—Mrs. James Lennox (103), who went to Western Ontario in 1823, when it was a vast forest. At Glen Sandfield.—Mr. James Mackenzie (77), son of Col. Mackenzie, who served in the war of 1812. At Englehart.—Mr. F. D. Ramsay, a pioneer settler, for many years postmaster.

At Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.—Mr. J. C. McRae (63), formerly Chief of Police and for 30 years in the Service.

At Calgary.—Mr. Colin Kerr, one of the oldest employees of the Hudson's Bay Co., who entered the service when 16.

In Wisconsin, U.S.A.—Mrs. Grimmer, widow of the Hon. Thomas Duncan Grimmer, of St. Stephen, N.B.

At Atlanta, Georgia.—Mr. J. Douglas Edgar, winner of the Canadian open golf championship in 1919 and 1920, killed by a motor-car on Monday night.

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The employees of the Anglo-Newfoundland Developments Co.'s paper mills at St. John's, who have been on strike since May 1, accepted the company's terms, with slight modifications last Saturday, and resumed work on Monday. The settlement affects about 2,000 men, who will be subject to a wage reduction averaging 20 per cent.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord and Lady Byng had a hearty send-off at Euston on Thursday of last week when they started on their journey to Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France*. The party on the platform included the Duke of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Mar and Kellie, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lady Margaret Boscawen, General Sir Henry Mackinnon, Major-General Sir Percy Radcliffe, Lady Strathcona, General R. H. More, General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, Lady Drummond, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Justice Duff, Col. Donald Armour, Mr. Percival Ridout, Mr. F. C. Wade, Mrs Chrimes, Mrs. Macklem, Mr. Edward Wood (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Sir Howard d'Egville, representing the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom branch). Lady Byng received two large bouquets from Mrs. Macklem and Mr. Wade.

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Sir George Brown, on behalf of the C.P.R., accompanied Lord and Lady Byng to Liverpool, where the party were met by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Sir Thomas Fisher.

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It is rumoured in Ottawa, cables the correspondent of the *Times*, that before the dissolution of Parliament the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and also Naval Service, will withdraw from the Cabinet and be appointed to succeed Sir George Perley as High Commissioner in London.

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Mr. Meighen was accorded a public reception on his arrival at Halifax on Saturday evening by the *Carmania*, the Mayor reading an address of welcome.

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Mrs. Meighen will leave shortly for Winnipeg, where she will join her children, who are staying with their grandparents.

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Chief Justice Sir William Mulock has been sworn in as Administrator in the place of the Lieut.-Governor (His Honour Lionel H. Clark) of Ontario, who has been granted three months' leave of absence, owing to ill-health.

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Sir John Simon, who left by the *Empress of France* last week, accompanied by Lady Simon, is to deliver the annual address to the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa, and will make a six weeks' tour through Canada and the United States.

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Lord Northcliffe was the guest of the Vancouver Canadian Club on Friday of last week before leaving for Honolulu and Australia by the R.M.S. *Makura*.

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Lord Beaverbrook has been visiting D

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The Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Montreal, is this month conducting the services at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, of which he was formerly in charge.

Mr. William Phillips, who has now been appointed European manager of the amalgamated Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways, and also occupies the same position in regard to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, is a native of Toronto, who entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the Freight Department, as a youth in 1885. He is a son of the late Mr. C. E. Phillips, of Toronto, and his mother is a sister of the late ex-Alderman J. E. Verrall, of Toronto. In 1891 he married Miss Bott, of Port Hope, and they have two daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, now 23, was educated at Radley and the younger at Upper Canada College. Mr. Phillips' career has been marked by continual advancement. In 1896 he left the Grand Trunk to join the North-West Transportation Co. (now the Canada Steamship Lines), and in 1902 he was appointed general Eastern agent of the then new Canadian Northern Railway. In 1911 he was appointed European freight agent of the Canadian Northern Steamships, and remained in that position, with headquarters in London, until 1915, when he was promoted to be European manager of the two companies; but, the war having diminished the activities of those companies in Europe, in the following year he returned to Toronto to take up the position of freight traffic manager of the Canadian Northern Railway's Eastern lines. In 1916, Mr. Phillips was appointed Canadian representative of the Cunard Line, and in 1919 joined the directorate of Robert Reford, Ltd., Montreal, who are now the representatives in Canada of both the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Steamship Lines. Shortly after the Dominion Government organised its Merchant Marine Service and took over the Canadian Northern Railways, Mr. Phillips was appointed European manager of both these services, coming to London at the end of March of last year, and on September 1 he will find himself also in charge of the affairs in Europe of the railway with which he started his successful career 36 years ago.

MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

* *

Mrs. John Hope is in France.

* *

Mr R. R. Holt has arrived in London from Vancouver.

* *

Mr. D. W. Dingwall, of D. R. Dingwall, Ltd., Winnipeg, is in London.

* *

Mr. E. G. Baynes, president of the Port Haney Co., has arrived in London from Vancouver.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Brock Thompson and family returned to Montreal by the *Empress of Britain* on Thursday.

* *

Col. and Mrs. Grasett, who have been in England for the last year, are returning to Toronto early in September.

* *

Miss Dorothy Cook, of Montreal, is leaving in September to visit her sister, the Countess of Minto, in Scotland.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. O. Thomson, of Toronto, are expected by the R.M.S. *Olympic* to spend a holiday in England.

* *

Lady Squires, wife of the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, left Liverpool on Thursday of last week in the *Sachem* for St. John's.

* *

Mr. A. J. Mitchell, vice-president of the Canadian Government Railways, returns to Toronto *via* New York by the *Aquitania* to-day.

* *

Miss Philippa Macmaster, daughter of Sir Donald Macmaster, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Basil L. Sawers, in Toronto, is expected in London next week.

* *

Mr. Edward C. Hodgson, of Victoria, is *en route* to England, where he will attempt to interest capital in the establishment of woollen mills, for which the city has guaranteed concessions.

* *

The Rhodes Trustees have appointed Mr. Geoffrey Dawson to be their secretary in succession to Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O. Mr. Geoffrey Dawson was editor of the *Times* from 1912 to 1919.

* *

Miss Winnifred Bambrick, of Ottawa, who is at present with Sousa's Band in Montreal as a harpist, has signed a contract for a tour in England, commencing at Queen's Hall, London, on April 10 of next year.

* *

The Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick; Mr. E. Atherton Smith, St. John, N.B.; and Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Grandview, Man., have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

Sir Hardman Lever, whose resignation of the post of Treasury representative at the Ministry of Transport is announced, married in 1900 Edythe, daughter of Mr. Matthew Hamilton Gault, of Montreal. He was made a K.C.B. in 1917 and a baronet last year.

* *

Mr. Fred. R. Miller, vice-president of Roger Miller and Sons, formerly a munitions manufacturer, and member of the Transportation Commission, has been appointed to succeed Mr. I. B. Lucas, ex-Attorney-General of Ontario, as the new member of the Hydro-Electric Commission of the Pr

Miss Mary Plummer, of Toronto, is staying at the Llandrindod Wells.

* *

A cable of Tuesday's date stated that Sir Sam Hughes was sinking rapidly.

* *

Mr. A. J. Glazebrook arrived from Toronto by the *Melita* last Sunday.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Brown are staying with Sir Rowland and Lady Barran.

* *

Mr. Audley Curran, representing Consolidated Asbestos Mines, Ltd., who arrived in London from Montreal last week, is now on a visit to Paris.

* *

Lady Greenwood, wife of Sir Hamar Greenwood, has undergone a slight operation at her own home, but is progressing favourably.

* *

Mr. G. M. Boughey, O.B.E., has succeeded Sir Harry Wilson as Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, the latter having resigned in consequence of other interests.

* *

Captain A. V. Douglas, D.S.O., M.C., of Alberta, who has been engaged in the Canadian Economic Geological Survey of the Arctic regions, is joining the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition to the Antarctic as official geologist.

* *

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Rose have arrived from Montreal to spend a holiday in Wales and Scotland. Dr. Rose will attend the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Church in September, when he will deliver the opening sermon

* *

Miss Billington, of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is getting on well after her operation, hopes to leave the nursing home in which she is in London this week-end. She has been honoured by two personal letters of enquiry from the Queen and by gifts of flowers from Her Majesty.

* *

Among the departures by the *Victorian* on August 5 were Rev. W. H. Davidson, Mrs. and the Misses L. and D. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fergus, Col. T. E. Harrison, Mr. J. A. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs. B. St. G. Lefroy and Miss Lefroy, Major and Mrs. F. V. Longstaff, Mr. E. W. Molley, Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Thorpe.

* *

Col. and Mrs. P. Pelletier have been visiting Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin at Malbaie, P.Q., after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Caron, at Tadousac. Col. Pelletier expects to leave New York on September 13 in the *Aquitania* to resume his duties as Agent-General for Quebec in London. His health has greatly improved during his visit to his native Province.

* *

Of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Authors' Association Mr. W. D. Lighthall is chairman; Mrs. E. J. Archibald, secretary; Mr. Norman S. Rankin, treasurer; and the following comprise the executive committee: Mrs. J. G. Sime, Miss Lily E. F. Barry, Mr. Howard S. Ross K.C., Mrs. Ramsden, Mr. C. W. Stokes, Mrs. Fenwick Williams, Miss A. D. Dickson, Miss Mary Brooks, Dr. Cyrus J. Macmillan, and Messrs. Hugh Cannoford, George Pearson, and Leslie Barnard.

* *

Among the departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on August 4 were Mr F. A. Acland, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dawson, Dr. S. H. and Mrs. Freeze, Mr. and Mrs. M. Guisberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, Lt.-Col. M. Kincard-Smith, Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lacoste, Mr. V. A. Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Long, Sir William Mackenzie, Mr. F. H. Markey, K.C., Col. C. W. McLean, M.P., Mr. Neil McLean, M.P., Mr. J. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe, Dr. L. L. Reford, Mr. Harold Ritchie, Mr. P. S. Ross, Dr. E. St. Jacque, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thacker, Major W. C. Trotter, Mr. C. Wilson.

* *

The arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* last Sunday included Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Allison, Mr. W. Braid (Vancouver), Major G. B. Atkinson, F.R.G.S. (Calgary), Mrs. R. H. Honister, Dr. A. G. Doughty, Mr. James Dobson, Miss Isabel Fothergill, Major G. Lanctot (Ottawa), Mr. W. H. T. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Livingood, Mr. R. C. Matthews, Mr. W. J. Parsons, Mr. J. L. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rowe (Toronto), Mr. E. Foster, Mr. J. H. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDonald, Mr. W. Hoole, Mrs. Lorne Prank, Mr. C. W. Tinling (Montreal), Mrs. E. M. Huntington, Miss H. M. Edmondson, Miss M. Ward (Victoria), Mr. S. C. Van Dusen, and Mr. M. F. Kindersley.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Melita* last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Ames, Mrs. M. Field, Mr. and Mrs. C. McKenzie (Vancouver), Mr. H. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Browne, Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gill, Dr. J. W. Graham, Mr. T. Jamieson, Mr. D. L. Kay, Mr. B. Pontifex, Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. D. Thorne (Toronto), Mr. James Bielby, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Brotherton, Dr. G. C. Cossar, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Gross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harvey, Hon. A. Knatchbull Hugessen, Mr. G. Lyman, Mr. S. Rostrom, Mrs. M. and the Misses Robinson (Montreal), Miss B. Cunliffe, Mr. W. and the Misses Fairbrother, Mrs. G. Haslam, Mrs. M. and Miss Parkinson (Hamilton), Mr. and Miss E. Gardiner, Mr. Sydney Laird, Capt. W. P. Morling, Dr. G. S. and Mrs. Richardson (Ottawa), Rev. A. J. Butler (Sherbrooke), Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Graham (Stratford), and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland (Okanagan Landing).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage has taken place in Montreal of Alicia Maude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Ogden, to Mr. H R. Frederick Dalby, of Ottawa, only son of the late Henry and Mrs. Dalby, of St. Lambert.

* *

At St. James's Church, Vancouver, the marriage took place last month of Helen Jeannette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitehead, to Captain Ernest Leonard Boultbee, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Boultbee. The bridegroom went overseas with the First Contingent, and later joined the Imperials and went to Egypt and Mesopotamia. The bride nursed overseas for two years.

* *

The marriage of Grace Violet, daughter of Mrs. T. L. Douglas, of Quebec, to Mr. H. Arthur Sewell, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sewell, of Quebec, has taken place in St. Matthew's Church, Quebec.

The marriage was solemnised in Toronto, in the Church of the Epiphany, Parkdale, of Lillian Alexandria, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, to Mr. Harold A. Prescott, eldest son of Mrs. Mary Prescott.

* *

At St. Edward's Presbyterian Church, Beauharnois, P.Q., Margaret Irene, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Morrison, was married to Mr. Percy Ellwood Corbett, of All Souls College, Oxford.

* *

The wedding took place on July 19, at St. Mark's Church, Ottawa, of Hilda, only daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs. Ingles, to Mr. Evelyn Telfer Arnoldi, youngest son of the late Daniel Telfer Arnoldi, 76th Hindustan Regiment. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father.

* *

The marriage has taken place at St. John's Church, Vancouver, of Miss Irma Marie York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald York, to Mr. Chelis Nyles Galer, son of Mr. H. N. Galer, of Vancouver.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

August 12.—Grouse shooting begins.

August 18.—East Berkshire Horse Show, Maidenhead.

August 24. — Surrey County Agricultural Show, Guildford.

September 4.—Hereford Musical Festival: Opening service at Cathedral.

September 7. — British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London:

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Thursday, 11, M.C.C. v. Philadelphians (two days), Wednesday, 17, Middlesex v. Somerset.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Saturday, 13 (commences), England v. Australia (Fifth Test Match). Saturday, 20 (commences), Surrey v. Yorks.

RACING.

Hurst Park.—Friday and Saturday, 19 and 20.

Windsor.—Friday and Saturday, 12 and 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Court, Sloane Square.—"The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)

Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Leslie Faber.)

Haymarket, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

Lyceum, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."

Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "After Dinner."

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street

Concerts.

Queen's Hall, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts (commencing Saturday, 13).

EXHIBITIONS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Imperial War Exhibition.

Beaver Hut, Strand. St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

Maidenhead. — Berkshire Horse Show, Thursday, 18.

THROUGH VANCOUVER'S DOORWAYS—I.

Rich Natural Resources of British Columbia Tapped by the Port.

TO obtain even the most crude idea of the tremendous natural resources now being tapped through Vancouver, the "Pacific port of predestination," and the commercial capital of British Columbia, it will be necessary to know something of the Province itself.

British Columbia, bordering on and including many large and small islands in the Pacific Ocean between the 49th and the 60th parallels, has an area of 395,000 square miles, and a coast line of about 7,000 miles. The population of this vast area is only about 700,000. Greater Vancouver houses two-fifths of that number, and the city of Vancouver has been in existence for only 36 years.

The topography of British Columbia is likened by the Swiss to Switzerland, on account of its succession of mountains and valleys—the Rocky Mountains forming its eastern boundary, and between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean five other towering ranges being divided by lakes and rich grazing and agricultural lands into a succession of valleys. "As if fifty Switzerlands had been thrown into one, and was awaiting, in this vast, new country, seventy million people to develop it!" one learned Swiss exclaimed after he had travelled through and about British Columbia when the days of sunshine made of the nights but brief shadows from three to five hours in duration. He could not comprehend the bigness of it all, but had a clear vision of what it meant to generations to come, having the opportunity of helping with the development of so wonderful and untouched a country.

VANCOUVER, LOOKING NORTH FROM FAIRVIEW ACROSS INDUSTRIAL ISLAND.

Europe's Norsemen look at the grand, sombre fjords and mighty ocean cuttings and call British Columbia "home"—for is it not like the shores of their own lands? The Japanese current, swinging near to the British Columbia coast, so tempers its climate, that people from the South of France glory in its ocean-coast winters, which, they say, are more nearly like the Riviera than is any other spot on the globe.

People from the English Channel Islands flock to Vancouver Island and the many smaller islands off the mainland of British Columbia, bringing their flower seeds, their goods and chattels, their manners, traditions and customs, and are at home again: while Scotsmen claim the low-lying clouds and the days of mist as though they had had them especially imported, for their pleasure, from their former homes in the Highlands and cosy nooks where the lands are low; and the Irish delight in the ever-greenness of grass and shrub and tree, and forget that they are not in their own home isle.

To peoples of all nations British Columbia offers the fascination of "home," for in its heights and depths, its length and breadth, there is a variety of clime and of scene and a diversity of resources and productions that almost challenge belief.

The undeveloped water-power, of so vast an [illegible] and almost unexplored area of British Columbia, it is impossible, so far, to estimate, although work had been done, and is constantly being added to, by the Canadian Commission of Conservation, the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and the Water Rights Branch of the Land Department of the Provincial Government of British Columbia.

The present capacity of installed horse-power in British Columbia is 230,000. Of this amount the city of Vancouver uses 110,500 for service of lighting, street railway operation and industries. An additional 20,000 h.p. is now bei [illegible] This Vancouver used power is all developed within [illegible] of the city.

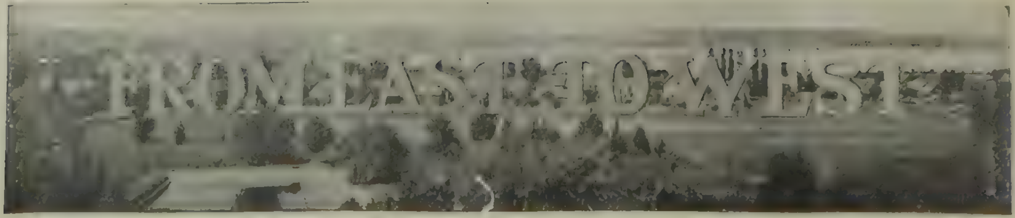
No exact estimate can be given as to the extent of the forests of British Columbia. In the year 1909 a Royal Commission, known as the British Columbia Forestry Commission, was appointed to investigate forestry matters within the Province, and to study such methods as had been adopted, in Eastern Canada and in the United States, to promote the conservation of forest lands. After some years an approximate estimate of standing timber was given as 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 acres, and Dr. Ferand puts the "truly merchantable" at an estimate of 300,000,000, with a total stand of 192,050,000,000. The Douglas Fir is the most widely distributed and valuable tree found on the Pacific Coast, and it grows north as far as 51 degrees, where it is supplanted by the Cypress or Yellow Cedar, Red Cedar, Hemlock and Spruce. There are 28 additional merchantable trees indigenous to the Province of British Columbia, and the timber and the lumber industries, together with the great pulp and paper factories, are excellent business investments.

A large part of British Columbia's area is highly mineralised, and is rightly regarded as the richest mineral region in North America. In length the mineral deposits extend for 700 miles northward from the city of Victoria, at the extreme south of Vancouver Island, to the Portland Canal and the Atlin district. In breadth, such deposits range eastward from the Pacific Ocean about 500 miles, on an average, to the boundary of the Province of Alberta. The two largest copper mines in the British Empire are on the Coast Range, that chain of mountains adjacent to the ocean. One of them, the Britannia Mine, is within 20 miles, by steamer, of Vancouver City, and the other, the Anyox group, is in latitude 55½ deg. and longitude 130 deg. Along the ledges of the Coast Range, too, are found silver, lead, zinc, iron, etc., and a very short distance from Vancouver are the recently discovered Epsom salt and soda lakes, which are now being worked.

The interior plateaux of British Columbia have an average width of 100 miles and an elevation approximating 4,000 feet. Their tertiary sedimentaries carry coal, lignite, clays, etc. Their mineral products are gold, silver, lead, zinc, mercury, etc. The Gold Range of mountains, the third eastward from the coast, is the richest mountain mining area in British Columbia. This range includes Rossland, the most abundant copper-gold camp yet discovered, and the Cariboo gold finds are also in the Gold Range. In the Sullivan Mine, of the East Kootenay, is located the largest silver-lead-zinc mine in the world. In the Rocky Mountain range only small areas have been prospected, but copper, silver, lead and zinc have been found, and it is probable that large amounts of phosphates may be developed. Phosphates have recently been found in what is known as the "boundary country" of British Columbia. Coal areas extend over a large tract of British Columbia. Those of and near Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, have been worked for years and supply fuel to ports up and down the Pacific and to cities far inland.

E. B. BUCHAN REESOR.

(To be continued.)



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—According to revised crop acreage estimates issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the area under wheat in the three Western Provinces comprises 17,498,000 acres. The Manitoba wheat crop acreage is given as 2,658,000. For the whole West the acreage increase is 656,826 acres.

——Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., of Belleville, has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, A. F. and A. M., by a practically unanimous vote. Mr. W. J. Drope, Grimsby, was chosen Deputy Grand Master; Mr. D. A. Esdale, Ottawa, was elected G.S.W.; Mr. M. P. McMaster, Windsor, G.J.W.; Rev. A. J. Bruce, Fort William, Grand Chaplain; Mr. E. T. Malone, Toronto, Grand Treasurer; Mr. W. M. Logan, Hamilton, Grand Secretary; Mr. J. A. Orr, Sudbury, Grand Registrar.

Prosecutions for failure to make income tax returns are being instituted by the Finance Department. Last year there were many prosecutions for false returns. This year, while collections are good, there are many delinquents. The second instalment on income tax produced $10,000,000, compared with $40,000.000 in the first payment, but many paid in full on the first call.

TORONTO.—Sir Adam Beck has been named by the Controllers as the city's arbitrator in the acquisition of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company. The Board of Control has carried a motion by Mayor Church to apply to the Dominion Railway Board to restore the old telephone rates for exchange and also long distance "in view of the fall in prices."

——The attendance at the summer session in Arts at the University of Toronto has increased by more than 100 per cent. over that of last year. The students, made up of teachers from all parts of the Province, have organised an association for the promotion of their social and academic welfare.

——A negro minister from Hot Springs, Ark., Rev. Joseph J. Hill, D.D., M.D., has been engaged by Knox Church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Toronto, for the summer months.

——An important gold discovery has been reported to the Ontario Department of Mines by Mr. A. G. Burrows. It is near Godreau, Ont., a short distance north of Lake Superior. A number of assays have been made, giving a gold value at the rate of $31.20 a ton and quartz at $48.80 a ton.

——The Provincial Government announces that it will be illegal for doctors to issue more than 50 prescriptions for alcohol per month.

HAMILTON.—A nurses' home in connection with the Hamilton Hospital will be built at once at a cost of $239,264, the tenders having been accepted by the City Council.

——On July 18, 1,800 tons of ice were destroyed and damage estimated at $100,000 was caused by a fire that broke out on the water front. Only the work of the firemen prevented the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club from falling a prey to the flames.

CHATHAM.—On July 20 fire destroyed the elevator, together with the machinery and equipment, at the plant of the Rennie Seed Co. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000.

ST. CATHARINES.—The main feature of the "old home week" was the formal opening of the Burgoyne high-level bridge, a $500,000 municipal enterprise promoted for the joining together of the eastern and western sections of the city. The bridge was completed a couple of years ago, but had never been formally opened. It was called Burgoyne Bridge in recognition of the services of Mayor W. B. Burgoyne, who originated the idea.

CAPREOL.—On July 14 the village of Ruel, a sub-division on the C.N.R., was wiped out completely by forest fires which swept this district before a stiff breeze. Two lumber mills, owned by Mr. W. H. Bromley, of Pembroke, were reduced to ashes.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—It is understood that writs for elections in the counties of Temiscouata, Vercheres, Wolfe, and Vaudreuil, the latter vacancy being caused through the appointment of Dr. Pilon to a position in the Civil Service, will be issued in September.

——Later reports hold out hopeful prospects that the crop and livestock losses in Quebec through the drought and other contributing causes may not be so severe as was anticipated. The first estimates of officials of the Provincial Agricultural Department placed the probable losses at $200,000,000. Of this amount $150,000,000 represented the loss resulting from the hay and crop failures, and the other $50,000,000 the loss which farmers would sustain through the necessity of sacrificing their cattle for any price.

MONTREAL.—Contracts have been awarded to the Peter Lyall and Sons Construction Co., Ltd., and the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., for the erection of a synagogue at the corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Kensington Avenue. The new synagogue will have a seating capacity of about 1,400. The cost will be about $400,000.

The Canadian Automobile Corporation has started factory operations at Lachine, where they have taken over the plant of the Rapid Tool and Machine Co., Ltd., pending the erection of permanent works in Longueuil, a site for which was purchased recently. The car to be produced is the Mercury Six. The site purchased at Longueuil comprises 163,000 square feet, and the company is contemplating erection in the near future. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk for the building of a siding.

CHICOUTIMI.—The local prohibition by-law has been rescinded by 618 to 582 in favour of the Quebec Liquor Act.

THREE RIVERS.—Dr. Normand, running on a straight municipal ticket, was elected Mayor, and all the aldermen who supported his platform were also elected.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Fredericton's 1921 tax rate is $2.32, which is 12 points higher than last year. The valuation for assessment purposes reaches more than $10,000,000 for the first time, running up to $10,514,310, which is an increase of $721,452 over last year.

——Models and designs for the proposed war memorial to be erected in Fredericton, presented to the joint civic committee in charge of the project by Mr. Peter Thompson, sculptor, of Toronto, show that the estimated cost is approximately $10,000.

——Mr. John H. McCollom has been appointed to succeed Mr. William Hughes as City Marshal. He was wounded in France.

——Mr. J. Stewart Mavor, formerly of Fredericton, has been created a K.C. by the Government of Alberta, and is the youngest Canadian ever so honoured. He is 32.

—All the saw mills in this vicinity are running now except the Babbitt mill in Devon, owned by Mr. W. D. Gunter.

ST. JOHN.—The new directory gives 22,350 names, an increase of 913 over last year. From this it is figured that the population is 67,050 compared with 64,305.

-In the fire at Isle au Haut, about 50 miles from here, on July 21, in which the steamer *Binghampton* was burned, two-thirds of the island was burned over, and much valuable woodland destroyed.

The Samuel Creighton property at Silver Falls, consisting of a farm of 57½ acres and three buildings, was sold at auction to Mr. Edward Hogan for $8,000.

CAMPBELLTON.—The lumber mill of the Richards Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Richardsville, was burnt on July 19. The loss will be over $100,000 and is only partly covered by insurance.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—"Only citizens of Halifax will be employed on new city work," stated Mayor John S. Parker to a delegation of twelve from the unemployed in the city who waited on him. The city has negotiated a loan of $100,000 to carry on extra city work to relieve unemployment.

—On July 23 the Hon. G. H. Murray, for 25 years Premier of Nova Scotia, was presented with the decoration of "La Reconnaissance Française," by Emil Gaboury, French Consular Agent here, on behalf of the French Government. The decoration was presented in recognition of his services in promoting and assisting the mobilisation of military forces and recruiting during the war, despatching supplies to devastated areas of France, and other patriotic activities.

——The Nova Scotia hay crop is estimated, in the mid-summer report of the Department of Agriculture, at 75 per cent., as compared with that of 1920, the cereal crops at 90 per cent.; potatoes at 96 per cent.; other roots at 85 per cent.; pastures at 75 per cent., and fruits at almost 100 per cent.

Lobster fisheries of Western Nova Scotia were much more successful this year than last, but lobster fishing on the South shore this season is not so profitable as last year.

SYDNEY.—On July 28 a gigantic forest fire wiped out the hamlet of New Haven, and for several hours menaced with destruction the village of Neil's Harbour, about 60 miles north of Sydney.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—Reports indicate that there will be a bumper apple crop in the Annapolis Valley if weather conditions prove favourable, and there will probably be more than a million barrels for the export trade.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Winnipeg's net per capita debt, including the hydro-electric and waterworks systems, is $95, based on a population of 196,947, according to a statement issued by Mayor Parnell. The gross debt on December 31, the date on which the statement is based and the figures of which have not altered materially since, was $43,514,928, which works out at a per capita gross debt of $221 on a population of 196,947. Sinking funds, $11,824,062, reduced the gross debt to a net debt of $31,690,966, equal to a per capita debt of $151. The assets represented in the hydro and water systems' net debt reduce Winnipeg's actual net debt to $18,727,844, or $95 per capita.

Construction work will commence shortly on a $450,000 two-storey brick factory building for the Coca-Cola Co., on the former premises of the Manitoba Rolling Mills, Vine Street and Gallagher Avenue, Weston. The site of 5½ acres was purchased by the company through the firm of Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner.

Members of the Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land assembled at Kildonan Park on the occasion of their annual picnic. A suggestion by Sheriff Colin Inkster that a monument be erected in honour of Teugis, the Indian chief whose goodwill toward the early settlers saved them from being wiped out, was well received.

BERENS RIVER.—One of the largest sturgeon ever sold was caught recently by William Goosehead, a Berens River Indian, fishing at Pigeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg. Its weight was 190 lb., dressed it tipped the scales at 120 lb., the head alone weighed 27 lb. Its length was 8 ft. 6 in. and circumference 4 ft. 3 in.

THE PAS.—The midsummer fur auction was brought to a close on July 21, when bids were opened for twenty lots, or a grand total of 1,500 pelts of muskrats. Approximately $500 was realised from this one sale. Lesser sales held during the week brought the total close to $100,000. Buyers from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Winnipeg vied with each other in securing the more fancy furs, which included prime otter, mink, marten, silver fox, and fisher.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The dates of nomination and polling in the deferred elections of Isle la Crosse and Cumberland have been changed. In the former constituency nominations will be held August 29 and the election will be held September 23. In Cumberland nominations will be held August 22 and voting September 19.

——Before a gathering of 200 school teachers the Hon. S. J. Latta, Provincial Minister of Education, appealed to them to make every effort to weld together Saskatchewan's 67 different nationalities into one race with common ideals. The Premier (Hon. W. M. Martin), retiring Minister of Education, was a guest of honour at the luncheon.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Bond holders here have named Messrs. W. R. McConnel, Regina, L. A. Winter, Toronto, and J. H. Gundy, Toronto, as their representatives on a committee of five, who will supervise Swift Current's municipal affairs for the next five years.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

CALGARY.—On July 19 this city celebrated the 37th anniversary of the opening of its first school house, a modest frame building of four rooms for its nine pupils. The corner-stone of the new Institute of Technology and Normal School buildings has just been laid, the ultimate cost of which will be $900,000. There are now 64 schools in the city with an attendance of 14,239 pupils, representing an investment of $5,000,000.

Further information to hand regarding the disastrous hailstorm in the Nobleford district places the damage in the Nobleford shipping area as 120,000 bushels of wheat, 17,500 bushels of rye, and 18,000 bushels of oats. The Hail Insurance Board has not yet received advices from other sections of the district.

Lieut.-Col. T. H. Chapman, chief engineer to the Government of Ceylon, is staying here with his brother, Mr. A. S. Chapman, assistant city engineer.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—On July 13 drilling was commenced at the Imperial oil site at Rolla, B.C., just west of here, and 40 ft. of oil-bearing shale was pierced. Oil encountered is being forced through crevices in a sandstone layer, which lies 1,000 ft. below the surface.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Sales of spirituous and malt liquors at the Government stores throughout the Province are increasing rapidly. One of the Commissioners recently expressed the [illegible] out the daily sales in British [illegible] with an approximate profit of $2,000,000.

VANCOUVER.—Professor L. W. Gill, Ottawa, Director of Technical Education for the Dominion Government, has been appointed head of the mechanical and electrical engineering department of the University of British Columbia.

——From January to June 1920, 1,005 couples were wedded, while this year, in the same period, only 848 went through the ceremony. Deaths during the last six months were 815, compared with 1,033. Birth records show that in Vancouver alone there were 1,786 new arrivals, as against 1,680 a year ago.

——Nearly twenty States from across the Border were represented in the summer tourists in Vancouver last month. More visiting automobiles were seen than in any July in the history of this metropolis. This impression is borne out by the Vancouver Automobile Dealers' Association and by the Vancouver Hotels' Association.

The Arrival of the Governor-General.

His Landing at Quebec.

(*See page* 177).

QUEBEC, WHERE LORD BYNG

THE RIDEAU CANAL, OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE (RIDEAU HALL),

OTTAWA, FROM THE TOP OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Lord Byng's New Home.

OOT ON CANADIAN SOIL.

[illegible] HE
WAS SWORN IN.

RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

PARK, DRIVEWAYS, AND LAKE, OTTAWA.

THE OTTAWA RIVER, FROM PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada's Imperial View.

"Canada is most immediately interested as part of the Empire in any conversation which affects the relations of the American Republic and the British Federation. But Canada can take a world view of Imperial questions, too. We are not unworthy of our noble sires who hewed this country out of the wilderness and made it part of the greatest Empire in history. We would be wholly conscious in Washington that the Pacific Ocean has other coasts than ours, that the British Empire has immense and far-reaching interests in Asia, and that her policy in the Pacific cannot be entirely dictated from the point of view of Niagara, or even Vancouver, and that the best way to win American respect is to act on the advice of the great American, Theodore Roosevelt, who said: 'Trust in God and take your own part.'"—*Montreal Star.*

London the Centre of the Empire.

"Manifestly the United States Government continues to regard London as the centre of the Empire and the British Foreign Office as the medium of communication for all matters touching the Empire. That undoubtedly is the view of all the Empire's fellow Powers, no matter how unreserved may be their recognition of the national status of the Dominions. They see that there are questions that belong to the Empire category and not solely to this or that nation of the Empire. For dealing with many and extremely important matters that belong to the Empire category the Empire itself must be organised. Its present apparatus does not answer to the real state of affairs. At least, for foreign affairs there ought to be a purely Imperial Department as distinct from the United Kingdom Department. The existing arrangement works better than political critics would expect it to work. The reason is that the British Government perfectly understands its duty in the circumstances and is loyal thereto."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

A Political Truce.

"A working arrangement between the three parties to expedite redistribution and bring about an election at the earliest possible moment is the course which would best serve the public interest. The Government is not justified in going forward with any general legislative programme in view of its weakness with the electors; it ought to regard itself as merely holding office until a proper appeal to the people can be made. By such an agreement it ought to be possible to hold a late fall session of Parliament at which redistribution would be the only business of moment, and this would enable general elections to be held about the New Year, thus enabling a Government and a Parliament fresh from the people to deal with the very serious questions which will next year press for opinion."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

After Alberta.

"All in all, judging from the results of recent elections, notably in Manitoba, Ontario, and Alberta—we are eliminating Quebec because Quebec seems to be almost solidly Liberal—it would seem that only a miracle can save the present Government in the next election. This is to be regretted, because Premier Meighen is a great leader and a man of exceptional ability and courage who has done great service to Canada and the Empire since his elevation to the Premiership. But the people apparently want a change, and just as apparently they are going to have it."—*Kingston Standard.*

Ontario's K.C.'s

"In Ontario the appellation of King's Counsel means next to nothing. In Great Britain, however, the position carries with it actual responsibilities and valued privileges. Can it be that Attorney-General Raney is becoming more tender in his regard for the Privy Council, that he purposes a wholesale distribution to the Ontario Bar of an honorary title which is little use to its bearers except when they carry cases overseas?"—*Toronto Telegram.*

Short and Sweet.

"There are times when the bleachers cannot decide whether the umpire suffers from optical or moral obliquity."—*Calgary Herald.*

"Ice cream manufactured in Vancouver, B.C., is now being regularly delivered in China. Canada has the commercial genius and her ships are locating the markets."—*Ottawa Journal.*

"Two men who do not emerge from a round at golf better friends than when they started must be entirely devoid of the spirit of the game. They would be quite capable of committing assault and battery at a pink tea."—*Montreal Star.*

"It has been the good fortune of the Dominion to be served by a succession of Governor-Generals who were strict and undeviating constitutionalists, and who, at the same time, understood the political value of the twinkling teacups."—*Montreal Gazette.*

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Membership of Canadian Trade Unions.

According to the tenth annual report on labour organisation in Canada, issued by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, the total Trades Union membership at the close of 1920 was 373,842—a slight decrease from the figures of December, 1919, when the total stood at 378,047—as comprised in 2,918 local branches, an increase of 71 over the branches of last year.

Of the 2,918 branches in the Dominion, 2,455 are affiliates of international organisations, and between them they comprise 267,247 members, a gain over 1919 in this class of membership of 7,000 and in branches of 146; 259 local branches with 25,406 members are what are termed non-international bodies, these figures showing a loss of 66 branches and 7,966 members; 30 are independent units, a gain of one, the reported membership of 27 being 31,189, an increase of 22,911 for this group; the national and Catholic unions now number 124, a gain of 41, comprising a reported membership of 45,000, an increase of 10,000; the local units of the One Big Union, which in 1919 were reported at 101, have decreased to 51, and the estimated membership is 5,000, a drop of 36,150.

The membership of all classes of organised labour in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past ten years, has been as follows:—1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407; 1917, 204,630; 1918, 248,887; 1919, 378,047; 1920, 373,842.

* *

Intending emigrants to Canada from the United Kingdom are warned not to give up their homes or sell their property until they are assured that they are able to comply with the Canadian immigration regulations.

The Duchess of Connaught Memorial Hostel,
14, BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
Tel.: MUSEUM 6674.
PROVIDES ALL HOME COMFORTS
FOR CANADIAN MEN VISITING LONDON.
HOT & COLD BATHS—CENTRAL HEATING.
SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDROOMS. DINING ROOM, SEPARATE TABLES, RECREATION, WRITING & BAGGAGE ROOMS.
TERMS: 5/- to 6/- per night, including Bed, Bath, Breakfast & Attendance.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS PROVIDED.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS BY THE WEEK.
NO GRATUITIES. Apply SECRETARY.

OVERSEAS BOOKING OFFICES.
FOR INFORMATION & WORLD-TRAVEL TICKETS.
J. JACKSON & SONS,
7&8, Charing Cross, S.W.1., or 1&2, Gracechurch St., E.C.3, LONDON.
18, Chapel St., 9, James' St., or 19, Water St., LIVERPOOL.
20, Oxford St., or Bank Chambers, Canute Rd., SOUTHAMPTON.
3, Millbay Rd., PLYMOUTH.
Official Baggage Agents to the Principal Steamship Companies. Bankers and Money Exchangers

CANADA GARAGE,
BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
YPRES.
Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
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Telegraphic Address: "Cangraves," YPRES.
Telephone: YPRES 45
Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken.
Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed.
Under entire Canadian Management.
Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA," 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone—Regent 3450.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS visiting London and desiring assistance in establishing relations with business houses in England are invited to avail themselves of the services of the Business Enquiries Department of the "Canadian Export Pioneer," 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

Company Meetings.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Governor's Confidence.

A general court of the above company was held on Friday, August 5, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.; Sir R. M. Kindersley, G.B.E. (Governor) presided.

The Governor, after a detailed analysis of the leading figures in the accounts, said the fur trade showed a loss for the outfit under review. The present outlook was encouraging, and, in his opinion, it was several years since the position of the trade was as healthy as to-day. The liquidation of stocks had now nearly been completed. The Board very much hoped that the peculiarly unhealthy methods of competition indulged in by some of those who were financing the company's competitors—especially on the other side of the Atlantic—would not be repeated. In such circumstances it was not to be expected that the company could escape its share of loss, however careful the directors were, but they hoped next year they would place before the shareholders an improved position.

Land and Stores

As to the Land Department, the directors considered the result on the whole satisfactory. For the coming year, although the actual sales were not likely to be large, receipts from lands already sold ought not to fall below last year's figure, while, if the present crop turned out to be a good one, a renewed demand for lands should spring up. The demand for townsite properties during the year had been fair at the more important centres, but in the larger cities, where the carrying charges were burdensome, the demand was still limited. No effort had been spared to effect sales. As to the outlook for the current year, it was not expected there could be a marked revival in the demand for town and city properties, but it was reasonable to expect there would be a gradual improvement in the position, and the shareholders undoubtedly possessed a very valuable asset in these properties.

The disappointing results of the retail stores had been offset by the satisfactory results of their wholesale department and other business, and on balance they were able to show a profit of £204,960 in a year unprecedented for the difficulties of trade. They might have shown better results had they had recourse to cancellation of orders, but the directors had steadfastly refused to take this course except in very few instances where there had been unjustifiable delay in delivery.

Oil Rights.

With regard to their mineral and oil rights, as far back as 1910 they inserted a clause in their contracts for sale of lands retaining for the company all mineral rights. They had, therefore, all oil and other underlying rights that might exist on some four million acres of land spread over the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the lands round the various fur posts. They entered into a provisional arrangement some year or more ago with the Imperial Oil Company to exploit certain of their lands, and a considerable amount of work had been done by them. That agreement had recently been renewed for a further three months. They were also negotiating with a firm of world-wide reputation in the oil industry for their co-operation with them in the exploration of some of their lands for oil. Nothing of importance had, however, so far been discovered, as far as they were aware, near or on their properties, and while the possibility was always there, it must be looked upon merely as a speculative chance.

The Outlook.

On the whole, he thought the shareholders were to be congratulated on the result of the year's trading, taking into consideration the unprecedentedly difficult times through which Canada and the world in general had passed. With regard to the future of the company, he could not but be optimistic. They were trading in a country which he believed was better able to face the future with confidence, and even optimism, than any other country in the world. The gross value of the agricultural production of Canada for 1919 was, in round figures, £300,000,000, and in 1920 £400,000,000. A country, with a population of some eight million people, capable, apart from other industries, of producing such results, need not fear for the future. The present crop, although damaged by the heat, was likely to be one of the largest in the history of the country, if harvesting conditions were anything like reasonable. There was a plentiful supply of labour available, and if present prospects materialised, both their stores and land departments should benefit. The price of building was coming down, which was the first consideration in the development of their town sites. The company had over £4,000,000, and the interest thereon, due to them over the next eight years, the great majority of which might be looked upon as good and assured. They still had 2,836,000 acres of land besides their townsites unsold. Both these items were in the accounts as nil. The sinking fund created under their supplemental charter had already reached the sum of £310,000, and from contributions still to come over the next few years from lands already sold, would reach the sum of £700,000, so that by the time their remaining lands were disposed of, this fund should ultimately reach a figure of nearly two million pounds. They had made full provision for taxation on past profits for which they would become liable under the three years' average, and the stocks of their stores department had been taken strictly on a basis of present values.

Canada's Confidence.

The directors had endeavoured in every way to conserve their resources and to place the company in a thoroughly sound position, and unlike many other large concerns, they had not been compelled to raise capital on onerous terms in a tight money market. Taxation was their one difficulty, but even here there was a ray of hope, for he thought he discerned a determination on the part of the peoples of all countries to compel their Governments, provincial, municipal, and national, to cut down unnecessary expenditure wherever it was possible. He did not wish them to think that he under-estimated the immense difficulties with which the world as a whole was faced to-day. They were too pressing and too apparent for anyone to fall into such an error, but he felt that they were lucky in carrying on the bulk of their business in a country able, in his opinion, to face the future with more confidence than any other country in the world to-day. It was dangerous to prophesy, but after going very carefully into the affairs and prospects of the company, the directors hoped, at least, to be able to present as satisfactory a balance-sheet next year as that which they had had under review.

Finally, the Governor expressed their deep debt of gratitude to the Canadian Advisory Board, and to the staff in Canada and London their best thanks were due. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Charles V. Sale (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

* *

THE BRITISH CANADIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

At the tenth annual general meeting of the company, held on July 27, Mr. Charles P. Johnston, the Chairman of the company said:—

"When I had the pleasure of addressing you last year, I told you that the prospects for 1920 appeared favourable, and that I should be disappointed if the figures at the end of the year did not show an improvement over those for 1919. Well, they do not show such an improvement, and, frankly, I am disappointed. The very satisfactory conditions which existed in June last year changed very rapidly in Canada, as elsewhere, and in the autumn, owing partly to the heavy fall in the value of agricultural produce, and partly to the universal financial stringency which then became apparent, conditions became difficult and continued so for many months. The first half of the current year has been a time of great unrest, practically all over the world, and Canada was no exception to the general rule.

"I am glad to say, however, that the reports with regard to the crops, on which so much depends in Western Canada, have been extremely good, and although during the last few weeks there have been indications of some deterioration, mainly in Southern Alberta, the general position is said to be very satisfactory, especially in Saskatchewan, in which Province most of our affiliated companies are situated.

"We certainly see, ourselves, distinct signs of improvement in Western conditions, and other people who should be good judges tell me that we may reasonably hope for better things this autumn. Let us hope it may be so. I have valued our securities to the best of my ability, and, I hope, conservatively, and notwithstanding the great depreciation which has occurred in so many directions, I estimate their value at December 31 last at about £12,000 more than the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet, without taking into consideration the arrears of interest, which I consider it likely we shall eventually recover.

"I may perhaps say here that (apart from increased taxation) our net revenue for 1920, after charging all working expenses, has been greater than during any year since 1914, with the exception of last year. The question of taxation is becoming a very serious one. British income-tax is about £700 more than in 1919, and is likely to be an increasing charge, as we lose the benefit of bringing earlier years into average, and the Canadian revenue authorities, after informing us in writing that we were not liable for Dominion income-tax, have now reversed their decision, with the result that we have had to provide a considerable sum for the amount due in respect of 1917, 1918, and 1919. The payment for 1919 amounted to the equivalent of some £1,200. We have not yet received advice of the amounts paid for the two previous years, but if 1920 is any guide, the total for the three years will be between £3,000 and £4,000, irrespective of the loss we suffer through not being able to remit the money home at the present rate of exchange.

"In view of all the circumstances, we have suggested that the dividend which we now recommend to you should be paid in two instalments. There would have been no necessity for this had it not been for the somewhat unexpected claims of the Canadian revenue authorities, which represent an amount estimated at something like three-fifths of the total amount of the dividend. I may, however, suggest to you next year that the practice should be continued, several stockholders having from time to time expressed a desire to receive half-yearly dividends, and as I do not feel that we shall be able, at any rate for some time to come, to pay interim dividends, this arrangement may possibly provide a means of meeting their wishes. Speaking for myself, as one of the largest stockholders, I should prefer it.

"Notwithstanding the many difficulties which undoubtedly lie before us, I am no pessimist, and I believe we have ground for hope that some improvement in world conditions—slow, no doubt, but, I trust, steady—is probable. I feel fairly confident also that, fundamentally, conditions in Canada are at least as good as in most other parts of the world, and that any general improvement which may take place will manifest itself there as soon as, and possibly sooner than, elsewhere."

The accounts and balance-sheet, and the directors' report thereon, were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the year ended December 31, 1920, was declared, payable as to one-half forthwith and one-half on December 15.

* *

A variety of news regarding work among fishermen is given in *Toilers of the Deep* for August.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77; 4 p.c., 1938, 89; 4 p.c., 1922, 114½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74¼; 3 p.c Reg., 66¾; C.P.R. Reg., 3½ p.c., 1938, 71⅞; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅝; 4 p.c. Stock, 76⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 71⅞; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95¼.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1949, 77¾.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1935 Ins., 84½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 66¾.

Nova Scotia.—3 p.c., 1949, 56¾.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1928, 93.

Saskatchewan.—5¾ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 91¼; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 108½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1928-37, 84½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 94.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 72; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 89; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 90; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 91; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 97; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 95.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 69; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 78½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 98½.

New Westminster.—5 p.c. 1943-63, 65

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 78.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 95

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 85¼.

St. John.—1946-51, 69.

Sherbrooke.—4½ p.c., 1933, 73.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 59¼; 5 p.c., 1962, 71

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 85½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 74½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 75½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 65; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 64½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 64½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 79; 4½ p.c., 1962, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 86¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 78½.

Algoma Cent.—Stmpd., 9¼.

Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 80½.

Buffalo & Lke. Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mt., 84½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 69½

Can. Northern.—Alta. 3½ p.c., [illegible] Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68½; Ont. [illegible] 56½; Ont. 3½ p.c. Dom., [illegible] 4 p.c., 1950, 77¾; [illegible] Que. 4 p.c., 51¾; [illegible] Perp., 55¾; 3 p.c., [illegible] 91; 4 p.c. Alta., 1930, 72 [illegible] 72¾; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 68⅞; [illegible] 90; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge., 1920-30, 33¾; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 95; Western 4½ p.c. Alta., 87½.

Can. Pacific.—154⅞; 4 p.c., Non. Cum. Pref. 62¾; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64¾; Algoma 5 p.c., 82; Spc. Inv. 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes Oct., 100⅛.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1930, 66¾.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 68½.

Grand Trunk Pac. Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 88½; Branch 4 p.c. Alta., 88½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 68¼; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 67½; Lake Super. 4 p.c., 1955, 68½; 4 p.c. Debs., 47½.

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 91/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 61½; 1st Pref., 42½; 2nd Pref., 30½; 3rd Pref., 12½; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 75¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 64½; Gt. West. 5 p.c. Perp., 77½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 100⅛; Western 4 p.c., 64; Dollar Bds., 86¼.

Gt Northern.—4 p.c., 1934, 90.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 77¾.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 87.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 104½.

Bk. of Montreal.—(Lon. Reg.), 50¼.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 10/3; Perp. Pref., 11/3.

Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—33/9.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/6; Debs., 23.

Hudson's Bay.—6-15/32; 5 p.c. Pref., 80/7½.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 16.

Trust & Loan of Can.—14/6; 4 p.c. Debs., 65.

West. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 24½.

Electric Power & Traction.

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Def. Ord., 59½; Pref. Ord., 56¼; 4¼ p.c. Perp. Pref., 59½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 71

Can. Gen. Elect.—109; 7 p.c. Pref., 119½

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 60¼; Com., 175½.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 100¾.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—98¾.

Montreal Water Prior Lien.—90¼.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 124¼; 5 p.c. Bds., 120¾; S.F.G., 113½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Per. Deb., 48.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 22; 5 p.c. B, 10

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 103.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 78

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., [illegible]

Lake Superior.—Cap., 80½.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Expl.—4/3.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—15/4½.

Mond Nickel.—25/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 15/10½; 5 p.c. Debs., 82⅞; 6 p.c. Red Debs., 96¾; 3 p.c. Debs., 104½; Issued 98 £73 pd., 81.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—27/4½.

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—6/6; Pref., 7/[illegible]

Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Pref., 90

Can. Car & Found.—6 p.c. Bds., 109½

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Deb. 7

Col. Westn. Lumber.—6½ p.c. Ptg., 12/6

Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 107.

Furness-Withy.—23/9; Pref., 6⅝

Forestal Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 7½.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/3; Pref., 16/1½

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 101¾.

Marconi of Can.—6/4½

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending July 31.

Canadian Northern, $1,724,700; inc., $110,900.

Canadian Pacific, $5,063,000; dec., $537,000.

Grand Trunk, £453,472; dec., £86,468.

* *

EFFECT OF AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

The first results of the Emergency Tariff Bill, which is aimed particularly against Canadian exports of farm products to the United States, are now available, and show a noticeable shrinkage in the imports of frozen meat, butter, potatoes, and wheat flour (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The figures prove, however, that America suffered far more than Canada, in the sense that her exports to the Dominion of reapers, mowers, ploughs, motor-cars, locomotives, machinery, etc., fell off many millions of dollars in value.

It is commented here (adds the correspondent) that Canada, which is one of America's greatest outside markets, is obviously conducting a private embargo against American manufacturers, the effect of which has already been severely felt in industrial centres here. It is predicted that the terms of the Emergency Tariff law will be greatly moderated when the permanent duties are being considered.

* *

BAGGAGE FACILITIES FOR "EMPRESS" PASSENGERS.

During the season of St. Lawrence navigation, it has been arranged that Canadian Customs officials and Canadian Pacific Railway baggage-men will join the Canadian Pacific *Empress* steamers at Father Point (at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, about twelve hours' journey from Quebec) for the purpose of enabling first and second-class passengers to have their baggage passed by the Customs officers during the passage up the River St. Lawrence, and baggage will be checked by Canadian Pacific baggage-men through to inland destination before the ship lands passengers at Quebec, enabling them to proceed by connecting trains to destination without the delay occasioned by their having to pass their baggage through the Customs at Quebec.

* *

The revenue from Customs and Excise for the month of July amounted to $19,500,000, of which sum $9,637,000 was received from Customs and import duties (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The July figures show an increase of $2,000,000 over those for June.

A number of racy sporting yarns are given in *Rod and Gun in Canada*. Among the other articles are "Fly Fishing for Trout in British Columbia," by A. Bryan Williams; "Pisciculture," by Leo Baker; "Rifle and Revolver Sights," by A. A. Haines; and "Hunting for Honey."

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Thurs., August 25	Fri., August 26

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained small, and holiday influences remain everywhere operative. Underlying conditions have not been unfavourable, though quotations have often sagged from neglect, while the Silesian situation continues to be a factor of some disquietude, and the persistence of firm conditions in the money market has had some chilling effect upon the investment categories.

Gilt-edged issues have moved irregularly, but firmness has asserted itself at times. The home railway market, on the other hand, has sagged quietly and almost without intermission, but rather from lack of support than selling pressure. Dollar securities, after their recent cheerfulness, have fallen back in sympathy with the New York exchange, and Argentine Rails have also receded on profit-taking. On the other hand, Mexican Rails have shown strength on the announcement that rates are to be increased. In the foreign market conditions have been listless. Brazilians have lost a part of their recent rise. Japanese bonds rule heavy with the dollar at the moment. Kaffirs have been good among mines, reflecting bumper Rand profits for July. There has been no improvement in oils, and rubbers have see-sawed with the raw material. Industrials maintain a steady but waiting appearance.

Canadian securities have been steady, but inert as a rule. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have mostly been hard at previous levels. The Fours hold at 76, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 95. Municipal issues have been colourless.

Canadian Pacifics, after a further sharp advance to 160 in the railroad group, have come back sharply to 155 with the dollar, and are rather lower on balance at that level. Grank Trunk stocks have been narrowly firm, and show some net advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at $48\frac{1}{2}$ are 1 down, but Canadian Northern Income debs. at $35\frac{1}{2}$ are a point to the good.

There has been further support for Hudson's Bays in the land group on the statements at the annual meeting, dealt with elsewhere, and the quotation is up to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Lower priced shares have been steady.

Among Industrials there has been a good deal of fluctuation in sympathy with the dollar, and net changes are mixed. Dominion Steels have fallen back 3 to $32\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Cars Pref. at $99\frac{1}{2}$ are 2 better. Canadian General Electrics have jumped sharply to 112, a gain of 9, and Canada Cement Pref. have risen to $99\frac{1}{2}$, more than recovering the dividend deduction. Spanish River Pulp Pref at $73\frac{1}{2}$ are 3 better. Brazilian Tractions were strong at one time in sympathy with the Rio exchange, and though under best, they show a gain of a point at 29.

Mexican Traction senior issues are occasionally 1 to 2 better.

Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet and featureless

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 28.

The latter part of last week brought few developments of much importance. The passing of the Brompton dividend had been fairly well discounted in advance, so that the effect of the actual announcement was minimised. The proceedings at the Brazilian Traction annual meeting confirmed the impression that the shareholders are in for a long wait for dividends, and the stock was the subject of some selling, probably on the part of holders who think they can do better with their money than by holding a non-dividend stock for a further indefinite period. Opening this week the tone was not improved by the announcement that the effort by the Riordon committee to finance the company by the new bond issue had not succeeded. No definite statement as to what course will now be pursued is yet available, but the general impression seems to be either that the company will endeavour to meet its creditors' demands by selling off some of its properties, or else that the bond holders and creditors will take over the assets and reorganise the enterprise in their own interests. The former course would lessen and the latter would totally eliminate the shareholders' interest in the company, and, not unnaturally, the shares have dropped still further, the old shares falling to 4, while the new Riordon shares have been offered at 25 cents. In the last day or two, however, the tone has been brighter, with a somewhat increased volume of trading, most of which, however, has been due to a small number of stocks.

To-day quite a market developed in Riordon shares, which apparently have been bought as a gamble at the knock-down price which they had reached. Price Bros. has also fallen away somewhat, but the other paper stocks have shared in the general improvement in tone. Spanish River Pref. gained $2\frac{1}{4}$, and the Common, though less active, gained $3\frac{1}{2}$, Wayagamack, 1 point, Laurentide $\frac{3}{4}$, and Abitibi $\frac{1}{2}$. Among the steels, B.E. steel stocks were neglected, Dominion Steel lost $\frac{1}{2}$, but Steel of Canada gained 1. Business in bonds has been fairly active, with a good demand for some of the Victory Bond issues, and on Tuesday there was some activity in bank shares, a feature being a rise of $3\frac{1}{2}$ in those of the Bank of Montreal.

Among current prices, Abitibi is $27\frac{1}{2}$; Ames-Holden Pref., 20; Asbestos 48, Pref. $76\frac{3}{4}$; Atlantic Sugar, 26; B.E. Steel 9, 2nd Pref. 24; Brompton, 20; Can. Cement 52, Pref. 84; Can. Gen. Electric, 86 xd; Can. Steamships $19\frac{1}{4}$, Pref. 49; Dom. Canners, 20; Dom. Glass, 54; Dom. Steel, 27; Laurentide, $68\frac{1}{2}$; McDonald, 14; Mont. Cottons $78\frac{1}{2}$, Pref. $97\frac{1}{2}$; Mont. Power, $82\frac{1}{2}$; Ogilvie Flour Mills $183\frac{1}{4}$, Pref. 104; Ottawa Power, $64\frac{3}{4}$; Price Bros., $29\frac{1}{2}$; Quebec Rly., 24; Riordon, 4; Shawinigan, 101; Spanish River 55, Pref. 60; Steel of Can., $46\frac{1}{2}$ xd; Toronto Rly., $72\frac{1}{2}$; Wayagamack, $40\frac{1}{2}$; Winnipeg Rly., 33.

The $1.800.000 new Can. Gen. Electric stock, recently issued in connection with the stock dividend, has been officially listed on the Toronto Exchange.

The [illegible] Bank statement for the month to June 30 is encouraging to holders of bank shares and to the general public, as it shows [illegible] public deposits, and the liquid position of the bank to have been well maintained [illegible] improved condition of business during the whole of the period.

It is announced that the $15,000,000 Dominion Government loan due in New York on August 1, will be repaid without further Government borrowing.

It is stated that at the annual meeting of the Acadia Sugar Refineries held at Halifax on July 28, no action was taken in regard to the proposed removal of the company's incorporation from Scotland to Canada.

A statement issued by the liquidator of Steel and Radiation, Ltd., which went into liquidation last April, shows assets $11,610, and liabilities $24[illegible],488. A claim for $206,965 by the Royal Bank is listed as secured. Most of the company's real estate is covered by a mortgage in favour of the Montreal Trust Co. to secure a bond issue of $1,500,000, of which $1,000.000 is issued to the public.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919).—A cable has been received stating that the duplicated portion of the No. 2 Reef has been struck in the south crosscut at the 300-ft. level, having a width of 7 ft., assaying 43s. per ton at the point of intersection.

Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage. — The accounts for the year to May 31, 1921, show, after allowing for interest on borrowed money, management, Canadian and home taxes and Preference dividend of 5 per cent., credit balance of £10.589, less carried to reserve (increasing it to £22.500) £2.500, leaving £8.089. The directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, subject to tax, carrying forward, subject to corporation tax and directors' and auditors' fees, £2.089

* *

According to Mr. R. S. Young, field superintendent of the Cuban Railways, Canadian banking institutions are now the most powerful in the island, and practically control its financing.

At a special council meeting of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers, held in Montreal, it was decided to send to the Department of Overseas Trade in London a letter of protest against the curtailment of the activities of H.M. Senior British Trade Commissioner, Capt. Evan J. Edwards.

The $10.000.000 Mount Royal Hotel, which is being built in Montreal by the United Hotels Company, will have 1.150 rooms, and will be the largest hotel in the Empire. The same company owns the Clifton Hotel at Niagara Falls, and the King Edward Hotel at Toronto, to the latter of which a $3.000.000 addition is being made.

The annual production of the lumber industry in Quebec is valued at $61.493.919, while the capital invested totals $69.277.794 The number of plants in the Dominion totals 3,410, of which number 1.419 are located in Quebec: Ontario has 850: Nova Scotia, 436: British Columbia, 256: New Brunswick, 248: Prince Edward Island, 63: Manitoba, 38: Alberta, 34; Yukon, 1.

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OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

An Attractive Fishing District in Quebec.

Off the beaten track, and hidden behind two ridges in the foothills of the Laurentian Mountains, yet connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway by twelve miles of fair motor road, is an attractive district well sprinkled with lakes and threaded together with alluring waterways.

Spreading fan-like north from McGregor Lake, and contained within a very limited area, are thirty-three lakes, most of which offer unusual possibilities for small mouth black bass fishing. These lakes were originally the haunt of speckled trout, but seventeen years ago bass were "planted," and have multiplied so rapidly that they now furnish the angler with some of the finest sport of this class to be had anywhere.

One of the most important bass fishing locations in the district is McGregor Lake, a picturesque body of water, five miles in length, surrounded by high rocky shores and dotted with eighteen beautiful islands. Fly fishing is the method usually practised here and splendid catches are the rule. Hooking and landing 3-lb. bass on a 5-oz. fly rod will furnish the angler with thrills that he will not forget for many a day. Immediately north of this lake, and connected by streams, channels, or short portages, are more than a dozen good bass lakes. Probably the best of these are McArthur, Grand, Green, Dam, and Brassard.

Although this is pre-eminently a bass fishing district, there are a number of lakes close by which offer other varieties of fish. Battle and Rheaume Lakes are well stocked with gamy ouananiche (land-locked salmon), and splendid sport of this kind can be had in either of these lakes. It is pointed out that this is one of the very few points west of the Lake St. John region where ouananiche are freely taken. Lake trout are frequently caught in a number of the deeper lakes, while large, vigorous, speckled trout in some of the smaller lakes take the fly readily. In one of the more distant lakes, excellent "lunge" fishing may be enjoyed, while in the pools of a number of brooks and streams, which flow in profusion throughout the district, brook trout adds another variety of fishing to an already wide range.

There are splendid opportunities for attractive canoe trips throughout this interesting lake region, as the outdoors man can explore a vast maze of lakes and streams extending hundreds of miles to the north, some of which have never yet floated a canoe. One of the main waterways by which this north country is penetrated is the Lievre River, which flows in a southerly direction a few miles east of McGregor Lake, from which it can be readily reached

On Marsellais Point, overlooking McGregor Lake, is a boarding house, which offers limited accommodation of a modest character at reasonable rates. It is the only establishment of its kind on the lake, and makes a specialty of catering to anglers. Boats, canoes, tents etc., can be furnished, and licences and guides arranged for if notified in advance.

The district is reached through East Templeton, Quebec (109 miles west of Montreal on the North Shore Ottawa line of the Canadian Pacific Railway), where autos can be hired to take visiting sportsmen to McGregor Lake.

* *

THE WHEAT SHIPMENT FROM VANCOUVER.

The Agent-General for British Columbia (Mr. Wade) who took a keen interest in the arrival and marketing of the first cargo of wheat which arrived from Vancouver last March, has just received from Mr. Axtel Johnson, of Stockholm, managing director of the Johnson Line, a handsome piece of plate, the centre of which shows an excellent representation of the motor ship which brought the cargo over. An inscription above reads as follows:—

"Hon. F. C. Wade. K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, as a token of gratitude and friendship, in commemoration of the Swedish motor ship, *Buenos Aires'*, first voyage with grain from Vancouver viâ the Panama Canal to the U.K. in March, 1921."

The Johnson Line, of Stockholm, Gothenburg and London, has now a fleet of over 30 large motor ships, many of which operate between British Columbia and European ports.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report issued by the Dominion Bank covering the first half of the current year will be satisfactory and encouraging alike to the bank's shareholders and to the general public who are interested in Canadian affairs, as it shows that despite the depressed condition of industry and commerce during the whole of the six months, this important bank has been well able to maintain its general position of strength and also its profits. Profits for the half-year totalled $618,915, the net amount after deduction of Dominion and Provincial Government taxation being $509,996. Of this amount, dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum took $360,000, leaving approximately $150,000 to be added to the balance at credit of profit and loss account, bringing this up to $819,214 at the end of June. Total assets are $125,918,437, liquid assets being $56,755,178, representing rather more than 50 per cent. of total liabilities to the public. Deposits total $100,277,621, a decrease in savings deposits being very nearly made up for by an increase in demand deposits leaves the total only some $400,000 less than at the end of last year. Current conditions are reflected in a decrease in current loans in Canada which, at $61,647,623, are $4,569,323 less than at December 31, 1920.

* * *

According to reports of the Brazilian Traction annual meeting in Toronto, the chairman postulated a value of 20 cents for the milreis before dividend payments would again be possible. While the value of the milreis is still well below that figure, the point is of interest as providing a more definite indication than has yet been available of the directors' ideas on the subject. Mr. Lash also, however, pointed out that at the rate of exchange then prevailing the company's surplus in Canadian funds was only about $2,500,000, a very small working capital for a company of such size.

* * *

A recent report states that the litigation between the Winnipeg Electric Railway and the City of Winnipeg in regard to increased fares has been ended by an agreement between the two parties. It will be remembered that for some time past the City Council has been attempting to reverse in the Courts the decision of the Public Utilities Commission, under which the railway was empowered to increase its fares. For a year or two past the company's earnings have been steadily improving. At the recent meeting of the British Empire Trust Co., the chairman mentioned that the Winnipeg Electric Railway's net earnings in 1918 were $1,221,428; in 1919, $1,323,623, and in 1920, $1,881,503, while for the first five months of 1921 they had been $673,304, representing an increase of $115,357 over those for the first five months of 1920. Thus the increase in fares has enabled the company to cope with the increase in wages and other operating expenses, and to justify anticipations that the company will within a reasonable period again be able to make some regular return, by way of dividends, to its shareholders. The news that a continuation of the more favourable conditions under which the company has lately been working has been arranged is therefore very encouraging.

* * *

The chairman of the British Empire Trust Co.—which has been so prominently allied with several of the most important of these Western public utility companies—had encouraging news to tell also in regard to the British Columbia Electric Railway, whose troubles with the municipal authorities have been the subject of so much discussion. This company also, like the similar company in Winnipeg, had been brought into a most difficult position by the greatly increased cost of operation, and it was not until 1918 that it was empowered to raise its fares. The increase, coupled with the expansion of population and the return to more normal conditions, enabled the company to resume dividend payments on its Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks, but, as the agreement expires in 1922, there has been the possibility of a recurrence of the difficulty, and the company's prospects have therefore been very uncertain. The chairman was able to announce that the Trust Co. had recently received assurances on which it was entitled to place complete reliance that the new franchise—which has been under negotiation for some time—will be executed within the next few weeks, and he was confident that its terms would secure to the company such stability of income as would enable it to pay dividends such as the shareholders had a right to expect, and that the company's credit would thus be completely re-established.

* * *

Unfortunately, Mr. Davidson could not give equally satisfactory news of the Western Natural Gas Co., which, owing to disputes with the City of Calgary in regard to franchise rights and the refusal of permission to raise the rates charged for gas commensurately with the changed conditions under which operations now have to be carried on, has arrived at an impasse. Here also, however, the situation seems to be clearing. Although the City Council had previously refused to agree to the submission of the question of rates to arbitration, it later agreed that the question should be considered by a committee of experts—two to be appointed by the city and two by the company—and that their decision should be placed before the Public Utilities Commission. The hearing before that body—originally set for July 21—was deferred until August 15, and it is to be hoped that the outcome will be an agreement satisfactory to all parties and which will enable the company to provide its consumers with a plentiful supply of gas at reasonable prices and which seems essential to the case, to resume the process of sinking fresh wells so as to maintain the pressure in its main

(*Concluded at foot of first column.*)

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

It is said—and we would fain believe it to be true—that the Conference of Empire Premiers and the representatives of India recently held in London has quickened public interest in the British Empire. Among the more thoughtful members of the British community such is no doubt the case, and to their particular attention we would commend the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* (Vol. II., No. 3, July, 1921), which has just been issued under the authority of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association from Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1. The price of this quarterly to non-members is 10s. net.

The chief merit of this publication is that it is possible to obtain from it a bird's-eye view, as it were, of all Parliamentary proceedings in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland. Much that has been under discussion at the Conference of the Empire Premiers is here clearly outlined in the proceedings of the oversea Parliaments. Under the Canada section we have a continuation of the proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Thirteenth Parliament, which commenced on February 14, 1921, the constitutional position, the status of the Dominion, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and such questions as Imperial Defence and Disarmament all figure here in a Dominion setting and with a Dominion atmosphere.

EARLY CANADIAN HEROES.

A very readable little book has been written for older children by M. H. Long, entitled "Knights Errant of the Wilderness." (Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada.) It deals with the wanderings and explorations of such men as Grosseillers, La Verendrye, Hudson, and Mackenzie, to whose suffering, determination and achievements Canada owed her beginning. Perhaps the most outstanding of so many romantic adventures as related by Mr. Long, are those of Radisson and Grosseillers, told in the second chapter. We are reminded how Radisson, scarcely more than a youth, learnt successfully to combat the crafty Indians by living amongst [illegible] of his partnership with Grosseillers, their voyage to England and the starting of the Hudson's Bay Co., who referred to their French guest as "Mr. Gooseberry." The story of Henry Kelsey, the London street-arab—who, like Radisson, by living among and travelling with the Indians, shared with him the honour of being the first white man to explore the Great North-West, the first to visit the Western tribes, the first to gaze upon the vast herds of buffalo that grazed then upon the prairies of Saskatchewan cannot fail to attract the interest of the reader. As a school book, "Kn[illegible] of the Wilderness" should commend itself to teacher and [illegible] alike. There is a profusion of maps and pictures [illegible] these last are not always as well printed as they should [illegible] and the whole is written in [illegible] enthusiasm in the young Britis[illegible]

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A NEW CANADIAN SONG.

Mr. Jasper Vale-Lane has written and composed an attractive new Canadian song, entitled "O Canada, O Canada! we love thee more and more." The words, which will make a strong appeal to all Canadians, are wedded to a haunting melody. The first verse runs:—

From North to South, and East to West,
The land of shack and store,
To know thee, O my Canada,
One loves thee more and more,
The golden sunset of the West,
Where blossoms spring galore,
And lakes and river teem with fish,
Majestic Rockies soar.
Thy mineral wealth, with fruit and grain
Men "Harvest Home" to store
For Motherland and Canada,
'Tis thee that we adore.
O Canada, O Canada,
We love thee more and more

Mr. Jasper Vale-Lane, late musical director of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, is the well-known composer of "The Original Barn Dance," which became famous throughout the Empire and America, and he followed with other great successes—"The Egyptian Patrol," "The Lyric Intermezzo," and the "For Thee Waltz." The "Summer Roses Waltz" was dedicated, by special permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. He has been honoured by the King and Queen, the Duke of Connaught, and different members of the Royal Family on nine occasions by the acceptance of his composition

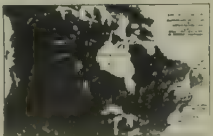
Mr. Vale-Lane was [illegible] in bringing off a great musical success on the part of the bands of the 2nd and 4th Divisions, O.M.F.C., in their march through London, when King George took the salute of the troops of the Empire outside Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Vale-Lane says the present song was inspired by a visit to the old Canadian camps near Shorncliffe and to Shorncliffe Cemetery.

* *

The Canadian and New Zealand [illegible] Monday at Folkestone, and crossed to the Continent in the evening They will visit the battlefields of France and Flanders.

WHEN IN CANADA



You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The *Times* announces that the long report of Lord Northcliffe's speech before the Canadian Club at Vancouver, which appeared in that paper last Saturday, came through the Imperial cable in the short time of 45 minutes.

A report of the speeches delivered at the inaugural luncheon at the Newfoundland and Canada Club in London [illegible] by the High Commissioner Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, who is the President of the Club has been published in pamphlet form.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Stocks on Offer. It is now some weeks since we published a list of Canadian Government Provincial and Municipal securities on offer in London, and in view of the increasing demand for this class of investment it may be *apropos* if we give a selection of some which are now available. The appended stocks and bonds are eminently suitable for those who wish to combine unquestionable security with relatively high yields:—

Name of Stock.	Date of maturity.	Price.	Yield %.	Yield % allowing for redempt'n
*Canada, 3½%	1930-50	66¾	5 5,0	6 0,0
*Can. Pac. Land Grant, 3½% ..	1938	73	4,15,6	6/2/3
Nova Scotia, 3½%	drawings	70	5,1,0	-
City of Montreal, 3%	permanent	52	5 17,0	
„ Quebec, 3½%	drawings	63	5/11 1	—

* Trustee stocks.

While it is unreasonable whilst the Treasury 5½ per cent. Bonds remain on tap to look for a pronounced advance in such securities as those included in the above list, it is equally unlikely that the leading Colonial Government stocks will long be obtainable on such attractive terms as are current at present. In the above list Can. Pac. Land Grant Bonds offer a relatively high yield, remembering that the increment of 27 points in 1938 is receivable, free of income tax. Those who have a penchant for stocks redeemable by drawings will find a small parcel of Nova Scotia 3½ per cent. stock worth adding to their holdings of Canadian gilt-edged investments. Amongst the most attractive of the Municipal issues is the 3 per cent. Permanent Debenture stock of the City of Montreal, £1,000 of which is on offer at the attractive level of 52, showing a yield of £5 17s. per cent. Whilst the holder in this case possesses a security which can never be redeemed, he is assured of his stock participating in any recovery in values which would result from the further adjustment in the existing investment standard consequent upon a permanent decline in the value of money.

* * *

Hudson's Bay Oil Developments. In view of recent rumours as to important oil developments in the Hudson's Bay Co.'s territory, great interest attaches to Sir Robert Kindersley's reference to this subject at the annual meeting (see page 187). The Governor explained that the company of adventurers possessed all the oil and other underlying rights that might exist on some 4,000,000 acres of land. Some time ago a provisional agreement was entered into with the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada to exploit certain of the company's lands, and a considerable amount of work had been done by this concern. The agreement in question has recently been renewed for a further three months. Sir Robert said that they were also negotiating with a firm of world-wide reputation in the oil industry for their co-operation with the company in the exploration for oil on some of their lands. In dealing with the fur trade department, the Governor pointed out that the crisis through which they had passed had been unprecedented in its severity and had brought about a state of complete disorganisation. It is satisfactory to learn from Sir Robert Kindersley that the present outlook is encouraging and that, in his opinion, it is several years since the trade has been in such a healthy condition as it is to-day. The Governor was also able to speak in an optimistic vein of the outlook for the land sales department. Even if the sales for the coming year were not likely to be large, receipts from lands sold ought not to fall below last year's figure, "while if the present crop turned out to be a good one, a renewed demand for lands should spring up."

* * *

The Burden of Taxation. Sir Robert explained the burdensome effect on the company's operations of taxation, but hoped for relief from prospective legislation in the Province of Alberta to conform with the taxation practice in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. How badly the company has been hit in this direction may be gauged from the Governor's statement that had the taxes on their lands and town sites remained at the same ratio as in 1916-17, and after allowing for all sales from that date, the company would have been in a position to pay a further dividend of 15 per cent., free of income tax, from that source. He stated that the amount due to the company in respect of lands already sold was £4,254,867, and it would appear that for the next seven or eight years without any further sales being effected a steady income from this source was assured. We have already dealt with the disappointing results achieved from the company's stores and the drastic steps taken in connection with the valuation of the company's stocks. Happily, the satisfactory results obtained from the wholesale department and other business offset those obtained from general retail shops. The Governor was able to speak quite happily as to the future. He said they were trading in a country which he believed was better able to face the future with confidence and even with optimism than any other country in the world. "The present crop was likely to be one of the largest in the history of the country, if harvesting conditions were anything like reasonable, and should present prospects materialise both the stores and land departments should benefit. He hoped that next year the directors would be able to present a balance-sheet at least as satisfactory as the one submitted on this occasion."

* * *

The Future of Nickel. Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Mond Nickel Co. last week, Mr Robert Mond made some remarks as to the future of nickel, which will be read with exceptional interest in the Dominion. He told his audience that it was an encouraging fact that this metal was daily becoming more popular. Its valuable properties were becoming better known as a result of scientific and practical investigation in many quarters, so that its utility for purposes where its use was hitherto thought to be impracticable would no doubt be widely extended. With regard to its increased use for coinage purposes Mr. Mond said that several Governments had now recognised the decided superiority of pure nickel over other metals. The principal obstacle that has to be faced in this connection is that the production of nickel coins from the raw metal is a process requiring plant and experience which were not available at the Mints of the different countries. Mr. Mond pointed out, however, that the Mond Nickel Co. had the requisite experience, and was prepared to advise the various Governments and their officials on the technical questions involved in melting, casting and rolling nickel for coinage purposes.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE.

Interviewed in Halifax on his way back from Washington, where he had been on a mission for the Government in connection with the tariff, Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, said the American Government could not promise anything at the moment, but when the Bill came before the Senate, and Committees of both Houses were discussing it, further evidence might be taken as regards Newfoundland's trade, which would be vitally affected by the passage of the Bill in its present form. The Bill, Sir Edgar said, would prevent almost all exports from Newfoundland from entering the United States.

As to the chances of the further development of trade between Canada and the ancient Colony, the High Commissioner said that about two-thirds of Newfoundland's requirements were obtained from the United States, and if Canadian exporters wanted Newfoundland's trade they would have to be prepared to meet American competition in prices and quality. Newfoundland's trade, Sir Edgar said, had suffered severely from the tremendous slump in fish, fish oil and all other commodities, but he thought rock-bottom had been reached. All business had received a shock, however, and time and caution would be required for recuperation.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood, of Toronto, are in London trying to find their son, Lewis H. Wood (25), who has not been heard of since the end of 1919.

Sixty-eight delegates from Canada and the United States arrived at Liverpool on Saturday by the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Britain*, on their way to attend the Convention of the Third Order of St. Francis at Rome to celebrate the seventh centenary of the founding of the Order.

News has reached Edmonton from Pouce Coupee that the Imperial Oil Co., starting from 675 feet below surface level, had struck oil at about 200 feet—this approximating the same level at which oil was first encountered at Fort Norman—and from Fort Mackay, on the Athabaska, that the Alcan Oil Co., of New York, had struck oil and gas at 180 feet.

Largely at the instigation of Mr. E. T. Scammell, now resident in Toronto, a proposal has been set on foot to institute a Canadian National Council of British Societies and Organisations, with the objects of promoting co-operation between all loyal and patriotic societies and organisations in Canada and opening up and carrying on correspondence with similar bodies in the United Kingdom and in the other Dominions.

Mr. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, announces that his firm has in preparation a Life of James McGill, the founder of McGill University, by Professor Cyrus Macmillan, of that institution. Certain facts are known regarding McGill's early life; but Mr. Lane asks that further information as to his birth and ancestry and his connection, if any, with the United States, as well as his early life in Canada, should be sent to him or the author.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

VETO.—The Province of Ontario went "dry" on July 19.

WINGS.—The first aeroplane to reach Fort Norman arrived there on July 5.

M. T. (Westminster). — In a Federal general election Canadian women are now entitled to vote on the same basis as men.

T. C. R. (Salisbury).—There are estimated to be in Canada about 40,000 Chinese and Japanese, and between 5,000 and 6,000 Indians.

D. D. (Aberdeen).—The Canadian Alpine Club camp was held at Lake O'Hara, B.C., from July 26 to August 6. See article in *Canada* of July 23.

R. C. P. (Liverpool).—The Dominion Government did contemplate sending an expedition to the islands of the Arctic this year, with a view to ensuring Canada's claim to that territory, but it has been deferred for at least a year.

J. W. K. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—(1) Any member of the O.M.F.C. who is entitled to a medal should write to the Secretary of the Militia Council (Attention, Director of Records), Ottawa, or to his branch of the G.W.V.A., furnishing an address to which it may be sent. (2) Nothing has developed with regard to exchange rate on pay, nor is it likely to do so now.

J. S. (Muswell Hill).—The passage from Hongkong to Vancouver takes about 9 days—the C.P.R. liner *Empress of Russia* recently did the run from Hongkong to Victoria, B.C., in 8 days 21 hours; from Vancouver to Montreal by C.P.R. train takes about 4½ days; and the ocean passage from Montreal to Liverpool takes about 7½ days, so that the actual travelling time for the complete journey would be under a month, even allowing for transfers at the ports named.

R. N. (Plymouth).—The matter was dealt with at the annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation. In reply to a question by a shareholder regarding the status of Dominion Iron and Steel Preference stock and whether or not that would be changed materially if these shares were exchanged for British Empire Steel securities, the president and the corporation counsel stated that the companies would retain their individual status with separate accounting and operation. They pointed out that the present dividend was not in danger, and that it would continue to be allocated to shares not yet transferred.

J. P. C. (Greenock).—(1) The Abitibi Co. suspended payments of dividends on its Common stock several weeks ago. The same course has now been taken in the case of the Brompton Co., whose directors announced on July 21 that though the earnings of the company had been satisfactory it was inadvisable to deplete the cash resources of the company by the distribution of a dividend on the Common stock in view of the present disturbed condition of finance and trade. Both companies are strong, and should be able to resume payments when conditions are more normal. We believe that a rumour gained currency for a short time that the Spanish River Co. might either suspend or cut its dividend on the Common stock, but the rumour was quickly dispelled by the declaration of the usual dividends. (2) In this case no dividend has yet been declared on the Preferred stock. The respective quotations on July 28 were, Preferred 34, Common 7.

L. W. E. (Dublin). The transaction seems to be quite straightforward. Apparently the amount with which you were charged does not represent commission, or charge for delivery, but simply the amount of interest which had accrued on the bonds at the time of your purchase. It was quite clearly mentioned in *Canada* that the price at which the bonds were issued was 99½ "and interest" In Canada it is the usual practice that the purchaser of bonds pays to the vendor the interest which has accrued upon them since the last interest payment date, and quotations of price thus include the words "and interest" In your case apparently 50 days had elapsed between the issue of the bonds and your purchase of them, and $8.20, the sum charged to you, represents the interest for this period at 6 per cent. This is merely a part of the interest which you will receive at the first half-yearly interest payment. To make the matter quite clear, suppose that "A" purchases from "B" on March 31, at 100 and interest, $1,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable June 30 and December 31, "A" would pay to "B" $1,015. Thus "B" would receive the interest for the three months from January 1 to March 31, and "A" would be at no loss, for on June 30 he would receive the interest for the full six months, though he had by then only owned the bonds for three months.

* *

SASKATCHEWAN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

In a statement made in Toronto, the Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, said :—"Generally speaking, there is no reason why anybody should hesitate to invest in Saskatchewan municipal securities if ordinary discretion is used. Municipal bonds and debentures do not, as a rule, carry a provincial guarantee in any Province. I have always taken the position that the Province should not be called upon to pay the debts of defaulting municipalities, but we should be prepared, in an administrative way, to check municipal expenditure from time to time, and take steps necessary to help any over-burdened community to get on its feet again. I do not think it just that we should take the money of communities that have managed their affairs prudently, to cancel the debts of those that have been reckless.

"People who buy municipal bonds must reckon that it is the credit of a municipality, not of a Province, in which they are investing. If they buy provincial bonds, they do not regard them as bonds guaranteed by the Dominion Government. We in Saskatchewan recognise the seriousness of any default of any municipality in our Province, and that we must try by administrative and legislative means to help embarrassed municipalities out of their difficulties, even though we cannot pay their debts."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 138.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
16th July, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 814. August 13, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

We have received a copy of the annual report of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines for the calendar year 1920.

Besides a large selection of news relating to the C.N.R., the *Canadian National Railways Magazine* contains interesting articles on "Brazil" (by H. K. Wicksteed), "The Red Cross and Health Reform" (Major F. Davy), and "Manitoba, Ancient and Modern" (W. J. W.). The place of honour in the "National Gallery" is given to Mr. Walter Pratt, manager of the sleeping, dining and parlour cars, hotels and news department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 40, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The directors have declared a dividend on the Preference stock of 2 per cent for the half-year ended June 30, and on the Common stock of 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended June 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from the special income account. Both dividends are payable on October 1 to holders of record at 3 p.m. on September 1.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Connoisseur."

A notable feature of the *Connoisseur* is a concluding article, by Lady Victoria Manners, on the work of Angelica Kauffmann, dealing chiefly with her decorative work for the brothers Adam, of which there are several excellent reproductions. "At the present time," says the writer, "when the cult of 'ugliness and distortion' is at its height, we can turn with relief to her charming art, which seems to bring a faint echo of Arcadian times to our disturbed and distraught modern world." The editorial pages are devoted to the consideration of "Engravings after Masquerier," and much interesting information is given about the artist, his work, and his relations with Charles Turner, his chief engraver. In "Early Nineteenth-Century Jewellery," M. Jourdain and J. Evans describe the very distinctive jewellery of that period, and the manner in which fashion dictated that it should be worn; and Herbert Cescinsky continues his series on the furniture in "The Collection of the Hon. Sir John H. Ward, K.C.V.O."; while among the "Notes" is a description of some of the most interesting pieces in the collection of Japanese sword guards at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The illustrations throughout are as exquisite as ever.

"Pearson's."

The holiday number of *Pearson's* opens very appropriately with an article, by Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, entitled "Bathe and Be Beautiful," which contains some eminently sensible hints for bathers; while holidays are considered from a wholly humorous point of view in "My Holiday Guy'd," to which Heath Robinson, Fougasse, Reginald Arkell, Ashley Sterne, George Robey, and other cheery people have contributed. The fiction is good and varied, and includes stories by Max Pemberton, Col. Philip Trevor, "Sapper," Herbert Jenkins, Mrs. Horace Tremlett and Ben Ames Williams (in whose serial, "The Man at the Corner," the mystery is well-sustained). Mrs. Hertha Ayrton contributes a highly interesting article on "How Sand Ripples are Formed," and makes a suggestion as to how the deadly Goodwin Sands might be dispersed; while "The Zoo's Regatta," by L. R. Brightwell, F.Z.S., with its humorous animal sketches, is a most attractive feature.

"Strand."

Holiday-makers will find excellent entertainment in the *Strand*, which claims, with some justice, to be "a record holiday fiction number." Among the contributors are "Sapper," Edgar Wallace, Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, H. de Vere Stacpoole, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and P. G. Wodehouse, a list which guarantees stories of first-class interest and such variety that every reader will find his taste catered for. "Do Cats Think?" is the question propounded by W. H. Hudson, and answered by the recital of such clever cat stories that it would certainly seem that they do. In "A Record Breaker's Memories," that world-famous runner, Alfred Shrubb, tells of some of his most exciting contests, one being a race at Portage la Prairie which, for want of human competitors, he ran against a horse, and won by strategy. He concludes his article with some very useful and practical hints for young runners. Stephen Leacock's humorous reminiscences of "When the Drama *Was* Drama," and W. Heath Robinson's pictorial description of "The Home-Made Car" will afford considerable amusement, and the whole number is well in keeping with the holiday spirit.

* *

Arrangements are now being completed between the executive officers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to convey the 500 tank cars ordered in Canada by the Soviet Government by the C.G.M.M. ships.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C P R

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, August 19 *Minnedosa*
Thurs., August 25 **Empress of France.*
Thursday, Sept 1 **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 2 *Victorian.*
Tuesday September 6 *Metagama*
Friday, September 9 *Melita*
Thursday, September 15. — *Empress of France*
Friday, September 16 *Minnedosa*
Thursday, Sept. 22. **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 30 *Victorian*
Thursday, October 6 **Empress of France*
Friday, October 7. *Melita.*
Tuesday, October 11. *Minnedosa.*

*Three-class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 13.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 11.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, August 25.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, August 13.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, August 20.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 13.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 25.—*Empress of China.*
Saturday, September 3.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Berengaria.*

London to Halifax.

Friday, August 27.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, August 17.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, August 24.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 13.—*Baltic*
Saturday, August 20.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, August 12.—*Finland*
Friday, August 26.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, September 3.—*Kroonland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 13.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Tuesday, August 30.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 18.—*Manchester Brigade.*
Thursday, August 25.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, August 25. — *Manchester Exchange.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Friday, August 26.—*Grey County.*
Saturday, September 3.—*Brant County.*

London to Montreal.

Saturday, August 27.—*Essex County.*
Wednesday, September 7.—*Wisley.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—September 10, *Niagara;* October 8, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* today, *Vedic* on Monday, and *Empress of France* on August 20.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Cedric* and *Zeeland* on Monday, and the *Olympic* on Saturday next.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1 High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

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CANADA

No. 815. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1921. Vol. LXIII | 9^{D} WEEKLY

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Is "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THERE is naturally very keen interest in Canada in the Conference on disarmament suggested by the President of the United States. Canada, from its contiguity, must naturally be affected by the attitude of its great Southern neighbour on this burning question, and as taxpayers, Canadians are naturally interested in any suggestion which will reduce expenditure on Canadian armaments, now or in the immediate future. While it is fully understood that the President of the United States did not invite the individual members of the British Commonwealth to the Conference, the Canadian Press generally takes for granted that the Canadian Premier must take an important part in the Conference at Washington, though not representing Canada solely and particularly.

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* says: "Manifestly the U.S. Government continues to regard London as the centre of the Empire, and the British Foreign Office as the medium for communication for all matters touching the Empire," and our contemporary expresses the view that: "For dealing with the many and extremely important matters that belong to the Empire category, the Empire itself must be organised. Its present apparatus does not answer to the real state of affairs. At least for foreign affairs there ought to be a purely Imperial Department as distinct from the United Kingdom Department."

On the same lines the Montreal *Star* says: "It is perfectly plain how dangerous a divided British leadership can be when the British delegates go to parley with other nations in the gate. We can have all the differences we like within the family circle, but we must be one family when we sit down to discuss world questions with other 'families.'"

The new international status claimed and enjoyed by the Overseas Dominions presents problems which are new as they are perplexing, but in Canada, at least, public opinion, as expressed through the Press, shows a good appreciation of the difficulties of the new responsibilities.

—* *—

THE COMING WINTER.

ALREADY the Canadian Governments, both Federal and Provincial, are sailing under close-reefed topsails in anticipation of the storm of winter unemployment. That such signs should be seen in August, when invariably labour conditions in Canada are expected to be at their best, is an indication of the abnormal world dislocation of trade and currency.

The Montreal *Gazette* states that the percentage of unemployment in Canada to-day is 16.74, as compared with 2.75 in the early part of 1920, which implies the unemployment problem of 140,000 people to-day, and the probability of an increase to 300,000 in the winter. Our contemporary believes it is in the power of organised labour largely to reduce existing unemployment by reduction in the cost of production. The Minister of Labour at Ottawa, in an important Press statement, urges the Canadian consumer to assist to relieve the situation by curtailing his purchases of all imported goods. The Minister quotes figures showing that the employees in fourteen different lines of manufacture were reduced by 19 per cent. in July, as compared with January, 1920. Lumbering firms, however, show a decrease of 65 per cent., and this cannot be attributed to the purchase of imported lumber, but to the abnormal cost of building.

The problems in Canada are similar to those in the Mother Country, but, fortunately, not so acute. Here the unemployed can be numbered by millions, and the mischievous payment of out-of-work doles without any productive return is leading to a situation which may be far graver this winter than even the pessimistic could anticipate in Canada.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Byng's Welcome. The rousing welcome given at Quebec and Ottawa last week was worthy of the new Governor-General and of the Canadian people. It was at once an expression of the latter's admiration for one who had commended himself so singularly to Canada's soldiers in the face of the foe and an earnest of their good wishes for his tenure of office as representative of the King. There was, we are told, an unusual personal note in the welcome, and that is likely to be a distinctive feature of his Governor-Generalship as a whole.

Another noteworthy feature is the enthusiasm with which Lord Byng has been greeted by French-Canadians. In their case, as in that of their English-speaking fellow-citizens, he had, before he landed, established a strong claim upon their affections by his association with the French-Canadian troops in France and his unfailing recognition of their soldierly qualities. His appointment of a French-Canadian officer to his personal staff at Rideau Hall has naturally been hailed with satisfaction throughout the Province of Quebec. Everything, in fact, augurs most happily for the popularity and success of the residence of Lord and Lady Byng at Rideau Hall.

* * *

The Offer to Ireland.

The comment in the Canadian Press on the rejection by Sinn Fein leaders of the terms offered by the British Government fully endorses the views and the advice expressed in General Smuts' letter to De Valera. Unfortunately, Irish extremists have never paid the least attention to moderating counsels, from whatever direction they have come, and the fact that responsible opinion, both in the Dominions and in the United States, considers that the British offer has reached the extreme limit of liberality affects them as little as the universal reprobation of the cold-blooded and brutal torture and murder of Mrs. Lindsay.

For the future welfare of Canada, it is of vital importance that these moral perverts should be, as far as possible, kept outside her borders. Immigration officials should be instructed by Ottawa to require a signed statement from all persons entering Canada declaring their detestation of Sinn Fein political methods and their freedom from any complicity in or even sympathy with their crimes. In enforcing such a regulation, Ottawa would set a helpful and wise example to other countries.

* * *

A Canadian Professor's Impressions.

The spectator often sees things from a truer angle than the man in the crowd. Dr. William Caldwell, who has occupied the Chair of Moral Philosophy in McGill University since 1903, has been giving, in a couple of letters to the *Times*, some of his impressions of his present visit to the Mother Country as a delegate to the recent Congress of the Universities of the Empire. In these he deals with two aspects of the life of the Old Land, both from the point of view of the experienced educationist.

In connection with a current controversy, he gives it as his emphatic testimony that the alarmist and sensational view of Britain's young men taken by some partisans of the supposed old order of things is by no means the true view :—

> The heart of our people, the " free " girl of to-day notwithstanding, is fundamentally sound ; and the majority of the young men in the universities of the country are a better, and a saner, and a stronger class than even the pre-war undergraduates who volunteered, and they will affect for good both the upcoming public school men and the hundreds of overseas men who are now in attendance, with the new spirit in their hearts, at our universities, new and old.

In regard to the development of the British universities and the reform in teaching generally, Professor Caldwell speaks appreciatively and unhesitatingly. He regards as an " assured possibility " the supplying of leaders along all the recognised lines of our national and Empire activity, remarking that " the best kind of nationalisation that is being indulged in to-day in Britain is the nationalisation along educational and social lines that any intelligent person can see for himself."

* * *

Canadian K.C.'s.

It is satisfactory to know that a change has been made in the bestowal of " silk " on lawyers practising in the Province of Ontario. There is not the distinction there between barristers and solicitors that there is in England, and there have, unfortunately, been so many cases in the past of the bestowal of " silk " by the Government in return for political services that the letters " K.C." have lost much of their honourable significance. Now all nominations for the bestowal of a K.C. are to be reviewed by a Board, over which the Chief Justice of the Province will preside, and which will include a representative of the Law Society of Ontario.

As a matter of fact, the title of King's Counsel does not carry in Ontario the importance and precedence which it enjoys at the English Bar, so the new method of nomination is rather aimed at increasing the prestige of the profession abroad, where more importance has been attached to the title than it has held in recent years in Canada.

* * *

Canadian Theatre-Goers.

The high praise which Sir John Martin Harvey, in an article on " Touring in Canada " in the *Daily Telegraph*, gives to the leading Canadian theatres and the Canadian theatre-going public will no doubt surprise many stay-at-home Englishmen. Alluding to the high standard aimed at by the promoters of the " British-Canadian Theatre Organisation " and its successor, " Trans-Canada, Ltd.," and shared in by the audiences, he emphasises the desirability of the British stage's responding to that appeal and sending of their best.

The imagination of a Canadian audience he found, during his recent tour in the Dominion, to be healthy :—

> Mere fun and foolery they can take as freely as anyone ; but let us see that it is clean and wholesome fun, with no " niffy " thought underlying it. I hope that those who think of taking merely light and amusing stuff—and, of course, there is room for that—will steadfastly bear in remembrance that the mind of the country is clean, like the wind of their prairies, and not yet tainted with the fœtid miasmas of old and corrupt capitals, and that its people are apt to turn a very cold shoulder on the pornographies of decadent civilisations.

At the same time, Sir John pronounces the Canadian audiences to be not only sophisticated but critical ; and he speaks almost affectionately of them as " silent, deeply appreciative, responsive always to the highest, and unstinting in encouragement." Of his own plays, Maeterlinck's " The Burgomaster of Stilemonde " created the deepest impression, and he avows his intention, if he is ever fortunate enough to re-visit the Dominion with his company, of taking with him all the best he has of Maeterlinck and Shakespeare and the Greek drama.

* * *

Canadian Gold Mines.

There are certain financial groups in the City of London who are preparing to interest British investors in Ontario gold-mining propositions. Everyone will welcome such a movement if it proceeds on really sound lines. The example set by the directorate of the Hollinger and Dome Mining Companies shows how mineral properties can, and should, be developed without the scandal of Stock Exchange manipulation. Neither of these great mines owes any of its success or prestige to British assistance In fact, London mining promoters do not enjoy a very good reputation in Canadian mining circles, owing to certain questionable transactions in the past.

There are, of course, financial groups in London whose reputation in mining ventures stands without reproach. Should such groups become interested in the development of the gold reefs of Northern Ontario, they would receive the warmest encouragement; but Canadians view with justifiable distrust and apprehension that class of London mining promoter who looks rather to the Stock Exchange for his profit than to the mine. We note that the *Financial News* advises investors to be chary of the Canadian Mines Syndicate, the prospectus of which is apparently being circulated, offering $1 shares at 4s. Our contemporary describes the prospectus as " impudent." It is necessary in the interest both of the British investor and of the future development of Ontario's goldfields, that the strictest examination should be made of all offerings made on this side. The proved richness of certain areas in the Porcupine district justifies the belief that Ontario possesses what may develop into one of the most important goldfields of the world, but its development must proceed on sound and honest lines.

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

Resolutions of the Geneva Conference.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Dominion Superintendent of Emigration, in conversation with a representative of *Canada* on Monday, after his return from attending the sittings of the International Emigration Commission at Geneva, said:—

"In my opinion, no matter what the fate or the future position of the League of Nations may be, such discussions on international questions as we have just had at Geneva cannot fail to be of benefit. Altogether, eighteen States were called into the Conference, in which the Governments, employers and workers were all represented, so that all the questions before us were discussed from every point of view. At the outset the sovereign rights of each State with regard to immigration were recognised. During the sittings of the Commission over twenty resolutions were passed, and these will go before the next meeting of the International Labour Conference for action and prospective agreement between the nations represented. In the meantime several of the more technical and difficult questions will be dealt with by the expert section of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

"Among the resolutions agreed upon were several of importance which had been passed on from the recent International Conference on Women and Children; and, after consideration, several of these were adopted in principle and sent on to the League of Nations and to the International Labour Commission in connection therewith for inclusion in the agenda of those important bodies. The effect will be to bring into effective prominence the vital questions connected with the establishment of necessary international safeguards for the welfare of women and children."

Mr. Obed Smith said that intense heat prevailed at Geneva between August 1 and 12, while the Commission was in session, the shade temperature reaching 100 deg.; but, notwithstanding, fourteen sessions were held under the chairmanship of Viscount Ullswater, who received a special vote of thanks for the efficiency with which he discharged his somewhat onerous duties, so contributing materially to the practical success of the Conference.

* *

The King has approved of the Royal Montreal Regiment, Canadian Militia, being shown in the Army List as allied to the West Yorkshire Regiment (the Prince of Wales's Own).

The strength of the Canadian Permanent Forces is being reduced by 10 per cent., with a view to economy. The maximum number of officers and men will now be 3,600, instead of 4,000.

Pursuant to the agreement reached last week the Newfoundland Legislature adjourned on August 12 until December 12, after the Governor had given his assent to the Revenue, Supply and other Bills.

By a decision of the police magistrate at Windsor, Ont., shipments of beer and liquor from Canada into the United States are declared lawful, and Canadian breweries are preparing to renew such shipments.

A party of British chemists and chemical engineers, representing the Society of Chemical Industry, sailed from Liverpool by the *Melita* last Saturday for New York, and will proceed to Montreal for the annual meeting of the society on August 29, 30, and 31. Afterwards a week will be occupied with visits to chemical works at Shawinigan, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara and Syracuse.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Nelles.—On August 2, at 416, Wood Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Keith Nelles a son.

MARRIAGES.

Benson—Chartres. On August 15, at Marylebone Registry Office and at the Church of St. Marylebone William F Benson, manager, Bank of Montreal, Paris, to Alice A., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Chartres, Rector of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and Mrs. Chartres, of Brookhouse Farnborough, Kent.

Garvin—Woods.—On August 15, at Hampstead, J. L. Garvin (editor of the *Observer*), to Viola, eldest daughter of Mrs Harry Taylor and of the late Capt. Harry Taylor, King's Messenger.

Nelson—McEachern. At Winnipeg, on July 18, by the Rev. Dr. Christie, W. H. Nelson to Margaret Mackie McEachern, late of 16, Gower Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

Coates. On August 14, after an operation, Sir Edward F. Coates, Bart., M.P.

Gibbs. On July 31, at Langston Ranch, Dennison, B.C., James Gibbs, elder son of the late James Gibbs (formerly of Lockinge and Wantage, Berks), aged 56.

Muir. On August 9, at his residence, Niddry Lodge, Holland Street, Kensington, William Muir, the beloved husband of Helen Muir, son of the late Robert Muir, of Montreal and Wimbledon, aged 64.

West. On August 3, at Nelson, B.C., Charles William West, second son of the late Capt Desaguliers West, of Lympley Stoke

IN MEMORIAM.

Preston; Carter In loving remembrance of Arthur John Dillon Preston, Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action Suvla Bay, August 15, 1915; also of Richard C. Carter, 28th Canadian Infantry, killed in action at Lens, August 15, 1917 G. M. C. and W. H. C.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Ireland.

"Sinn Fein will only expose itself, and Ireland as well, to disaster by resisting the present offer of peace. Its leaders can gain much by a peaceful settlement, or lose the advantage they now possess by grasping at the impossible."—*Calgary Herald.*

"The dangers of a sensational journalism that spreads broadcast the ill-considered opinions of thoughtless men—opinions that are liable 'to stir up mischief between the Allies, misunderstanding between the British Empire and the United States, and to frustrate the hope of peace in Ireland'—have been made so apparent that there may be more hesitation hereafter in the exploitation of it; and the knowledge that the steps taken for bringing about peace in Ireland were the result of the sincere desire of not only the King, but of all his responsible advisers in Great Britain, may help along the achievement of something that every Britisher devoutly prays for."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Canadian Nationality.

"The fact that a man or woman is a Canadian national is not derived from the place of birth of his or her ancestors. The man who took out naturalisation papers before a Canadian Court yesterday is as much entitled to be called a Canadian as the man who is descended from those who fought at Louisburg or on the Plains of Abraham and who still inherits his paternal acres in Canada. The determining factor in a man's nationality is the nation of which he is a citizen or of whose Crown he is a subject, whether this status is founded on nativity or on legislative enactment."—*Regina Leader.*

The British Spirit.

"It is given only to a people who are inherently courageous, and strong in self reliance inspired by traditions and breed, to accept philosophically such conditions as confront the Motherland. Britain knows that a bold front and the determination to do what is right will eventually overcome all dangers and difficulties. She knows that the heart of the country remains sound, and that what she is losing, and has lost, can be regained by steady work and purposeful endeavour. While this spirit is abroad in the land there can be no fear for the future, for that is the kind of optimism which can lead captivity captive."—*Victoria Colonist.*

Brief and Breezy.

"Should the Alberta Cabinet require a Minister of Marine the logical man for the place is 'Rainmaker' Hatfield."—*Vancouver Province.*

"The average woman who smokes is always conscious of the fact that the community in general does not approve."—*Montreal Herald.*

"Have you ever thought of it? What the public don't know is only just what your newspaper doesn't print."—*Brandon Sun.*

"The radiance of the French spirit has never left Canada; more particularly it has never left the old Province of Quebec. It is rooted here for all time."—*La Presse.*

"The hot weather is adding a novel feature to the Canadian egg-laying contest. Hens in the Eastern Provinces are said to be laying hard-boiled eggs.—*Vancouver Province.*

"Not so long ago Winnipeg was regarded as a wild and woolly western settlement. And to-day it is the centre of the tennis map of the Dominion."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"The world is strewn with bankrupt nations. And Canada looms up among them as one of the few nations—if she is a nation—that can look to the future with a full stomach and a satisfied smile. Be an optimist!'—*Toronto Telegram.*

"It is claimed that the business life of Winnipeg is being upset as a result of so many business men going to the beaches for long week-ends. But maybe they go down there to think. And thinking does not do any harm."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Little Miss Culhane, the Cobalt baby who was christened Catharine Nora Rose because she was born on a C.N.R. train, should thank whatever lucky stars she has that she wasn't born on a C.P.O.S. liner or a New York, New Haven and Hartford express."—*Toronto Star.*

"Colonel Grant Morden has purchased a well-known pill manufactory in Great Britain. His interest in another potion provider known as *John Bull* was acquired some time ago. He has apparently tired of merely mental influence over the British public."—*Victoria Times.*

* *

The thirty-third party of teachers sent out by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, to Western Canada, left Liverpool on board the White Star-Dominion liner *Megantic*. The party was fourteen strong, and, with one or two exceptions, all went to Regina to take up schools in the southern part of Saskatchewan.

LORD BYNG'S ARRIVAL.

New Governor-General's Warm Welcome at Quebec and Montreal

LORD BYNG of Vimy arrived at Quebec at noon on Wednesday, August 10, by the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of France*, about twelve hours ahead of the time fixed on the official programme for his reception

He declined an invitation to go ashore *incognito*, but during the afternoon, with Lady Byng and a party of Canadian officials, he enjoyed a trip on the St. Lawrence in the Government cutter *Lady Grey*.

On reaching Quebec he reiterated his pleasure at renewing associations with Canada and with men who were with him on the Somme and at Vimy.

At noon on Thursday, while the Citadel boomed out its second salute of 19 guns, Lord Byng of Vimy took the oath of office as Governor-General of Canada

His entry into Quebec was a triumphal one (says the *Times* correspondent), a fine tribute to the man as well as to the position which he comes to occupy. When the new Governor-General arrived with Lady Byng in the *Lady Grey* at King's Wharf for the ceremonies of the inauguration, the city was full of enthusiasm and interest. From points of vantage near the wharf, and from the heights of the terrace above, thousands looked down on the procession.

THE JUNCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND THE ST. CHARLES RIVERS, QUEBEC.

Laval University in the foreground; the C.P.R. wharves in the background.

The route which the parade followed from the wharf to the Legislative Buildings was packed with dense crowds, and at the buildings the carriages and the escort had to make their way through a solid phalanx of humanity. Perhaps never before has Quebec, in all its long history, witnessed an event in which the whole population united with such splendid spirit. From the harbour to the outermost sections of the city all the buildings were decorated in honour of the vice-regal party with a profusion of flags and bunting. Lord Byng was visibly affected by the warmth of the welcome tendered him, as was also Lady Byng, who was presented with huge bouquets of flowers by Mrs. Meighen and by Mrs. Taschereau.

The Governor-General Designate, with Lady Byng, reached King's Wharf at 11 o'clock, where they were greeted by the Prime Minister of the Dominion (Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen), and the following members of his Cabinet: Hons. C. C. Ballantyne, C. J. Doherty, P. E. Blondin, Sir Henry Drayton, F. B. McCurdy, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and the members of the Quebec Cabinet, members of the House of Commons, and representatives of the Church, Bench, and Bar.

After formal greetings had been exchanged, Lord Byng inspected a guard of honour formed by a detachment of the 22nd Regiment, a guard in which he found a peculiar interest, because the front and rear ranks were composed almost entirely of men who had been decorated for distinguished service in the field, most of them having served under Lord Byng himself.

At the Legislative Buildings another guard from the same unit was inspected, and the party then proceeded to the Chamber to prepare for the official ceremonies attaching to the investiture of the Governor-General of Canada. In the Legislative Council Chamber there was assembled a distinguished audience, though some of the brilliance usually attendant on such ceremonies was lacking as the result of an announcement that afternoon dress might be worn. After the ceremonies their Excellencies attended a luncheon given in their honour by the Government of Canada.

On Thursday evening their Excellencies were guests at a dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Lady Fitzpatrick. In his first public speech Lord Byng asked for the same degree of co-operation from the people of Canada in general as he had received from the soldiers of Canada in France.

Their Excellencies left for Ottawa later in the evening.

Arrival at Ottawa.

Lord Byng's reception on his arrival at Ottawa on Friday was remarkable for its spontaneity and enthusiasm.

The Government proclaimed a half-holiday for Civil servants, and it is estimated that upwards of 8,000 persons assembled on Parliament Hill to see and greet the new Governor-General. Church and State and representatives of all walks of life in the Dominion participated in the welcome, returned soldiers, most of whom served under Lord Byng of Vimy in France, having a prominent part in the reception.

As the Governor-General appeared on the platform erected in front of Parliament Buildings to reply to addresses of welcome from the city and from the Great War Veterans, he was given a mighty ovation by the crowd. He addressed the people briefly, recalling his period of command of the Canadians in France, expressing pleasure in thus renewing acquaintance with his old comrades-in-arms, and confidence in the future of Canada. Later on, as the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Byng, drove through the streets of the city on his way to Rideau Hall, he was acclaimed by crowds who lined the streets, his reception being particularly enthusiastic in the French-Canadian quarter.

Lord Byng has made an extraordinary favourable impression in Quebec and Ottawa (adds the *Times* correspondent). All the Press correspondents are united in admiration of his natural and modest bearing, and emphasise the sympathetic relations which he instantly establishes with people of all classes, while the impression made by Lady Byng is equally favourable.

The New York *Tribune* pays a warm tribute to Lord Byng.

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ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Commission Reports Against Project.

The Commission appointed by the Government of Ontario to report upon the advisability of the Province's guaranteeing bonds for the construction of hydro-electric railways throughout Ontario has reported adversely (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

The Commission declares that such a system would not be self-supporting; it considers that the Province should not establish radial competition with the National Railways, and suggests that, until the Chippawa power scheme, which it is estimated will cost $60,000,000, is completed, and gives a revenue equal to the cost of operation, and in view of the authorised expenditure of $25,000,000 on roads, the Province should not assume responsibility for an electric railway system at an initial estimated cost of $45,000,000.

Mr. Bancroft, the Labour representative on the Commission, submits a minority report in favour of Government guarantees and disputing the contention that the credit of the Province will be endangered by the proposed construction of radials, since radials will be revenue producers which will support themselves and will in due course pay for the cost of their construction.

* *

SERIOUS FIRES.

Seven hundred people were rendered homeless and damage estimated at a million dollars was done by a fire which swept the principal buildings of Aylmer, P.Q., Ottawa's favourite holiday resort, on the shore of Lake Deschenes, last week. The homeless (says a Reuter cablegram) were housed in militia tents, and fed by volunteer relief workers from Ottawa and Hull. Lord Byng visited Aylmer on Saturday.

In the course of a series of fires in New Brunswick, 36 buildings were destroyed in Richibucto, rendering 100 people homeless. Much property was housed in lumber yards in various parts of the Province.

* *

Most of the local industries in St. John's, Newfoundland, which have been closed down for some time owing to the depression in trade, have now resumed operations.

The Newfoundland Government is presenting letters of thanks, and in certain cases money rewards, to a considerable number of officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have assisted at various dates in the saving of crews of Newfoundland vessels lost in mid-ocean.

THE NEW ALBERTA CABINET.

Canada's Second Woman Minister.

The composition of the new Alberta Cabinet, representing the United Farmers' Party, is announced as follows by the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*:—

Hon. Herbert Greenfield—Premier, Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. J. Brownlee—Attorney-General.
Hon. G. Headley—Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. H. G. Reid—Minister of Municipalities and Public Health
Hon. P. Baker—Minister of Education.
Hon. V. Winfield Smith—Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Hon. Alexander Ross—Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Mrs. Parlby—Minister without Portfolio.

All the Ministers are farmers, or connected with agriculture, except Mr. Ross, who is Labour member for Calgary. Mr. Brownlee, who lives in Calgary, is solicitor for the U.F.A., and, like the Premier, who is a vice-president of that body, is not yet in the Legislature.

No member of the new Cabinet was born in Alberta, but all have lived in the Province for years.

Mr. Greenfield was born in Winchester, England, 52 years ago, and, going to Canada in 1892, worked on a farm at Watford, Ont., until 1906, when he took up a homestead at Westlock, Alberta.

THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING, EDMONTON.

Mr. Headley, who is also an Englishman, was formerly Conservative leader in the Legislature, and now represents Okotoks as a Farmer.

Mr. Reid, who represents Vermilion, is, like Mr. Ross, a Scotsman. Mr. Barker represents Ponoka, and Mr. Smith Camrose.

Mrs. Parlby is an Englishwoman, having been born in London on June 9, 1868. She spent some years of her girlhood in India, her father being chairman of the Bengal North-Western Railway. Going to Canada in 1896 to recuperate her health, she met her husband while staying with friends at Alix, Alberta, and was married in March, 1897. She is the second woman Cabinet Minister in Canada and the Empire, the other being Mrs. Ralph Smith—also an Englishwoman—who is a member of the British Columbia Cabinet, without Portfolio. Mrs. Parlby represents Lacombe.

* *

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMER.

The latest addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet is the Hamburg-American liner *Tirpitz*, a steel screw steamer with two steam turbines, 19,300 gross, 14,000 net, 588 ft. long, 75 ft. in width, with a depth of 41 ft., constructed in 1914 at the Vulcan Works, Stettin. The *Tirpitz* will be converted into an oil-burner, re-named the *Empress of China*, and placed on the run between Vancouver and Japan and China.

The *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which has been chartered from the Canadian Pacific by the Cunard Company, will be renamed the *Empress of India*.

The *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, which has been renamed the *Empress of Scotland*, will be converted into an oil-burning steamer, after which alterations she has been chartered by American interests to make a special cruise from New York to the Mediterranean before entering her regular service.

* *

INDIANS' DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

A deputation of Indians from reservations near Brantford, Ontario, is *en route* for England to lay its grievances at the foot of the Throne (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), especially in regard to alleged interferences by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs with the life, customs, and government of the Indian reserve. The specific cause of complaint is the Dominion Government's enforcement of the Indian Enfranchisement Act. The Indians claim that they still retain a standing treaty as Allies of the British Crown, and are therefore not subject to the laws of the Dominion Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of my committee, I wish to thank you for your insertion on the 13th inst. regarding the above-mentioned Club, as a result of which I have received numerous enquiries.

Doubtless you are always proud to know of these little incidents, which go to prove the popularity and the service of your journal—hence I hasten to place myself on appreciative record.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. WARD.
Secretary, pro tem.,
Canadian Club of Great Britain.

42, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
August 13, 1921.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Mrs. Coombs, wife of the local manager of the Bank of Montreal, and daughter of Mr. R. E. Davy, C.E., Ottawa.

At Montreal.—Rev. Canon John Rollit (81), who had been 55 years a minister in the Anglican diocese of Montreal, and for 22 years chaplain of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul; Mr. Alexander Charles Ross (64), formerly Liberal M.P. for Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., a prominent figure in the coal mining industry of that Province; Mr. W. S. Tilston (44), transportation manager of the Montreal Board of Trade, a native of Manchester; Lt. Edward Charles Macdonell (32), who served with the R.A.F. from 1916. At Cowansville, P.Q.—Mr. George W. Johnston (42).

At Cornwall.—Mr. Justice James W. Liddell (69), who had been for many years junior judge of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

At Harriston.—Mr. E. H. Dewar (69), newspaper proprietor and editor.

At Ottawa.—Mr. William A. Cole (56), a well-known auctioneer. At Toronto.—Mr. J. G. Sing (63)—suddenly—one of Canada's best-known civil engineers; latterly he had been district engineer for the Department of Public Works; Mr. William Anderson (65).

At Winnipeg.—Mr. William Gunn (44), contractor.

At Calgary.—Capt. W. E. Shields (owing to an accident), acting local superintendent of the Dominion Air Patrol.

At Vancouver.—Miss Elizabeth Alwin, principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, for 20 years a missionary in Japan.

The Hon. James Domville (79), who died at Rothesay, N.B., on July 31, was first elected to the Dominion House of Commons in 1873, and was re-elected in 1896 and 1900; he was appointed to the Senate in 1903. He is survived by his widow (Miss Isabella Scovil, whom he married in 1867), three sons, and four daughters.

Sir Edward Coates, Bt., M.P. for Lewisham since 1903 (67), whose death took place in London last Saturday, after an operation, was senior partner in the firm of Coates, Son and Co., stockbrokers, which has been in existence since 1798, and is particularly well known in connection with Canadian financial affairs, his partners including Sir Charles Hanson, ex-Lord Mayor, and Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. Sir Edward entered the firm, after completing his education at Marlborough, in his 19th year. He served for many years with the Yorkshire Militia, retiring with the rank of major, and he was a Lieutenant of the City of London. He was created a baronet at the Coronation of King George. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only son, Captain Edward Clive Coates (formerly 15th Hussars, and for some time Military Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), who in 1906 married Lady Celia Hermione Crewe-Milnes, daughter of the Marquis of Crewe.

Dr. Ralph Ward Jackson, managing director of the Rand Daily Mail Co., and for the last 15 years editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, whose sudden death is announced from Johannesburg, was chairman of the South African delegation to the Imperial Press Conference held in Canada last year, and while in Montreal received the hon. degree of LL.D. of McGill University.

* *

A TORONTO LAWYER ON K.C.'s.

Mr. W. D. Gregory, of Toronto, one of the Ontario lawyers nominated for appointment as King's Counsel, has declined the honour. "I feel strongly," he writes, "that the practice of giving certain barristers precedence over others in the Courts by making them King's Counsel is undesirable and out of harmony with the democratic standards that generally prevail in Canada. It seems to me that there is no place where there should be absolute equality more than in our Courts. Nor do I see any reason why lawyers should be given precedence over their fellows any more than that official precedence should be given to certain men in other professions or callings."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King has been the guest of the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey, for the opening of the grouse shooting season.

* *

The King has approved of the retention of the title of "Honourable," by his Honour Henry William Newlands, lately Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, and now Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

* *

Lady Greenwood, wife of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is making good progress after her operation.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart was present at the American Luncheon Club luncheon to Mr. W. W. Littleton, on Friday of last week.

* *

Mr. Alfred B. Evans, of Montreal, a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and president of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, is staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. F. W. Ashe, who is still on the Continent, accompanied by Mrs. Ashe, is making a good recovery from his recent illness, and is expected to return to Clewer Mead, Windsor, next month.

* *

Col. J. S. Donnelly, manager of the Merchants Bank in London, has left to spend a short holiday at Deauville.

* *

Major H. W. Walker, manager of the Bankers' Trust in London, left for Montreal by the R.M.S. *Melita*.

* *

Mrs. Archer Baker, widow of the late European manager of the C.P.R., is leaving Liverpool by the *Empress of France* on August 25 *en route* for Vancouver on a visit to friends.

* *

Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, accompanied by Major Lanctot, has arrived in London *en route* for the Continent.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Dudley Ryder, who have been spending some time in Italy, have returned to London, where they will reside. Mrs. Ryder was formerly Miss Olive Baillie, of Montreal.

* *

The Rev. Alexander Macgregor, of Moose Jaw, representative of the Presbyterian Immigration Society of Canada, returned to Canada yesterday by the *Minnedosa.*

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests in the British Columbia Cabinet, left for Sweden on Thursday, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., the Agent-General of the Province in London. Mr. Pattullo will investigate the operation of the pulp and paper producing mills, the production of newsprint and other matters of interest to the great timber industries of British Columbia. On their passage to Stockholm from Leith Mr. Pattullo and Mr. Wade are the guests of the Johnson Line on their motor vessel *Buenos Aires*, which brought the first cargo of wheat from Vancouver viâ the Panama Canal.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman, of Montreal, arrived last Saturday by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* to join the Misses Eva and Elise Kingman, who have been spending some months abroad.

* *

Rev. Dr. G. E. Lloyd, formerly Archdeacon of Saskatchewan, occupied the pulpit at Christ Church, Westminster, last Sunday morning.

MISS ALICE A. CHARTRES.
Married to Mr. W. F. Benson on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Tinling, of Montreal, who left London for France last Monday, intends paying a visit to Scotland before sailing for Canada in the middle of September.

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Mr. Norman D. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, has been appointed the first Trade Commissioner of the Dominion in India and Ceylon, with offices in Calcutta.

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Mr. G. T. Milne, who was formerly stationed in Canada, and is at present in Johannesburg, has been appointed H.M. Trade Commissioner at Montreal, in succession to Capt. E. J. Edwards, who is leaving in the end of October.

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Mr. Basil Williams, author of biographies of Chatham and Cecil Rhodes, and editor of the "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series, has been appointed Professor of History in McGill University. Mr. Williams, who is 54 years of age, was a scholar of New College, Oxford, and, after being for some years a clerk in the House of Commons, served with the H.A.C. in the South African War and became secretary of the Transvaal Education Department. During the late war Mr. Williams organised the reception of the Belgian refugees at Folkestone in 1914, was given a commission in the R.F.A. in 1915, and from 1916 to 1919 served as a major on the General Staff.

Mr C. H. Ireland, private secretary to the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, arrived last week by the *Minnedosa*, accompanied by Mrs. Ireland.

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Among the departures by the *Empress of Britain* last week were the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, Mrs. and Miss Guthrie, and Mr. C. Guthrie; Sir Herbert Holt and Mr. W. R. C. Holt.

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Among the departures by the *Melita* on August 12 were Mrs. J. Beveridge, Mr. J. Dougall, Mrs. A. E. Gale, Sir W. Jackson Pope, Mrs. H. Satterfield, Hon. Mrs. W. R. Shuttleworth King, Rev. G. P. Woolcombe, Mr. H. H. and Mrs G. M. Wrong.

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Among the departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on August 11 were Mr. G. R. Beardmore, Mr. M. P. Beaudry, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. W. Dineen, Mr. and Mrs. D. W Dingwall, Mr. D. C. Dingwall, Rt. Hon. L. P. and Mrs. Duff Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ferguson, Mr. C. V. Fosbery, Mr. H. M. Garrison, Mr. J. H. Kelly, K.C., Misses J. E. and E. Lyman, Mrs. D. and the Misses McNicoll, Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rathbone, Mr. S. Stanley-Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thomson, Mr. S. R. Wickett, and Col. F. B. Wilson.

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* last Saturday were Mr. George Baker, Mr. F. W. Gray, Mr. Henry Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKeown, Mr. and Mrs. George Noel, Mr. G. G. Rowbotham, Mrs. H. Stanley Smith (Montreal), Mr. A. A. Baylis, Mr. T. Cowling, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ireland (Ottawa), Col. H. C. Osborne, Mr. E. Beacon, Rev. E. A. and Mrs. Chown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cleland, Mr. F. Goodwyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hall, Dr. R. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Dr. J. A. Long (Toronto), Dr. Bond, Mr. Northrup, Mr. R. M. Smith, Mr. C. C. Kirby (St. John), Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carter Edmonton), Rev. R. and Mrs. Keefer (Hamilton), Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Muir (Winnipeg), Rev. H. A. Solly (Penticton), Dr. A. S. and Mrs. Tuttle 'Edmonton), Mrs. L. E. Hodgekiss. Capt. J. W. Hobbs (Vancouver).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. William F. Benson, who has been manager of the Paris branch of the Bank of Montreal since its opening in 1919, and was previously one of the assistant managers of the bank in Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., was married on Monday last to Miss Alice A. Chartres, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Chartres, of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and Mrs. Chartres, of Brookhouse, Farnborough, Kent. The ceremony took place at the parish church of St. Marylebone, following a civil marriage at the Marylebone registry office. Only one or two friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. Capt. Victor Gordon, secretary to the office of the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, who was formerly a colleague of Mr. Benson's at St. John's, was best man. The honeymoon is being spent at Bournemouth.

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The marriage took place last Saturday at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, of Clarissa Donalda, youngest daughter of Mr. H. K. S. Hemming, to Mr. Arthur A. Scott, eldest son of Mr. W. A. Scott.

* *

On July 20, at St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Que., Gertrude, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, Sherbrooke, was married to Major George C. Beard, of Scotstown, P.Q.

(*Continued on page 220.*)

INTER-IMPERIAL MIGRATION.

Re-adjusting the Population of the Empire.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Inter-Imperial migration is a subject rightly engaging the attention of a Committee of the Imperial Conference at present, and whatever our political faith may be, or whatever our hopes for Free Trade, Protection, or Preference, we are all agreed that in our Empire we have a great heritage. Writing recently to Commissioner Lamb, who directs the emigration work of the Salvation Army, Mr. Rudyard Kipling said, "There never was an Empire that offered such opportunites to all men as ours, and I sometimes think that there never was an Empire whose people took less advantage of those opportunities."

The Prime Minister's announcement in the spring of this year of his "conversion" to emigration as an alleviating measure for unemployment marked an important development in his career. From being a "Little Englander" Mr. Lloyd George thus became an ardent Imperialist, and enhanced his political reputation in the King's Oversea Dominions, where his name is more widely known and popular than that of any other statesman or politician of this or the last generation.

General Booth and Emigration.

I think the founder of the Salvation Army, the late General Booth, would have welcomed the Prime Minister's "conversion," and would have declared (as he did shortly before he "laid down his sword" nearly nine years ago) that of all the schemes yet propounded for the immediate and permanent relief of distress arising from unemployment "emigration still holds the field." But the emigration that the Grand Old Man of the Salvation Army had in mind was a selected, directed, and protected movement. For while he knew something of the opportunities and the resources of the Empire, and was familiar with the social and economic conditions in the Homeland which frequently brought about what might be termed a "forced emigration," he had seen in the Oversea Dominions the heartbreaking results of the "dumping" of emigrants who knew little or nothing of the normal conditions prevailing in the new country, and where, as frequently happened, there had been no preparation for the reception of newcomers. And present-day conditions call for a well-considered, comprehensive policy of organised migration and settlement. This is vital to the safety of the Empire, which at present needs more than a makeshift of "assisted passages." The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, when speaking the other day to the Empire Producers' Association, probably noticed that he received a warmer response to his call for Empire preferential trading when he sounded the call of "Security for the Empire" than to any of the other points he made in the striking speech he then delivered. Surely the resources of the Empire are such that, with a true union of interests and hearts, there need never be within the bounds of the Empire any able-bodied man or woman unemployed, and as for the organising and colonising genius of the British race, it is probably greater to-day than ever it was in our history.

A Problem of Organisation.

The war has done a good deal to equalise world standards—if not yet conditions—and in no part is this more evident than in the British Empire. The re-adjustment of the population of the Empire is one that presents very many difficulties. The human element with its vagaries cannot, of course, be eliminated from any scheme that may be considered, and so it must be provided for; but, after all, the problem is just one of organisation. It is in the nature of things that such organisation most readily expresses itself in terms of finance, and money must figure in any well-considered project. But if there is a reasonable expectation that there will be ultimately a satisfactory return on outlay, then the public will be ready to give such a scheme a hearty endorsement.

It is admittedly to the advantage of this country to reduce its numbers of unemployed and abolish (entirely, if possible) the demoralisation of the worker which inevitably follows "unemployed pay"—or "doles." With that in view we can afford to spend—with a risk of some loss—a few millions of pounds. At the same time it is to the advantage of the Oversea Dominions that they should be enabled to develop their vast resources, and so a point of contact is made. Who can estimate, on the one hand, the value to the Homeland of getting a family to work rather than being kept on unemployed pay, on Poor-Law relief, or on charity; and, on the other hand, what is the value to the Oversea Dominions of a British family happily settled in one of its States or Provinces? It can scarcely be expressed in terms of sterling, and when the transaction is viewed from the Empire standpoint it becomes even more difficult to give it a money value.

As to relationships between the British Isles and Oversea Dominions, it can be said with assurance that so far as this country is concerned there can be no such thing as forced emigration or even an organised stimulus of emigration; and, as to the Oversea Dominions, it must ever be their absorbing power, and not the social or economic pressure in the Old Lands, which determines the flow of immigrants. For a long time, at any rate, there will probably be a natural and healthy overflow of population from the British Isles, and this should be conserved to the Empire. The reconciliation of the varied interests concerned is not beyond our organising capacity.

The need in this matter can best be met, I think, by the establishment of a Central Authority empowered to assist by grant or loan (at interest or free of interest) any scheme submitted by a State or public body or by a private corporation or individual within the Empire, which it may approve. The Light Railways Commission of Great Britain and the Congested Districts Board of Ireland suggest working illustrations of the idea, and certain experiences oversea would indicate lines and possibilities of official and non-official co-operation. The Government of New Zealand has for many years now advanced loans to farmers and lost practically nothing. The enterprising Provincial Government of Manitoba now finances from special funds deposited in Government Banks by the public the Rural Credit Society of the Province. The Salvation Army Emigration Department has shown that it can recover over 90 per cent. of money advanced to certain classes of settlers. Oversea Government representation on this suggested Central Authority is not essential. The Dominions would come in with their respective schemes, and the Central Authority would function mainly in financing schemes which they approved and which obviously would reconcile the varied interests.

Anyhow, "over-population" in the British Isles means (when we think Imperially) simply an excess of numbers over nothing but brains! But inter-Imperial migration, to be successful, must be:—(a) Helpful to the individual; (b) acceptable to the Old Land; and (c) advantageous to the New Country; and to fail in any one respect is to fail altogether.

* *

CANADA'S MINOR WARS.

In reply to an enquiry, the Canadian Archivist states that it has been impossible to find the cost of the war of 1812-1815 or the number of lives lost.

As to the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, no amount was ever named by the Canadian Government in its correspondence with the home authorities. The nearest approach to a figure would be the amount voted by the Canadian Assembly and the House of Commons, i.e., $900,000, but it is doubtful whether the sum was all spent. Ten lives were lost.

The Red River Expedition of 1870 cost the country $673,570, besides pensions.

The North-West Rebellion of 1885 cost $4,875,072 for the expedition alone. The Department of Justice, that of the Interior, etc., were also put to expenses, and the pensions have also to be added. The amount of pensions paid so far could be ascertained from the Department of Finance or from the Auditor-General. Nineteen lives were lost.

* *

A large coloured map of Canada, showing the route of the Canadian Pacific steamers and trains, together with pictures of the principal hotels of the system, is being exhibited in the C.P.R. windows at 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, and is attracting much attention.

The following appeared among the receiving orders in bankruptcy in the *London Gazette* of August 9:—"De Beck, A. M. J. G. W., 26, Hanover Square, lately carrying on business at 10-11, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., and residing at 49, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, warehouseman."

Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, who celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday in Vancouver last month, declared:—"If I were twenty years old to-day instead of sixty-five I would come West; but this time it would be to B.C. I would settle near a small town in this Province, and I would have the fun of making a living and a little besides all over again."

The trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, have placed a limit of $1,000 on the fee which may be charged for any operation in that institution, and also fixed $35 per week for attendance as the maximum allowance to any physician or surgeon. The effect of this ruling will probably be felt everywhere in the United States and Canada, and may, it is suggested, lead to the regulation of doctors' fees throughout the world.

Reversing the usual custom, Miss May Haylett, an English girl, who lived alone four years on a Western farm, working the land herself and building a house, is now on her way to England, where she will marry and take her husband back to Canada (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). Miss Haylett was a typist in Saskatoon. When her brother was killed in the Battle of Vimy Ridge he left his farm to her, advising her to sell it.

THROUGH VANCOUVER'S DOORWAYS—II.

Rich Natural Resources of British Columbia Tapped by the Port.

FISHING is one of the [illegible] industries of British Columbia. Mighty fresh-water rivers plunge down mountain sides, rush through valleys, and leap into the sea, and everywhere, almost, are fresh water lakes and smaller streams, while 7,000 miles of salt water lap the shores of inlets and isthmuses, and deep arms of the ocean surround countless islands. Even a short story of the British Columbian salmon fishing alone would take long to tell, and besides the salmon there are fishing fleets out after whales, halibut, herring and many shell fish. Within 20 miles of Vancouver, on the way across the Gulf of Georgia towards Vancouver Island, is one shark station where, during the first week of May last, 80 sharks, averaging one and one-half tons each, were caught. Every little scrap of the shark is merchantable, and these huge fish abound in millions as far north as Alaska. In the fresh waters is abundance of fish, and people come from all parts of the world to catch trout in British Columbia waters.

Agriculture flourishes on the south sea-coast, on the islands, and in the southern valleys of British Columbia. There are lands that get a full supply of natural moisture, and there are dry-belts where irrigation is necessary for cultivation. Both yield prodigious crops. Figs, cinnamon, almonds, and other sub-tropical fruits flourish on Vancouver Island and in the most southerly dry-belts. Berry growing is a big industry in the Fraser Valley, at Vancouver's eastern door. Cherries, great big luscious black hearts and white hearts of different varieties, peaches, apricots, plums, prunes, grapes, melons, and many more tree and vine fruits are grown all along the southern boundary of British Columbia; but in the Okanagan and the Kootenay valleys their production has been so successfully commercialised that the money returns from the orchards form one of the biggest assets of the Province, and the Okanagan apples, now world-famed, are a great industry in themselves. Poultry raising and dairy farming are carried on all over British Columbia, and field crops and grain growing intercept the big cattle ranges through Central British Columbia and further north. It is useless to try to calculate in figures what British Columbia's agricultural lands are worth, for every week greater areas are placed under cultivation and multiplied crops are produced.

LOADING LUMBER AT VANCOUVER FOR SHIPMENT TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND THE ORIENT.

Two trans-Canadian railway systems terminate in Vancouver, right beside docks where their fleets of ships connect with ports of all other continents, as their Atlantic termini connect with ships eastward bound. The United States railroads running into Vancouver have their own station, and also connect with passenger ships and freighters.

A Perfect Motor Road.

A perfectly paved motor-road passes through a rich farming country between Vancouver and the United States, entering the State of Washington at Blaine—where an International Peace Arch, in commemoration of the One Hundred Years' Peace between Canada and the United States, has been built, and is now awaiting its dedication to "Peace Between Canada and the United States—FOR EVER." This is the most northerly section of the Grand Pacific Highway from Mexico, northwards; of the Evergreen Highway, which, when completed, will crescent the United States from Maine to Washington, and into Canada on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts; of the Old Trails Roads that will cut across North America, diagonally, from the Atlantic coast of Florida to the Pacific coast at Vancouver; and also a section of the Georgian Circuit Highway of 520 miles, that ovals from Olympia, Washington, up through British Columbia's mainland to Vancouver, across the Gulf of Georgia, by special ferry to Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, over the wonderfully beautiful Malahat Drive down to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, across the Straits of Juan de Fuca to Washington again, and south to Olympia. Roads through British Columbia, eastward from Vancouver, lead to the Prairie Provinces of Canada, and on to Canada's middle and Atlantic divisions. There is no place on a motor road in North America that cannot be reached from Vancouver

Shipbuilding is an industry that—like the production of aeroplane timber sprang into prominence here during the war years, and has since become so vital an asset to commerce that, with natural fluctuations, it is bound to become greater and greater in scope as the years pass on

Already Vancouver is counted one of the most important ports on the Pacific Ocean, and, with its great natural harbour and fifty odd miles of dockage, and forty of safe anchorage, is always supplied with ships from many other ports, loading and unloading freight or bringing from and taking passengers to the Antipodes, India, the Orient, and viâ the Panama Canal to Europe and the eastern coasts of the Americas. The coast traffic is very great, up to Alaska, down to California, and in and out of the many ports in between.

Whatever, in the way of raw materials, of agricultural supplies, and of manufactured commodities is found, grown or made in British Columbia—all passes through Vancouver on its way for distribution to the world's ends. Shipments of Canadian prairie-grown grain are now being made through Vancouver, and viâ the Pacific to other continents, instead of by way of the Atlantic, as heretofore.

Tranportation.

There are this year 4,572 miles of railway operating in British Columbia, whereas, in the year 1885, one lone engine and a few cars came over the first track that was built into the place that is now called Vancouver. Other railway extensions are in course of building

From the northern part of the Province and from the many islands about come car barges—with capacities reaching 30 and more cars—piled high with lumber, creosoted ties, shingles, paper, pulp, ores, coal, fish, furs and many other products, into the port of Vancouver, where the contents are transferred into great ocean freighters and long land freight cars for shipment to ports and to inland cities of all continents.

Motor trucks, loaded with fruit and vegetables, poultry and eggs, roll into Vancouver from the agricultural lands near by, and British Columbia apples appear upon the tables in South Africa, Australia, Great Britain and South America. Loaded railway cars transfer their eastern and southern freight to ships in waiting at Vancouver's docks, and, laden with British Columbia produce, return to the East and South again.

So industries grow in British Columbia, and commerce expands, and, as the centre of "things doing," Vancouver pulses ahead, reaching further and further into the world's highways and byways until its name has become known in all places of the earth. Yet Vancouver is only in its beginning. The resources of the Province of British Columbia, of which Vancouver is the distributor, have hardly been pricked on their extreme edges, and the immensity of riches in heights and depths of mountain and valley, of the sea and of the forest, is not even guessed at.

E. B. BUCHAN REESOR.

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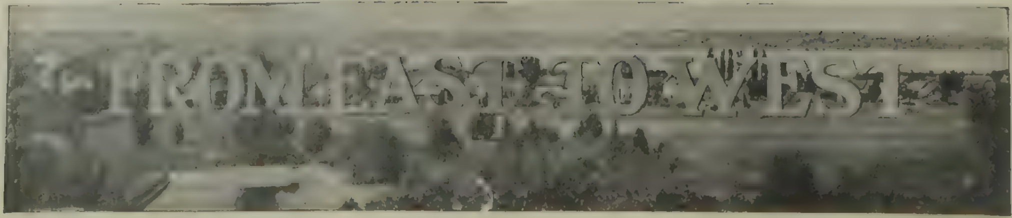
VOLUNTEERS FOR ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

A Boys' Training Establishment for the Royal Canadian Navy is to be opened at Halifax on September 1, and the Admiralty have approved of four petty officers being loaned from the Royal Navy for the instructional staff, viz., a gunner's mate, a physical and recreational training instructor, a yeoman of signals, and a telegraphist. Volunteers have been asked for to perform these duties.

* *

Nine ships of the American Pacific squadron have spent three days at Vancouver, where the officers and men were warmly received and lavishly entertained

The railway measure, passed by the Newfoundland Legislature by 18 votes to 14, provides for the operation of the system for one year, ending next June, by the Reid Newfoundland Co. The Government guarantees loss in operation up to $1,500,000, but the company must meet losses above that figure.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Substantial progress is revealed in the report of the Department of Finance of the Methodist Church for the fiscal year ended April 30 last. The total membership is given as 400,789, an increase of 5,136, while for all purposes $11,311,259 was raised, an increase of $1,625,871.

——During 1920 the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture circulated 2,262,850 publications. This total was made up of 15,719 reports, 234,314 bulletins, 712,911 seasonable hints, 117,692 pamphlets, 168,155 circulars, 27,058 leaflets, 922,316 announcements, and 64,745 *Agricultural Gazettes*, in addition to posters and mailing lists.

TORONTO.—On July 27 the corner stone of the live stock arena at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds was laid by Mayor Church. The structure will cost over $1,000,000, and will be the largest building of its kind in the world. The floor area will be 8½ acres in extent, and it will have a seating capacity of 7,000, surrounding a show ring 102 ft. by 321 ft. It will be ready for the 1922 Exhibition.

—Mr. W. F. McLean, former publisher of the *World*, recently offered "Donlands," his farm property north-east of Toronto, to the city for $700,000, and Mayor Church has expressed himself in favour of its purchase for park purposes.

An Order-in-Council has been passed by the Provincial Government appointing Mr. J. J. Kelso Provincial officer under the Adoption Act of last session. This law will enable foster parents to secure legal control of the child they have taken into their home, giving it full status, with right of inheritance, etc. It is expected that within the next year 1,000 families in Ontario will legally adopt children now in their homes.

——Several head office bank buildings are on the programme for construction here, and plans have been out for some time, but the persistence of building costs in remaining high has led to postponement of the work. The Canadian Bank of Commerce planned to put up a building this year to house their head office staff of 400, but have now decided to overflow into a small building adjoining until times for building are more propitious. Both the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Imperial Bank propose to erect big office blocks on King Street as soon as costs are reduced.

——A large block of property has recently been acquired in the city by a syndicate of Toronto and United States capitalists, upon which will be erected 150 moderately priced homes. Work will be started very shortly on the first batch of twenty houses, and when these are disposed of the remainder will be built. The houses will cost from $4,000 to $5,000 each, and are to be surrounded with sufficient land to make them desirable.

——The acreage planted to Burley throughout Ontario will be considerably less this year. Present indications are that about one acre of Burley is planted in 1921 for each seven to ten acres planted in 1920. The acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco will be between 75 and 90 per cent. of last year's acreage.

HAMILTON.—Holding a revolver in his hand, a bandit entered the Locke Street branch of the Bank of Hamilton on July 29, backed the manager and two clerks into a corner, and took $4,000 from the teller's cage. He then fled to a waiting auto on Stanley Avenue, and, with an accomplice, made his escape.

PORT ARTHUR. Mr. W. S. Beaver, for forty years postmaster here, is retiring on superannuation on August 1. He will be succeeded by Mr. George Russell, now assistant postmaster at Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM. On July 28 a by-law authorising a 7-cent fare on the street railways was carried by 504 to 363, and a by-law authorising $30,000 for the extension of the street railway to the new Chippawa Park, purchased by the city on the Indian Mission, was carried by 557 to 400.

By an overwhelming majority the ratepayers defeated the by-law to grant further exemption from taxation to the Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At a meeting of the directors of the Quebec Breeding and Racing Association it was decided to take 1 per cent. of all purses run for over the Association tracks, for the purposes of improving the breed of horses in the Province. The amount deducted from the purses will be turned over to the National Bureau of Breeding at Montreal.

——The total building figures, as compared with those of the previous year, are: June, 1921, 96 contracts, total $250,128; June, 1920, 94 contracts, total $332,990; from January to June, 1921, inclusive, $1,944,712; from January to June, 1920, inclusive, $1,585,454.

——A new judicial district has been organised in the Abitibi region, with its centre in Amos, and a Court House is to be built there, to cost $100,000.

MONTREAL.—Senator Dandurand, of Montreal, President of the France-America Committee, has been awarded the Vermeil Medal for his services in the development of post-war work for French heroes.

——Property situated at the corner of St. Catherine Street East and St. Justin Street has been acquired for $200,000. The property will be used for the erection of a new building entirely fireproof, eleven floors in height, with stores on the ground floor. There will be 150,000 feet of floor space in the new building, which will cost about $600,000.

——The Builders' Exchange will demolish Old St. Andrew's Church, an edifice to which many memories cling, and erect a new ten-storey office building on the site.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A chain of three look-out stations is to be started on the North Shore of the Province, under the direction of the Geometric Survey of the Dominion. The New Brunswick Government will also use these towers to make observations in order to prevent forest fires.

——The Provincial Government's revenue from motor vehicle licence fees has already reached $250,000 this year. Last year the revenue from this source was $198,000.

ST. JOHN.—The Booth Fisheries, Ltd., one of the largest fish-packing corporations, have resumed sardine packing operations in their plant in West St. John. The last time the plant was running was in the summer of 1918.

The proposition to transfer St. John Harbour to the Dominion Government, to be managed by a Commission, was defeated in a referendum on August 1 by a majority of 795. The vote stood: For Commission, 1,382; against, 2,177.

——Bathurst power from the new hydro-electric plant of the Bathurst Co. at the Nepisiquit Grand Falls was turned on for the first time on July 21. The maximum horse-power of the plant will be 9,000, with about 2,500 sold at once, and arrangements are being made for a sale of 2,000 more to Newcastle and the Dominion Pulp Mills at Chatham.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, which control 40 per cent. of the apple shipping of the Province, in their ninth annual report, show the turnover for the past year to have been $3,292,550, the largest in the history of the company. The average price per barrel packed of all grades was $3.85.

—All the coopers' shops in the Gaspereaux and Cornwallis valleys are operating, and large orders are daily being booked, the 1921 yield of apples being estimated as the largest yet.

GLOUCESTER.—The mackerel catch to date for 1921 amounts to 3,143 barrels of salt and 33,850 barrels of fresh mackerel. Salt mackerel sold at $20 per barrel.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The old Parliament Buildings will not be torn down for the present. The old Ordnance Building at the corner of Osborne Street and Broadway and the Barracks gateway will also be retained. The old Parliament Buildings and the Ordnance Building will continue to be used by the University.
——Alterations, costing $150,000, to the former premises of White and Manahan, next to the main office of the Union Bank, which, when completed will be used by the bank for a savings department, are progressing rapidly.

——Last year 10,279 tractors were sold in Western Canada, distributed as follows:—Manitoba, 3,671; Saskatchewan, 4,229; Alberta, 2,379. The number of tractors sold in the West during the past four years is as follows:—1917, 5,000; 1918, 7,000; 1919, 9,000; 1920, 10,279. It is estimated that there are 33,000 tractors now in use, and sales for 1921 will probably reach the 7,500 mark.

——Increases in telephone rates in Manitoba, approximating 38⅓ per cent. for business telephones and 26⅔ per cent. for residential telephones in the city, and increases ranging from 33 per cent. to 160 per cent. in towns and rural districts, have been granted the Manitoba Telephone Commission by the Public Utilities Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Macdonald.

——The city, under the Post-War Relief Fund, will have advanced a total of $1,435,000 for construction of 356 dwellings when the 1921 building season comes to an end on November 1. Most of the dwellings will be occupied by regularly constituted taxpayers of the city.

——The first horseless farm in Canada—possibly in the world—has arrived. Operated exclusively by machinery, it is so successful that many believe it is the forerunner of an era of horseless farms. The farm is that of Schaal and Schaal, 25 miles south-west of Winnipeg, and there is not a single head of live stock on it.

——Samples of barley and oats, more than 4 ft. high, were received by Mr. Thomas Acheson, agricultural agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the Larcombe Farm, near Birtle.
——It is predicted by agricultural authorities that within ten years the Province of Manitoba will be producing sufficient strawberries to fill its preserving needs, as well as the bulk of those required for immediate consumption.

SASKAT- CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Although Regina and Moosejaw registered decisive approval of the $5,000,000 South Saskatchewan River water supply project at the polls, the farmers in the rural districts were equally emphatic against it, and, as a result, the project will be declared not feasible.

——Four dollars a day will be the standard harvest labour wage in Western Canada this year, according to an announcement by the Provincial Employment Bureau. Labour officials for the four Western Provinces recently met in Winnipeg, when this subject was discussed.

SASKATOON.—The Hon. J. A. Maharg, Minister of Agriculture, strongly advocated a change in the system of crop rotation in this Province, and also a transition from crop farming to mixed farming, in an address before the Agricultural Societies' Conference at the University of Saskatchewan. Dean W. J. Rutherford welcomed the delegates.

——The aims of his pastoral tour of the British Empire were explained by Dr. J. P. Hertz., Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Empire, in an address delivered before the Saskatoon Canadian Club. He said his purpose is to encourage religious education and the unification of the spiritual force of the Jewish communities throughout the Empire.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Although no announcement has come from Regina as to the date of nominations and elections in the Cumberland Provincial seat, it is stated here that the Hon. George Langley is to be the Government candidate and Mr. W. C. McKay the Independent candidate.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The value of Alberta's fish production in 1919 was $333,330, the principal product being whitefish. The sum of $78,480 was invested in equipment, and $31,102 in boats, while the number of persons employed was 1,062. Practically all of the fishing is done in the northern lakes. Great Slave Lake and Lac la Biche are the two biggest producers.
——No more married women will be engaged by the City School Board. Married teachers now on the staff will be held provisionally until the end of the year.

CALGARY.—With the thermometer standing at 97 degrees in the shade at 2.30 p.m. on July 20, Calgary experienced its hottest day in the history of the city weather bureau.

——The former Mounted Police lands here have been purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for $250,000 from the R.C.M.P., the price having been paid by the Exchequer Court of Canada. The area of the land is 29.94 acres, and will be used by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the erection of station buildings and a terminal.

——The total enrolment in the Calgary schools for June was 10,644. That the school population is continually growing is shown from the fact that in June this year there were 1,264 more pupils enrolled than in the corresponding month of last year.
——Some idea of the intensity of the hot spell which preceded the general rains in July may be gained from the fact that Mud Lake, a large alkali body of water, nine miles in circumference, lying a few miles west of Macleod, went dry, for the first time since 1885.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Fifty years ago—on July 20, 1871—British Columbia became part of the Dominion of Canada, by Royal proclamation. The intervening years have witnessed the rule of twelve Lieutenant-Governors and nineteen Premiers.
——The gold production of this Province for the current year will exceed that of 1920. The Rossland Mines, which yielded gold to the value of about $600,000 last year, will have an output this year of about $1,500,000. The next largest producer will be the Suff Inlet Mine, on Princess Royal Island, with a production of about $1,000,000.
——The British Columbia Telephone Company, which applied to the Railway Commission for authority to increase its rates by about 15 per cent. on a certain portion of its business, outside of the Kootenay district, is allowed a 10 per cent. increase. The company is to make monthly statements, and, if at the end of six months the Railway Board finds the increase excessive, it will be corrected.

VANCOUVER.—The movement of paper from British Columbia paper mills to New Zealand and Austrlia has shown considerable improvement, and transportation companies are anticipating yet greater activity. All ships now sailing from this port carry from 500 to 1,500 tons of paper each.
——Thousands of gallons of ice cream are being shipped every month from this port to China in specially-constructed containers holding about 500 gallons each.

PRINCE RUPERT.—New railway stations will be erected at Prince Rupert and Prince George, B.C., by the Canadian National Railways.

——The second vessel to be built here for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which is now on the ways here, will be named the *Canadian English*.

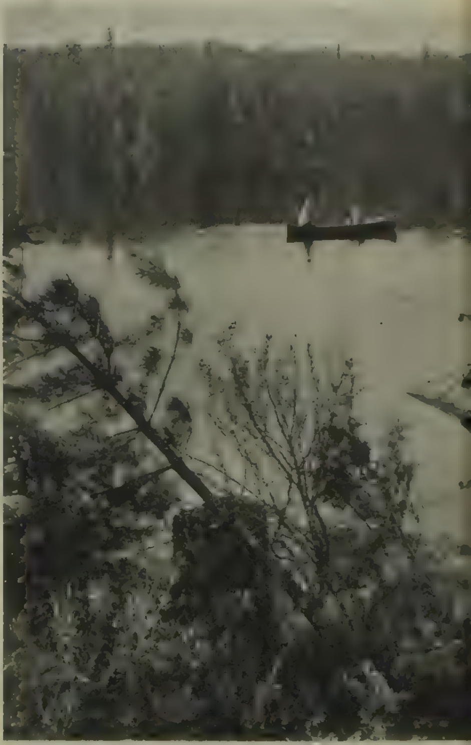
——Prince Rupert is fast becoming the North Pacific's most important fishing centre, and is now far ahead of Seattle, Vancouver, and Ketchikan in the amount of halibut landed.

CARIBOO.—Starch plants have been working to capacity in converting the surplus stocks of potatoes into starch. The combined factories have been grinding between 1,500 and 2,000 barrels a day.

CAMPING AND CA

A MID-DAY REST.

A FAMILY PARTY.



G.T.R.] FISHING ON IRIS LAKE, AL

C.N.R.] ON THE SHORE OF LAKE MILDRED, JASPER PARK, ALBERTA. [Photograph.

EING IN CANADA.

NATIONAL PARK, ONTARIO. [*Photograph.*

GETTING READY TO FISH ON CROWN LAKE, ALGONQUIN PARK

PREPARING BREAKFAST.

G.T.R.] IN THE TEMAGAMI FOREST RESERVE, ONTARIO.

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LIMITED,
MONTREAL, - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat
FLOUR.

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KEEWATIN & PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
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MANITOBA
CANADA.

THE SURE CROP PROVINCE.

SITUATED midway between the Oceans, Manitoba in many ways is the Keystone Province of the Confederation. Its leading industry is Agriculture; and its loudest call is to men and women who intend to farm. To such Manitoba offers cheap, fertile soil, health giving climate, abundance of sunshine, assurance of generous crops, well organized markets, good schools, a virile type of rural life, and a good opportunity to succeed.

BUT in addition to its Agricultural lands, Manitoba has many remarkable natural resources: Minerals, Fish, Timber, Building Material, Water-powers, Fur-bearing Animals and other Game.

For Free Literature write

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION.
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CANADA AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The "Daily Mail" Imperial Fruit Show.

There is every indication that Canada will be strongly represented at the *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show, which will take place at the Crystal Palace from October 28 to November 5.

This even, in keeping with *Daily Mail* tradition, is planned on a scale quite unprecedented in the history of the fruit industry, and the liveliest interest is being taken in it by growers and distributors of fruit throughout the Empire.

Having the full support and active assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, the various Agents-General and Horticultural Associations, as well as the great resources of the *Daily Mail* behind it, the Imperial Fruit Show will focus public attention as never before on the Empire's great fruit-growing resources.

Nearly £3,000 in prizes are offered for competition by the *Daily Mail*. The apple has been selected for contest as being the most representative fruit of the Empire. Canada's opportunity occurs in the Overseas and British Empire Sections of the competition.

The Overseas Section, which has been arranged by Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Fruit Trade Commissioner, is open to growers or Associations of growers in any part of the British Empire, other than the United Kingdom. Entries for this section close on September 20, and the entry fee is $2.25. There are 14 classes for entries, each entry to consist of six boxes. The prizes in each class will be: 1st, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal; 3rd, bronze medal.

The British Empire Section is open to *bona fide* commercial fruit growers or Associations of such growers in any part of the British Empire. Entries for this section close on September 30 for the United Kingdom, and on September 20 at the Fruit Branch, Ottawa. The entrance fee for Overseas entries will be $4.50. In this section there will be two classes, one for dessert and one for culinary apples. Entries are to consist of 20 boxes. Prizes in each class will be: 1st, gold medal and £50; 2nd, silver medal and £25; 3rd, bronze medal and £10.

Special Prizes and Trophies.

In addition to the above-mentioned prizes, the following special prizes and trophies will be awarded:—

A silver challenge cup, value £100, presented by the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Great Britain, Ltd., 34, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, to the exhibitor in the United Kingdom or Overseas Section who makes the highest aggregate of points with exhibits in the fourteen classes of these sections, reckoning three points for every first prize, two points for every second prize, and one point for every third prize

A cash prize of £25, presented by Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow, to the exhibitor in the Overseas Section who makes the highest aggregate of points with exhibits in the fourteen classes of that section, reckoning three points for every first prize, two points for every second prize, and one point for every third prize.

Messrs. T. J. Poupart, Ltd., Covent Garden, London, offer £30 in cash, to be distributed as follows:—£10 to the best Nova Scotia exhibit, £10 to the best Ontario exhibit, and £10 to the best British Columbia exhibit, in any of the fourteen classes of the Overseas Section

Messrs. J. & H. Goodwin, Ltd., Manchester, offer £25 cash: Messrs. Ridley & Houlding, Covent Garden, London, £20; Messrs. Glover, Hill & Co., Liverpool, £10; J. O. Sims, Borough Market, London, £10; and Messrs. T. Allan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, £5—a total of £70, to be distributed in £5 cash prizes to the best exhibits in each of the fourteen classes of the Overseas Section.

Messrs. J. Adam, Son, & Co., Liverpool; L. Connolly & Co., Liverpool; J. C. Houghton & Co., Liverpool; McGeorge & Jardine, Liverpool; Rogers, Wray & Co., Liverpool; Woodall & Co., Liverpool; the Manchester Fruit Brokers, Manchester; and the North of England Fruit Brokers, Ltd., offer a cash prize of £20 for the best Ontario exhibit, £20 for the best Nova Scotia exhibit, and £20 for the best British Columbia exhibit in the British Empire classes

Canadian Enterprise.

Canadian enterprise and efficiency will, no doubt, be demonstrated at their best in connection with the Imperial Fruit Show, and already there are instances which show that fruit-growers are determined not to let the opportunity pass. The British Columbia Traffic and Credit Association, an organissation which represents the principal apple exporters of British Columbia, for instance, has already made arrangements to assemble exhibits from British Columbia at one point, Vernon, and to secure a special freight rate and fast movement to seaboard for them, so as to get the latest date of picking and the best colour. This Association is also approaching the British Columbia Government to take space for a general display featuring British Columbia apples.

Meanwhile, organisation on this side is going ahead, and many novel ideas are being developed which will make the Imperial Fruit Show the topic of the day, when it opens its doors to the public and the trade.

* *

The Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are combining in the making of films of farming scenes.

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MINING.	Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered
TIMBER.	There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.
WATER POWERS.	Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horse-power, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world
FRUIT GROWING.	The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire
MANUFACTURES.	Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write :—
Agent-General for Ontario, 163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

LATEST CROP REPORTS

The following particulars regarding the crop prospects of Western Canada are supplied by the Bank of Montreal in a cable to their London office:—

"In Edmonton district prospects continue good. The weather in the Calgary district is favourable and grain filling fairly well. Hay and pasture have benefited. There is a good yield of rye in the Lethbridge district but oats are generally poor, with an average crop of hay. A fair crop is reported in the Saskatoon district. An average wheat crop is in sight in the Regina district, except in the extreme west and scattered districts in the south while other grains are promising. The damage by hail has been extensive. In the Winnipeg district average yield and grade are expected. Cutting of wheat has commenced in most districts.

"In Ontario yields generally are lighter than last year; potatoes are disappointing, tomatoes plentiful, apples below the average, corn excellent. In Quebec hay is probably only 50 per cent. of the average; cereals are improving, and roots fair. In the Maritime Provinces hay is light; roots are fair; fruits promise well.

"In British Columbia potatoes are below the average; grains are average; hay is a record crop; tomatoes are excellent; fruit prospects continue excellent."

A Brighter Future for the Farmer.

"It looks as if the critical period in the agricultural situation has passed," says Mr. H. F. Harman, Hudson's Bay land Commissioner. "There are already signs of the dawning of a brighter future for the Western Canadian farmer, providing this year's crops mature as anticipated, and the market prices will permit of producers realising reasonable profits from the year's work."

"Diversified farming is our hope for the future," states the Hon. J. A. Maharg, Minister for Agriculture for Saskatchewan. "Not that we are to give up grain growing in Saskatchewan, for I am convinced that we shall grow more and more; but that we must insure ourselves against the hazards of grain growing by raising more livestock; producing more daily products; putting back more fibre into the land so that it will not blow away on us."

* *

ONTARIO'S FRUIT CROP.

Fruit growers in Ontario are now marketing peaches in large quantities, and owing to the exceptionally warm summer the quality and quantity of the crop are exceptionally fine. Grapes are also a very bountiful crop in Ontario this year.

The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers, Ltd., the recently-formed co-operative society, which will handle a large proportion of the crop in the most favoured fruit-growing district of Ontario, has completed its organisation, and is now actively at work. This society of growers hopes to handle about $2,000,000 worth of business this season.

Peaches and grapes are marketed principally within Ontario, although large quantities are shipped to the Western Provinces and to the United States. The new organisation also hopes to open up a market for Ontario peaches in Great Britain.

The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers will be handling a large proportion of the hardy fruits that are exported from Ontario to Great Britain, and they have this week cabled to the Agent-General for Ontario in London an initial offer of 23,000 lb. of Bartlett pears, which they wish to ship to England early in September.

It will be remembered that this organisation of fruit growers was brought into being on the initiative of the Ontario Government, in order to help the fruit-growing industry. Dr. G. C. Creelman, formerly the Agent-General for Ontario, was appointed the first manager, but on returning to Canada was obliged to resign owing to ill-health. Mr. Thomas J. Mahoney was accordingly appointed to the position, and, as a result of his activities, the fruit-growers of Ontario are anticipating a very satisfactory season's business.

* *

Success has crowned the search of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wood, of Toronto, who came to London to look for their son, of whom they had not heard since 1919.

Sir Robert Borden, addressing a gathering of Ottawa Boy Scouts, said :—"Boys, the first thing I would say to you is that you are rich, very rich, not wealthy, perhaps, in worldly goods, but in that far greater factor, wealth of opportunity. Judged by this real standard the world is yours, and millionaires of seventy winters are as paupers compared to all of you."

Dr. J. D. Logan has opened offices here (says a Halifax, N.S., correspondent) as a "clearing house" in Canada for the output of Canadian writers who prefer to live in Canada and market their wares from the homeland. It is hoped that the new organisation will largely obviate the necessity of Canadian writers who fail to find a domestic market going to England and the United States to market their literary material.

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Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at *Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco,* etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77; 4 p.c., 1938, 89; 4 p.c., 1922, 115¼.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c Reg., 1938, 66¾; C.P.R. Reg., 3½ p.c., 1938, 71¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅞; 4 p.c. Reg Stock, 75⅞; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 72¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79-9/16; 5 p.c., 1888, 97; 4 p.c., 1947, 76.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 85¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62⅞.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins, 1937, 64¼; 4½ p.c Reg., 1954, 75½

Municipal.

Calgary.—4 p.c., 1930-42, 93¼; 4½ p.c. 1928-37, 75½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 74¾; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 77; 1930-51, 75¾; 1932-52, 74; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 97; 1923-53, 95¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 79½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 71; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 78⅞; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 98½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 78.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 62½

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 94½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 86¼.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 76; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 85¾.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 78½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 83; 4½ p.c., 1948, 75.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 65; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 65; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 63½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 100½.

Victoria.—4½ p.c, 1962, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 86½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 75¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—6 p.c., 75½

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 80½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 7¾.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 63½

Can. Northern Alta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 65; Ont. 3½ p.c., 70; 4 p.c. Perp., 56½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 66¾; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 76¾; 4½ p.c., 1950, 85½; Que. 4 p.c., 53; Rly. 4 p.c., 95½; 4 p.c. Perp. 56¼; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 54; 4 p.c., 1930, 98½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 72¼; 4 p.c. Sask., 1930, 72¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 87¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34½; 4 p.c. Man., 89; 5 p.c. Land, 94¾; Westn. 4½ p.c., 1942, 87⅛.

Can. Pacific.—Com., 153; Pref., 62¼; Debs., 64½; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 130¼.

Dom. Atlantic.—62½.

Edmonton & Dunvegan. 67½.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 65½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 66¾; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 67½; Lake Super. 4 p.c., 68½; 4 p.c. Debs., 47; Br. 4 p.c., 86¼.

Grand Trunk Cons. Stk., 87/6; Guar., 61¾; 1st Pref., 42; 2nd Pref., 31; 3rd Pref., 12½; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 77½; Perp 4 p.c., 63¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 101; Western Dollar Bds., 83

Gt. Northern of Can. 88½.

Manitoba S.W. 5 p.c., 111

New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 61.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 78¼.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 86¼.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 65.

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 78; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Debs., 61½.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 60½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 104½.

Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 49.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 10/-; 5 p.c. Perp. Pf., 12/3.

Calgary and Edmonton.—7/3.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/9.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44.

Hudson's Bay.—6-7/32; Pref., 80/-.

Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/-), 14/-; 4 p.c Debs., 65

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—27½; Pf., 76.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 59; Pref. Ord., 57½; Perp. Pref., 58½; Perp. Debs., 59¼.

Can Gen. Elect.—112; 7 p.c. Pref., 120¼.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 58.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c., 107½.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 100

Monterey Rly. & Power.—5 p.c. Debs., 25¼.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—97.

Montreal Water.—Prior Lien, 88¼.

Shawinigan.—Bds., 118; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 113½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 78½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 50¾.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—S.F.G. Bds., 50.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 22; 5 p.c. B, 10

Can. Vickers.—79½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 30.

Dom. Steel.—35¼; 6 p.c. Pref., 67.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c., 78

Steel Corp. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 108½.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Props.—14/-.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/5¾.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 24/9; 7 p.c. Cum Pref., 16/1½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 15/6

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/3.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c., 68.

Brit. Cont. Oilflds.—6/6; Pref., 7/9.

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 110¾.

Can. Car & Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¾.

Can Cottons.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 52½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 73½.

Furness-Withy. 24/4½; Pref., 6-25/32.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—16/9; Pref., 16/3.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c., 102½.

Marconi of Can. 6/3.

Price Bros.—5 p.c., 96½.

* *

The production of white Burley tobacco mostly grown in the counties of Kent and Essex, Ontario, was 20,000,000 lb. in 1920, against 4,000,000 lb. in the previous year.

CANADIAN RAILWAY WAGES.

The Minister of Labour has granted a Board of Conciliation, under the Conciliation Disputes Act, to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Canadian National Railway Company, which have been engaged in a wages dispute. The company (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) refused a Board under the Lemieux Act on the ground that the measure did not affect Government roads.

* *

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Canada's hat, cap and fur industry for the year 1919, it is announced, accounted for a total production valued at $20,790,000, of which fur and fur-lined goods amounted to $2,280,000. Cloth caps were produced to the value of $3,700,000. The total capital invested in the industry amounted to $14,553,814; the number of establishments was 208; and wages paid amounted to $4,145,462. A total of 4,176 people were employed in the industry.

* *

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Details of the proposal to develop 1,000,000 electric horse power in the St. Lawrence by private capital have been submitted to the International Joint Commission by Hugh L. Cooper & Co., New York, consulting engineers. The report suggests that power can be sold for $17 per horse-power or at a lower rate than the Cooper Company thinks can be obtained from any new development at Niagara Falls. The firm made the famous Cooper report on the Chippawa Canal scheme. The cost of the dam and the plant, to be located near Morrisburg, is estimated at about $200,000,000, with an additional $30,000,000 for navigation works to be borne by the United States and Canadian Governments. This would give a channel 30 ft. deep.

The syndicate behind the scheme promises to have 400,000 electric horse-power ready within five years of the signing of the contract, to keep 50,000 for Canadian consumption and to proceed with the Canadian power-house and Canada's half million share of the power as the market required but only after three year's notice.

* *

The White Star liner *Olympic* last week made her fastest west-bound passage since 1914, the voyage occupying five days 18 hours 18 minutes.

Samuel Osborn (Canada), Ltd., a branch of the Sheffield firm, has just opened an office and warehouse at Cobalt, to take care of the Northern Ontario mining business.

The former White Star liner *Teutonic* has been sold by the Government after thirty-two years' service to a firm of Dutch ship-breakers.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has issued new $5 notes bearing a portrait of the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of His Royal Highness's visit to Canada.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Thurs., August 25. Fri., August 26.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Holiday influences continue to hold Stock Exchange business in check in all directions, and the general aspect of markets is quietly irregular with a sagging tendency predominating. Monetary firmness continues, and has the effect of mildly depressing investment securities, while the hitch in the Irish settlement has had some adverse influence upon sentiment. Few features have risen superior to prevailing conditions.

The gilt-edged group has see-sawed, but a downward tendency has prevailed in most directions, and the home railway market has continued to crumble quietly from neglect, the termination of Government control being marked by no demonstration of cheerfulness. Dollar securities have continued to fluctuate in sympathy with the New York exchange, and on balance are mostly weaker. Argentine rails, after a further setback, have recovered on repurchases, but Mexican Rails have followed an opposite course, and after a further substantial improvement have reacted moderately under the best.

In the foreign market there has been little doing to test values. German loans are weaker with the mark, and French issues have ruled unstable, despite the relief felt at the relaxation of the Silesian tension. Brazilians have again been prominently supported. Kaffirs have remained good among mines, a lower gold price being offset by a good Rand July output and favourable Johannesburg advices. The fall in oil shares persists and rubbers remain heavy with the raw material. Industrials have been quiet and listless, reflecting mixed trade reports and poor foreign trade figures for July.

Among Canadian securities conditions have been similar to those ruling in other departments. Business has been light and spotty, and price changes irregular. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been quiet and sticky. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95, and the Fours at 76. Municipal bonds have been mostly steady.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group, after rather backing and filling in sympathy with Wall Street and the New York exchange, are 2 down at 153. Grand Trunk Senior Prefs. are 1 to 1½ better, but Junior issues have eased ⅛ to ¼.

Hudson's Bays are steady at 6¼, ex-dividend, and other land shares show little change.

Industrials have moved with indecision, but their undertone has not been unfavourable. Dominion Steels have risen 2 to 34½. Lake Superiors are unchanged at 9½, but Canadian Cars have fallen 2 to 30½, and the Pref. at 63½ is 1 down. Canadian General Electrics have added a point at 113½, and Canada Cements show a similar improvement to 62½. Shawinigan Water at 125½ is also a point to the good.

There has been a setback of 1 to 28 in Brazil Tractions, while Mexican Traction Senior issues record mixed changes of 1 to 2 points.

There has not been much going on among Canadian silver mining shares, and Mining Corp. of Canada is unaltered.

British Controlled Oilfields have been fairly steady in the face of the depressed condition of the oil market generally.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.

As you will have gathered from my recent letters, business on the whole was very quiet during July. Monday, August 1, well maintained this record, being almost the dullest day of the year so far. In the general quietude Abitibi was noticeable for firmness, but most of the other paper stocks were either neglected or weak. Laurentide was the least inactive stock, losing a point, but in most cases either losses or gains were fractional. Canadian General Electric was an exception, being marked up 4 points on quite small transactions.

Yesterday, however, there was a very marked revival of interest, the improvement being apparent both in volume of business and in the upward trend of prices. As usual, the pulp and paper stocks led the way. Abitibi, the most active stock, continued to gain, Laurentide improved 2⅝, Brompton 2¼, and Spanish River 1¾, while Wayagamack held its own. The steel stocks were quiet but firm, steel of Canada improving ¼; Montreal Power showed strength, rising a fraction, and a rise of 1 point in Quebec Railway stock was accompanied by optimistic rumours.

To-day, active strength in the morning rather fell off in the afternoon, with the result that several stocks closed below their best for the day. Still in the whole list of active stocks there was a great preponderance of gains over losses. The biggest of these was recorded by Howard-Smith, which on one small transaction gained 9¾; the company is said to be doing very well just now and there is not much stock offering. The same remarks apply to Dominion textile stock, which gained 8 points on the day. Among the pulp and paper shares Spanish River Preferred was the most active, gaining 2⅝, while the common gained 2½; Laurentide closed ¼ up, Brompton ½, and Wayagamack ¼. Abitibi, on the other hand, lost ½, and Riordon fell away again to a new low record at 3¾.

I may note here that some dealing occurred a day or two ago in Ames-Holden Preferred, which had previously been inactive for some time. The company's business is said to be improving, and from the low point of 15 at which the stock changed hands lately the price has now improved to around 27.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 31; Brompton 22¼; B.E. Steel 9; 2nd Pref., 24; Can. Car. Pref., 53; Can. Cement, 82½ xd.; Can. Gen. Electric, 90; Can. Steamships, 21; Pref., 50; Cons. Smelting, 14½; Dom. Bridge, 69 xd.; Dom. Canners, 23; Dom. Glass, 55½; Dom. Steel, 27; Dom. Textile, 135; Pref., 102; Howard-Smith, 69¾; Laurentide, 76⅛; Mont. Power, 81½ xd.; Ogilvie, 185; Price Bros., 30; Quebec Rly., 24; Riordon, 3¾; Shawinigan, 102½; Span. River, 57; Pref., 63⅛; Steel of Can., 48; Pref., 89; Toronto Rly., 72¼; Wabasso Cotton, 41; Wayagamack, 45; Winnipeg Rly., 32½.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Temiscouata Railway. Gross earnings for June, $43,610; operating expenses, $39,658.

Montreal Tramways. A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared.

B.C. Electric Railway.—An interim dividend has been declared of 3½ per cent., free of tax, on Deferred Ordinary stock, payable August 18.

McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines. McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines will double the capacity of their plant at Timmins, and a start will be made at once on the work. This will add extra capacity of 500 tons per day, or 1,000 in all. With the new equipment the company will be able to produce well over $5,000,000 annually.

Hudson's Consolidated.—The report covering the period from July, 1919, to June, 1921, shows a loss for the year of £17,527. The Colonial and foreign interests, it is stated, remain approximately in the same position as at the date of the last report. The Canadian timber operations were affected by unforseen circumstances, which combined to delay the securing of the plant and its erection. There has been accomplished, however, some 22 miles of road construction, which centrally opens up the property for transport. The dam constructed to hold 10,000,000 ft. of timber, was this year found to require further strengthening, and the necessary work was put in hand; also timber for housing and mill construction requirements were cut. No special provision had been made in the company's budget for providing the requisite working capital for the timber property, as an issue of working capital by a separate Canadian organisation was contemplated. Owing to the unpropitious times no issue has yet been made. Meanwhile, negotiations are proceeding in regard to a proposal for the sale of the property on terms which, if effected, would be advantageous.

* *

FEWER FOREIGN GOODS BOUGHT.

The Dominion financial statement for the first four months of the fiscal year indicates a contraction in the consumption of foreign goods. The Customs revenue has fallen from 69¾ million dollars in the corresponding period last year to 35¼ million. The decrease in foreign purchases, it is officially stated, is general rather than applicable to any one country (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The loss in Customs revenue is largely offset by a substantial rise in income tax receipts, so that the total Revenue Consolidated Fund account is within four millions of last year's figure.

* *

The Edwards Lumber and Pulp Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital of $2,500,000.

Vickers, Ltd., have taken over the Canadian manufacturing and selling rights of the "Ajax" pneumatic moulding machines, of which Messrs. John Macdonald & Son, Ltd., Glasgow, are the patentees.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

AUGUST 24. — Surrey County Agricultural Show, Guildford.
AUGUST 26.—Proposed Canadian Club of Great Britain, General Meeting, 42, Old Bond Street, 5.30.
SEPTEMBER 4.—Hereford Musical Festival: Opening service at Cathedral.
SEPTEMBER 7. — British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

LORD'S (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.). — Wednesday, 24 (commences), M.C.C. v. Kent. Saturday, 27 (commences), M.C.C. v. Surrey.
THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway.—Saturday, 20 (commences), Surrey v. Yorks. Wednesday, 24 (commences), Surrey v. Leics.
LEYTON, Essex.—Wednesday, 24 (commences), Essex v. Yorks. Saturday, 27 (commences). Essex v. Lancs.

RACING.

HURST PARK.—Friday and Saturday, 19 and 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENLEY, Oxon.—Town and Visitors' Regatta, Saturday, 27.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)
CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Leslie Faber.)
HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).
LYCEUM, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."
LYRIC, Hammersmith. — "The Beggar's Opera."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Concerts.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

EXHIBITIONS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, Vincent Square. – Royal Horticultural Society's Show, Tuesday, 23.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

* *

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec has made rapid progress in agriculture in the last few years. Under the Agricultural Instruction Act, which has been responsible for this to a considerable extent, $1,100,000 is distributed annually between the nine Provinces of the Dominion. Of this sum $271,113 is allotted to Quebec. Last year $80,000 was devoted to Macdonald College, the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, the Oka Institute, and the School of Veterinary Science, and $171,113 for instruction and demonstration in nearly every branch of agriculture, including $69,000 to agricultural representatives, and $20,000 to elementary agricultural education; $10,000 of the last-mentioned amount going towards the teaching of domestic science, $8,000 towards the teaching of agriculture in rural and normal schools and the encouragement of home or school gardening, and $2,000 to school children's exhibits.

* *

The new Cunard steamship *Scythia* (21,000 tons), which made her maiden voyage to New York this week, has garden lounges for saloon passengers, a verandah café for the second class, and numerous two-berth cabins for third class passengers. She burns oil fuel.

THE NEW U.S. TARIFF.

Increased Duties on Canadian Produce.

That duties amounting to $27,229,238 will be levied on Canadian farm produce exported to the United States under the provisions of the proposed new U.S. tariff is announced by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The figures are based on the volume of exports to the United States of twelve different articles of Canadian farm produce during the year 1920.

Last year Canada exported to the United States 42,324,894 bushels of wheat. The duty on that amount at the proposed rate of 35 cents a bushel would amount to $14,713,713. The exports of wheat flour totalled 1,187,750 barrels, which at 20 per cent. ad valorem would yield $2,404,618. Potatoes to the amount of 4,204,684 bushels were exported to the United States. The duty on these at 25 cents a bureau would total $1,051,171. Cattle for breeding purposes exported during 1920 amounted to 294,009 head, the duty on which, at 30 per cent. ad valorem would total $6,369,765. Meat, fresh or frozen, to the extent of 430,142 cwt., was sent across the border, the duty on which, at 2 cents per lb., would reach $860,284.

Canada's exports of wool in 1920, totalling 7,128,065 lb., would have paid a duty of 15 cents to 45 cents per lb., but taking the lower figure the total duty would have been $1,069,210.

Fish and Fish Products.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries state that there is an increase of more than $1,500,000 in the duties which will be collected on last year's exports of fish and fish products.

During the calendar year 1920 Canada exported to the United States 1,682,505 cwt. of fish, and 415,717 gallons of fish oil, with an aggregate value of $15,950,825, upon which estimated duties amounted to less than $100,000. For a similar movement under the provisions of the Fordney Act approximately $1,762,000 must be paid in duties.

Whereas under the former tariff practically all fish was admitted free, the Fordney Act imposes a duty on virtually everything with the exception of sea herring and shellfish, while the duties on fish oils have been heavily increased.

* *

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM CANADA.

A judgment of much interest to business men whose international transactions involve exchange problems has been given at Toronto, reports H.M. Trade Commissioner in that city.

A Canadian firm has won an action in which an American company sued for payment in gold or American funds of $50,000 on a mortgage made ten years ago. The mortgage called for payment in "lawful money of Canada or gold, if demanded," and because of exchange conditions the American concern demanded gold. Orders-in-Council had been passed during the war forbidding shipment of gold out of Canada, and authorising banks to meet demands for gold with paper only. The Canadian company tendered full payment in Canadian money, but the American company would not accept The judgment of the Courts is in favour of the Canadian company, and sets forth that payment in Canadian funds satisfies the debt.

* *

MANITOBA GOLD

According to cable advices from Toronto, Professor DeLury, of the University of Manitoba, has just issued a report on a gold property in the mineral belt of Northern Manitoba running 100 miles or more eastward from the Flin Flon copper deposits recently acquired by the Mining Corporation of Canada. The result of a thorough sampling is stated to show that the average gold content of the ore exposed on this new property amounts to $145 per ton

* *

More than 1,250,000 barrels of apples were exported from Canada last season, the great bulk of them going to the United Kingdom.

An agreement has been arrived at for immediate payment of £350,000 by the British Ministry of Food to Canadian packers for Canadian bacon requisitioned when control was re-imposed two years ago.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Quarterly Review."

The current *Quarterly Review* may be recommended to all who wish to get a clear understanding of the vital questions of the day, and of the fundamental principles at stake, which are causing much bitter controversy, but are so obscured by lesser issues that it is almost impossible for the general public to arrive at a fair judgment. In "Plebiscites," J. W. Headlam-Morley points out many aspects of the question, besides the votes of the people affected, which have to be taken into consideration, and shows that "the artificial frontier, which is the work of man, must be made one which is maintained by every political sanction known, until it becomes so interwoven with the life of the peoples that any violation of it will be repudiated by the commonsense of mankind, and until among civilised peoples the very conception of the right of conquest will disappear." Another important article on the right of the people to choose their Government is "Modern Democracies," by Professor Sir Charles Oman, M.P., in the form of a review of Lord Bryce's book, discussing the merits and demerits of various democracies, among which Canada is cited as showing in her dealings with her race-problem "good evidence that her people by their intelligence and law-abiding habits are well-prepared to face whatever problems the future may bring about." The difficulties of democratic government, as exemplified by the Australian Commonwealth, form the subject of the opening article, which describes the mentality and outlook of the average Australian, and also explains his insistence on the maintenance of a "White Australia." "The War of the Mines," by Arthur Shadwell, points out the peculiar conditions of the mining industry, which make its disputes so difficult of settlement; while "Chartism," by Elie Halévy, is an interesting and instructive record of a labour movement which failed. Among the contents on the more literary side may be mentioned "The Letters of William James," by F. C. S. Schiller, D.Sc., "The 'English' Poems of Maurice Hewlett," by John Freeman: and "Travels and Discoveries"—an appreciation of the work of the Hakluyt Society; and other subjects discussed are "Lord Haldane and Relativity": "The Germans in Belgium," by William Archer: and "Ireland."

"Royal."

The August *Royal* is a holiday number, and provides just the kind of light and varied reading that holiday-makers want. There are short stories for sundry tastes, contributed by Edgar Wallace, Douglas Newton, F. E. Baily, Grace Sartwell Mason, A. G. Greenwood, H. W. Leggett and Louise Heilgers; and a long and interesting instalment of John Galsworthy's "To Let." Gilbert Frankau writes shrewdly and amusingly on "Money," and compares the spending proclivities of the two sexes; Gordon Street defends the summer-girl against her many critics; and "Beauty Buds," the opening article, describes, with the aid of charming photographs, the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic in the roof garden of the new Amsterdam Theatre, New York.

"United Empire."

The August number of the organ of the Royal Colonial Institute is full of variety and interest. An appreciation of the Empire Conference is contributed by J. Saxon Mills. Dr. J. Murray Clark, K.C., of Toronto, writes on "Canada and Virginia"—an article on the Nova Scotia tercentenary, to which we have already referred –Lord Bryce providing an introductory note. Dr. H. M. Tory, President of Alberta University, summarises the work of the Congress of the Universities of the Empire. Other articles include "Empire Clippers," by Victor Jones, and "Migration as a 'Paying Proposition,'" by G. E. Mappin. There are full reports of the annual dinner of the R.C.I. and the luncheon to Sir Harry Wilson, on his retirement from the secretaryship.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Further Rise in Dollar Securities.

In an interesting "City Note," the *Times* gives some particulars of the effect of the recent decline in the value of sterling on Montreal on those securities which possess the dual advantage so often referred to on this page —of receiving payments in dollars. Our contemporary reminds its readers that the Canadian exchange usually moves in unison with the New York rate, but, of course, at a higher level, the premium on the New York dollar having recently ruled at about 12 per cent. At the beginning of June the Montreal rate was about $4.30, from which, in sympathy with the decline in the New York rate, there has been a sharp reaction to about $4. How this has affected Canadian shares dealt in here possessing the privilege of receiving payments in Canadian currency may be gauged from their price movements during the last two months, as shown in the appended table:—

	Price, June 10.	Price, Aug. 11
Alberta, 4%, 1922	106-110	112-116
City of Edmonton, 5%, 1923-33	83-100	94-117
Saskatchewan, 4%, 1923 ...	110-115	117-123
Vancouver, 4½%, 1923-33	80-110	95-120

In each case these securities fall due for redemption at early dates and, as our contemporary reminds its readers, all are repayable in currency at par of exchange, the Saskatchewan and Vancouver loans being repayable in New York as well as London or Canada.

* * *

The Bird in the Hand.

In normal circumstances at this season of the year the trade balance between Great Britain and the United States is adverse to this country, but has, of course, been counteracted by the heavy sums due to our own investors, a factor which owing to the situation created by the war is, of course, now practically non-existent. Whilst no one can attempt to forecast with any prospect of accuracy the course of the dollar exchange for the remaining period between now and the date at which the loans mentioned above are redeemable, it seems to us that holders of these bonds will do well to take the very substantial profits now available and re-invest the proceeds in British gilt-edged investments. By so doing they will have the dual advantage of securing the capital increment created by the present abnormal exchange conditions and obtaining with the proceeds high-class home and Colonial Government securities upon very attractive terms—terms that in the opinion of many far-seeing students of finance are not likely to be available twelve months hence. The ultra-speculative investor may prefer to wait upon developments in the hope that the future course of the exchange may still further increase the profits on his dollar holdings, but counsels of prudence will probably convince the more conservative investor of the wisdom of securing what can but be regarded as very substantial adventitious additions to the capital they originally invested in such securities.

* * *

Attractive Canadian Railway Perp. Debs.

Those who have spare cash to invest, upon which they desire the maximum of interest yield compatible with safety of capital, will find numerous opportunities for satisfying both requirements in the Canadian railway list. We are so convinced of the attractions of irredeemable securities that we shall on the present occasion limit our remarks to this section. Pre-eminent in such a selection is the 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This can be purchased now at 65½ per cent., at which the yield is £6 3s. per cent. A parcel of the 5 per cent. perpetual debenture stock of the Grand Trunk Railway—guaranteed, of course, by the Dominion Government—can be purchased at 78, at which the yield is the relatively high one of £6 9s. per cent., or within 1s. per cent. of that on the guaranteed stock. In the Canadian National Railways group—in which, of course, the Grand Trunk is now to all intents and purposes incorporated—Canadian Northern Consolidated 4 per cent. debentures at 58 give the very attractive yield of £6 19s. per cent., whilst a smaller parcel of Canadian Northern Ontario Perpetual 4 per cent. debentures at the same price gives the rather better yield of £7 0s. 6d. A capital sum invested on the above terms in equal proportion with the above selection would give the very respectable yield in perpetuity of £6 12s. 10d. per cent. per annum. Some people have an objection to investing their capital in irredeemable securities, on the ground that the speculative factor attaching to a redeemable security is absent. There is, of course, no ground for such an attitude where there is no desire to realise the capital hurriedly. The only factor governing irredeemable issues is the value of money, and a short dated maturity is in a measure secured from this. But perpetual securities have a decided advantage over redeemable issues in that their holders know that they will not incur the risk of having their stock redeemed at a period at which it would be impossible to re-invest their capital on similar terms.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Shareholders in Canadian pulp and paper companies have naturally been concerned at the demoralisation of prices on the Canadian Stock Exchanges. Intrinsically the position of the established pulp and paper companies is quite sound, and the fall in the price of their shares was in part due to the unusual prosperity of the industry. When newsprint reached the abnormal price in Canada of $120 and even $130 a ton, a number of paper mills in the United States found it profitable to make newsprint instead of more expensive classes of paper, which naturally affected Canadian exports. These excessive prices could not be permanently maintained, and the price of $80 a ton is regarded as likely to rule for newsprint for the last quarter of this year. This price shows a good commercial profit to Canadian mills, especially as the price quoted is for American currency, which brings a substantial premium in Canada, and at this price the competition from American mills would be largely eliminated. British investors who were fortunate enough to possess American or Canadian funds with which to acquire the shares of the best Canadian pulp and paper companies at recent low prices will have every cause to congratulate themselves.

* * *

The Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., which is included in the merger of the British Empire Steel Corporation, has issued a statement of its earnings for the six months ending December 31 last. The profits shown amount to $577,322, and the balance, after deducting depreciation, interest, and war taxes, is $259,791.

* * *

Last week the Hollinger paid its monthly dividend of 1 per cent. amounting to $246,000, making a total of $1,968,000 paid out this year. Hollinger is to-day the largest dividend paying mine in Canada, and up to date has distributed $15,328,000 in dividends. It is believed by mining engineers that Northern Ontario contains many more Hollingers, and only awaits the necessary capital and skilled experience combined to develop them.

* * *

Some time ago the sale by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat, and Power Co. of its Quebec and Saguenay and Lotbiniere and Megantic branches was reported in *Canada*. The company now proposes to utilise the funds thus rendered available in paying off the overdue interest coupons on its two issues of French currency bonds and in paying off part of the principal of the bonds. In the case of both issues the proposal is that all coupons up to and including that which matured on August 1, 1921, shall be paid in cash at the rate of $2.40 per coupon of the par value of 12 francs 50 centimes. In the case of coupons maturing prior to 1916 a deduction of 22 cents is proposed, representing the amount of the tax paid to the French Government. The cash payments proposed on account of principal are $29.50 per bond of 500 francs in respect of the 1911 issue and $19.50 per bond of 500 francs in respect of the 1912 issue. The balance—representing the difference between the cash payment and the par value of the bonds at par of exchange—will in each case be paid in 5 per cent. 30-year income bonds of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., at par. The holders of the company's French currency bonds met on August 11 to consider the proposal. Its ratification will mean that the company will be relieved of an obligation which has to some extent overshadowed its financial position.

* * *

The Wabasso Cotton Company is to be congratulated on the success with which it has encountered the trying conditions which have existed during nearly the whole of the year covered by the report for the twelve months ending June 30 last. Profits, naturally, were somewhat lower than in the previous year, but the decrease in total income was only the comparatively small one of $53,513, and after making the usual allowance of $100,000 for depreciation, and providing for bond interest, the net profits were $283,102. Dividend payments absorbed $140,000, leaving $143,102 to be added to the profit and loss surplus, which is thus brought up to $442,380. In comparison with the previous year, when net earnings represented 19.2 per cent. on the capital stock then outstanding, the ratio of earnings last year would have been 16.17 per cent., but as during the year the stock was increased by the issue of two shares of no par value for each of the old $100 par value shares, net earnings last year represented $8.08 on each of the new shares. The balance-sheet shows that current assets exceed current liabilities by $868,131, which indicates an easy working capital position. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on August 25.

—* *—

Maple Leaf VII., the motor-boat belonging to Sir E. Mackay Edgar, formed a part of the cargo of the White Star liner *Olympic* last week. The boat is entered in the international motor-boat trophy race at Detroit in September.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

T. B. (Glasgow).—The referendum on the prohibition of the importation of liquor into New Brunswick is to be taken on October 10.

R. J. T. (Newmarket).—The number of men enlisted in Canada up to the cessation of hostilities was 595.441, of whom 418.052 were sent overseas.

M. B. (Huddersfield).—British Columbia was formed into a Crown Colony in 1858. prior to which date it had been a part of the Hudson's Bay Territory. It was united to Vancouver Island in 1866, and entered Confederation in 1871.

B. O'C. R. (Dublin).—We refer to this in our Investment Notes. Of those you select we would place them in order of desirability at present prces 2-1-5-3. The fourth on your list is not as good as many others we could name.

HENVERS.—There is no need to send to New York. Send them with your Canadian cheques to your bank in Montreal, and they will sell the U.S. cheque at the current rate of exchange and credit your account with the premium.

R. M. T. (Basingstoke).—We understand that, despite the shortage of business, the company has been able to maintain the strong cash position which has characterised its financial statements in the past. No doubt seems to be entertained as to its ability to continue dividend payments at the current rate.

READER.—The fifteen largest cities of Canada, with their population (so far as available), are as follows: — Montreal, 801.216; Toronto, 535.000; Winnipeg, 282.818; Vancouver, 200.000; Hamilton, 117,000; Quebec, 116,850; Ottawa, 110,730; Calgary, 80.000; Halifax, 70,000; Victoria, 65.000; Edmonton, 65,000; St. John, 64,305; London 59,100; Regina, 40,000; and Brantford, 32.159.

C.N. (City).—The franchise agreement expires at the end of this month. Opinions seem to vary somewhat widely as to what amount per share of the company's stock the shareholders will realise when the company is finally taken over by the city. In some quarters it seems to be thought that the shares may prove to be worth par, but in others it is thought that this is considerably too optimistic, and that the current market valuation of the shares is sufficiently high. At present, of course, the matter is largely one of speculation.

INQUISITIVE.—The Norwegian Odelsting (the Second House of the Storting) recently passed a Bill for the taxation of fortunes exceeding 200.000 kroner. The tax is graduated, possessors of fortunes of 500.000 kroner paying 1,800 kroner, of 1,000,000 kroner 6,000 kroner, of 5,000,000 kroner 58,000 kroner, of 10.000.000 kroner 140.000 kroner, and of 20,000,000 kroner 350,000 kroner. The proceeds of the tax will be placed to a special fund, which will be used to cover the State war debts, also to combat unemployment. The Bill holds good for ten years. In Hungary, 15 per cent. of all capital and 20 per cent. of the bank balances have been confiscated.

H. A. F. (Kensington).—Current quotations for the stock in Montreal are around 185, which is well below the price you mention. It thus yields about 6¼ per cent. per annum. As the company is one of the strongest in the industry, and the shares are regarded as among the investment class, they will doubtless participate in any general stock market improvement. It is thus a question whether an exchange of this sound stock is advisable now at what is probably somewhere near the bottom of a depression. If you decide upon an exchange, we might suggest Shawinigan Water and Power Common stock, price now about 103, on a 7 per cent. dividend basis. It will almost certainly improve in value, and meanwhile offers rather a higher yield on your capital than your present investment. As other suggestions, we may mention Laurentide shares; the company is one of the strongest of the Canadian pulp and paper group, and its present price of about 68 is very low for a stock which is on a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis. Lake of the Woods Milling Co. ranks very high among Canadian industrial concerns, and its shares, at their current price of around 134, and on a 12 per cent. per annum dividend basis, yield nearly 9 per cent. per annum. At their current quotation of about 75, the 6 per cent. cumulative shares of the Southern Canada Power Co. yield just 8 per cent. per annum, and are worth considering from your point of view, as the company is steadily increasing its earnings. Montreal Tramways and Montreal Light, Heat and Power are two of the other interesting stocks. The former is paying dividends regularly at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; there are arrears of 5 per cent., which will probably be paid of before very long, and there is a prospect of benefit to the shareholders in course of time through fresh financing. Montreal Power, at its current price of around 82, and on its present 5 per cent. dividend basis, yields just over 6 per cent. per annum, and an increase in the dividend is suggested as being probable before long.

* *

The Ginsberg Motor Co., Montreal, has been appointed sales representative of the Rolls-Royce Co. for Eastern Canada.

The Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver Island are expected to capture about 2,000 fur seals this summer.

Plans are proceeding for the erection of a huge wireless receiving station in Montreal under the ownership and operation of the Marconi Wireless Co., of Canada.

The Chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission announces that a reduction in freight rates will soon take place in view of the recent reduction of 12 per cent. in the wage schedules.

The Hon. M. W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Mr. W. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for the Province have been attending meetings of the Western Ontario Tobacco Growers and the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Co., with a view to arranging for the marketing of part of the crop in Great Britain.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND NO. 138.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed
By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
16th July, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 815. August 20, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.: convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

The name of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., has, in accordance with resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting in Montreal, been changed to Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

At the instigation of Messrs. Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., the United States District Court has issued a temporary injunction restraining American Revenue officials from interfering with shipments of bonded liquors through the United States to Mexico.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

On his return from a visit to England, Mr. J. Handley Yates has advised the Edmonton Board of Trade that the development of Alberta's coal resources will be taken up soon by a powerful syndicate of British financiers, headed by Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland. It is proposed to acquire a coal mine in the Province, and to instal a system for subjecting the lignite to a low temperature process, whereby the byproducts will be secured and the residue transformed into briquettes.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ending August 7

Canadian Northern $1 [illegible] decrease $130,300

Canadian Pacific $3,675,000; decrease, $233,000

Grand Trunk. - £525 166; decrease, [illegible]

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Montreal, who claim a connection with wholesalers, departmental stores, etc. are desirous of securing for Canada the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of house furnishings and draperies, including filet nets and curtains, marquisettes, scrims, Madras muslins, casement cloths, etc.

A Canadian company operating a large mica mine are in a position to fill orders for both sheet and ground mica, and invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A London manufacturers' agent desires the names of Canadian manufacturers of dry batteries for electric pocket lamps, torches, etc.

A London manufacturing company, who purchase 160-mesh ground mica by the ton, would be glad to hear from Canadian firms in a position to supply this, with samples and prices per ton (2,240 lb.) delivered London

* *

CANADIAN TRADE DECREASES.

Canadian trade in July decreased by over $115,000,000, as compared with July last year. The decrease for the four months ended this July was over $350,000,000, as compared with the figures for the same period last year.

The value of imports dropped by $52,000,000 in July and $219,000,000 during the four months which ended in July, as compared with the figures for last year.

Domestic exports fell in value by $50,000,000 during the month of July, and by $126,000,000 for the four months ended this July.

The new import regulations requiring the mark of the country of origin to be fixed on all goods (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) are not likely to come into effect until January.

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

* *

The cigar manufacturing firm of J. Hirsch and Sons, Ltd., has been amalgamated with Benson and Hedges (Canada), Ltd. The officers of the new company are: Messrs. A. P. Hedges, London, England, president; Michael Hirsch, Montreal, vice-president and managing director; A. E. Noakes, secretary-treasurer; and R. Wentworth Hicks, director. Cigars will continue to be made by J. Hirsch and Sons, Ltd., while the wholesale, distributing and cigarette and tobacco manufacturing will be handled by Benson and Hedges (Canada), Ltd.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Thurs., August 25 **Empress of France*
Thursday, Sept 1 **Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 2 *Victorian*
Tuesday September 6 *Metagama*
Friday, September 9 *Melita*
Thursday, September 15 **Empress of France*
Friday, September 16. *Minnedosa*
Thursday, Sept. 22 **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 30 *Victorian*
Thursday, October 6. — **Empress of France*
Friday, October 7 *Melita.*
Tuesday, October 11 — *Metagama*
Friday, October 14. *Minnedosa*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 27.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, October 1.– *Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 25.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan

Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, October 13.—*Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, September 10.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Thursday, August 25.—*Empress of India*
Saturday, September 3.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Empress of India.*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, August 30.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, August 24.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, September 7.—*Arabic*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, August 20.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, September 3.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, August 26.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, September 3.—*Kroonland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Canada.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 25.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, August 25. — *Manchester Exchange.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Friday, August 26.—*Grey County.*
Saturday, September 3.—*Brant County.*

London to Montreal.

Saturday, August 27.—*Essex County.*
Wednesday, September 7.—*Wisley.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—September 10, *Niagara*; October 8, *Makura*.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* to-day (Saturday), by the R.M.S. *Megantic* to-morrow, the *Metagama* on August 25, and *Victorian* on August 29.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Olympic* to-day (Saturday), the *Carmania* and *Kroonland* on August 22, and the *Berengaria* on August 25

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Ami, Henry M., Ottawa—Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

Argent, H. B., Hamilton—33, Beresford Road.

Auerbach, Marcus, and the Misses M. R. and F., Montreal—Great Central Hotel.

Austin, Capt. J., R.C.E., Halifax—Gillingham, Kent.

B.

Barnes, James R.—90, Anerley Park, S.E.20.

Bassett, Mrs. Reginald, and W. J., Toronto—First Avenue Hotel.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

Bazin, Eleanor C., Westmount, P.Q.—Kingsley Hotel.

Beckwith, A., Halifax—5, Park Villas, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

Bogart, M. C., and Mrs., Napanee, Ont.—Kenilworth Hotel.

Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. Croconnar, Vancouver—68, Bishop Road, Bayswater.

Burgess, Margaret J., Weyburn, Sask.—3, Leinster Gardens, Bayswater.

C.

Clatworthy, Mr. and Mrs. George, and Mr. and Mrs. C. G., Toronto—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Cowan, Kathleen L., Toronto—4, Ospringe Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.5.

D.

Davidson, Katharine L., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Davidson, Jean, North Bay—Regent Palace Hotel.

Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J., Vancouver—8, Oakley Square, S.W.

Domville, Mrs. J. W., and Miss H., Montreal—Langham Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
For Gentlemen and Ladies.
SEPT. 16.—ITALIAN ART CITIES and HILL TOWNS ... ... **79 Gns.**
OCT.-NOV.—Grand Southern Tour: CALABRIA, SICILY, TUNISIA, ALGERIA ... **185 Gns.**
NOV.—TUNISIA & THE GARDEN OF ALLAH **98 Gns.**
DEC.-JAN.—EGYPT & PALESTINE ... **285 Gns.**
Programmes of these and other tours from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19

E.

Elliott, Miss J. A., Toronto—Cromwell Hotel, Cromwell Place.

Esplin, Major Harold, Penticton—c/o Carter, Bennett & Co., Crowborough, Sussex

F.

Foote, Capt. James, and Mrs., Toronto—First Avenue Hotel.

G.

Geoffroy, Rev. J., St. Félix de Valois, Quebec—13, Montague Street.

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NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS.
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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

(*Continued from page* 203.)

At St. Mark's Church, Victoria, Ivy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ivatts, of Aylesbury, Bucks, was married to Mr David Anderson Vallance, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Vallance, of Cumnock.

* *

The marriage of Winnifred Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Orde, of Toronto, formerly of Ottawa, to Mr. Joseph Alfred Pope, youngest son of Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, of Ottawa, took place on July 23, in St. John's Church, San Juan, Porto Rico.

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The marriage took place in St. Stephen's Church, Rectory Hill, Quebec, on July 27, of Hazel Beatrice, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smythe, of Inverness, to Dr. F. R. Dickson, second son of the late Rev. H. A. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, of Montreal.

* *

Mr. Walter Leigh Rayfield, V.C., formerly of the 7th Bn., and First Vice-President of the G.A.U.V., was married on July 25 in St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., to Miss Nine Isabella Hickling, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hickling, of Toronto. Mr. Rayfield won his V.C. at Arras in September, 1918. Miss Hickling served overseas for two years as a V.A.D. Mr. and Mrs. Rayfield will reside permanently in Toronto.

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* *

The engagement is announced of Capt Vicomte Gaëtan Ogier d'Ivry, M.C., only son of Comte and Comtesse Raul Ogier d'Ivry, of Le Mans, France, and Ivry, P.Q., and Aileen, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Robert Emmet, of Moreton Paddox, Moreton Morrell, Warwick.

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* *

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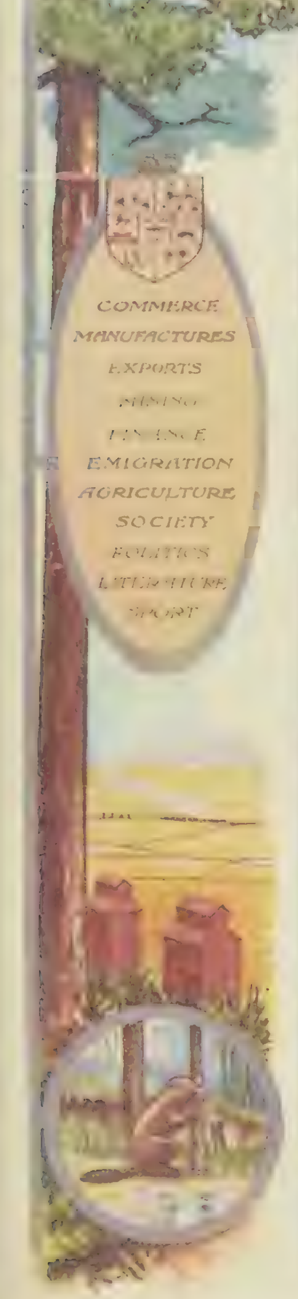

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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CANADA

No. 816. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921. Vol. LXIII. 9D WEEKLY

CANADIAN BEEF FOR STARVING RUSSIANS. *(See page 222.)*

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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A medal recovered at Penetanguishene, Ont., in the course of the investigations made on the sites of the old Indian towns, bears the date 1669 and an inscription showing it to have come originally from Mont St. Michel, in Normandy. Local historians connect the medal with La Salle. He built a boat called the *Griffon* at Niagara, and, with Huron Indians and one M. De Monty, toured the Great Lakes, discovering Green Bay, Mich.

CANADA'S GRANARY FOR STARVING RUSSIA.

THE awful condition to-day in Russia, where millions are reported to be dying from starvation and disease, has stirred the compassion of all civilised peoples. The utter breakdown of industrial and agricultural productivity, due to the deliberate wreckage caused by Bolshevism, has brought its inevitable result.

The Supreme Council of the Allies has not been deaf to the cry of the Russian Government, and has agreed that every assistance possible must be given to feed the starving and succour the plague-stricken. Great Britain will take its full share in this humane endeavour, and its Commissioners are already at work. Canada can assist greatly in this humanitarian work—more perhaps in proportion to her size of population than any one country in the Empire, as she has a large surplus of the required foodstuffs and can supply what is of equal importance—transport equipment and transport engineers. But to grapple with what is likely to be one of the most terrible famines in history, sound organisation will be necessary, if assistance is to reach in time even a reasonable proportion of those now starving and the masses of unfortunates who must yet follow in their wake.

Such a tragedy as is now overwhelming Russia is hard to visualise, and it is unlikely that we know the worst. Estimates have been made that 20,000,000 women and children are starving. If this is so in the harvest month, what will be the condition in the winter?

The difficulties of such a situation must stagger the imagination of even those who are accustomed to kindred problems. How is food to be secured, taken to Russia, and distributed upon anything like an equitable basis, with the present almost total lack of any efficient transport organisation, and with the Government of the country in such hands?

It may be taken for granted that in this great victualling problem the credits arranged by the British Government would be expended in the purchase of foodstuffs within the Empire, and not from the United States or the Argentine. This being so, it is obvious that Canada is the largest and most accessible source of supplies. Fortunately, the Dominion this year has an abundant harvest, and large supplies of grain and other foodstuffs are available at this moment for shipment to Russia. From its geographical position Canada can put food ships in the Baltic or at Vladivostock even more quickly than the United States. The Canadian Government, with its large fleet of modern freighters, is in a peculiarly favourable position as regards transportation. Another great service which Canada can offer is in the matter of transport equipment and experienced engineers. What the Canadian Railway Corps accomplished in the war is known to the whole world, and the climate and conditions of Northern Russia present no difficulties to Canadian transport men.

In order that Canada may be effective in aiding in the best possible way in the Empire's effort to succour the starving Russian masses, it would seem most advisable that the central Committee or organisation in the United Kingdom should have as one of its members a representative from the Dominion possessed of the knowledge necessary to bring before such Committee all information that would be needed to enable them to take full advantages of what Canada has to offer in this emergency. The name that suggests itself is naturally that of Mr. H. B. Thomson, Canada's Food Controller during the war, if his services are available. Under his organisation the food exports of Canada were nearly quadrupled in three years, growing from $187,000,000 in 1915 to $710,000,000 in 1918. The great efficiency of the Canada Food Board during the war is well known to the British Government. Of Mr. Thomson's work the "Round Table" of March, 1919, said, "He revealed singular wisdom and efficiency as Chairman of the Canada Food Board during the war."

The United States are already actively at work in this work of succour, but it is not to be supposed that the food contributions of the British Empire are to be distributed through American channels. For one thing, the work is much too vast, and for another, our knowledge of famine relief and organisation is much greater than that possessed by any other people, owing to the experience gained in India. Time is in this matter of vital importance if lives are to be saved and pestilence stayed. With the great wheat-fields of Canada and Australia as sources of supply, the proved efficiency of Canadian engineers as transporters, and the experience of Anglo-Indian officials as distributors, the British Empire can again, in this great need, efficiently undertake and carry out its mission to humanity. It is certainly of vital importance, if help is to reach many of these starving millions in time, that Canada's abundant resources should be immediately utilised by the British Committee.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lessons of the Conference. In his speech in the House of Commons last week Mr. Lloyd George brought out strikingly some of the most important phases of the Imperial Conference. He did not, perhaps, throw any further light upon it than does the official White Paper which has just been issued; but he gave to some of its issues a touch of imagination and of eloquence which lifted them above the more petty controversies into which some speakers have sought to lower them.

Speaking of the constitutional aspect of the Empire, for instance, and the general feeling that it would be a mistake to lay down any rules or to embark upon definitions as to what the British Empire meant, he said: "To do so would be to limit its utility—would be, I think, to weaken its unity. It is an indefinable thing that makes the British Empire, united, potent. You are defining life itself when you are defining the British Empire. You cannot do it, and, therefore, we came to the conclusion that the fact was the thing that mattered."

The Conference, in Mr. Lloyd George's view, represents a distinct advance in the working of the Empire. He found it full of lessons for the present moment—"that national freedom, national pride, national development, are possible inside this great League of Nations"—and pointed to it as a great spectacle to see "those men of many nations and those men of different civilisations" bringing their store of old and new to add to the strength of the Empire.

* * *

State-Aided Empire Settlement. Elsewhere in this issue we give the detailed proposals, with regard to State-aided Empire settlement, submitted to and approved by the Imperial Conference. These constitute by no means the least important aspect of the Conference, and we are surprised that they have not received more attention in the Press of the Mother Country than has been the case. They point the way to a much-needed scheme of co-operation between the British and Overseas Governments for a desirable re-adjustment of the population of the Empire.

These proposals are wisely based upon the scheme of settlement at present in operation for ex-Service men and women, and those in the several Dominions for ex-Service settlement, which have proved so successful. They go before the various Governments under the most hopeful auspices. At the special Conference at which they were brought up, the representatives of the Dominions expressed the view that they represented a sound and workable scheme. Practically no details of the discussion are given in the record of the proceedings, but it is stated that Sir George Perley intimated, on behalf of the Canadian Government, that they would welcome a scheme of co-operation which would enable them to receive and establish on the land a larger number of British settlers than they could otherwise deal with. In regard to assisted passages, the Canadian High Commissioner explained that Canada had never in the past contributed towards passages, and might possibly prefer some other form of joint co-operation in helping new settlers, rather than a scheme for granting or advancing passages. The recommendations finally adopted embody proposals which it should be possible to work out in accordance with the varying needs of the several Dominions, to the mutual benefit of themselves and of many in the Mother Country who are seeking fuller opportunities elsewhere.

* * *

The Antipodean Premiers. Now that the Imperial Conference is over, the "Captains and Kings" are taking their departure. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey have lingered among the last, and have had opportunities - which Mr. Meighen and General Smuts either did not have or did not avail themselves of of expressing at length their views of the Empire problems discussed at Downing Street. Even so, however, they are returning to the Antipodes earlier than some would have them. Some Canadians, at any rate, think they should have deferred their return until after the Washington Conference.

The Montreal *Star*, for instance, declares it "simply astounding" that so little a thing as the personal convenience of these two very estimable gentlemen should be permitted to menace, or even cloud, the success of that Conference, especially as their countries are most intimately interested in certain phases of the problems under discussion. Our Montreal contemporary holds that there can be no home problems awaiting the attention of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Massey, anything like so important as this tremendous question of peace in the Pacific world: "They can do more for their respective countries by helping this Conference to reach the right decisions - and at the same time decisions which will stand—than by a year's or ten years' intensive labour in the political field at home." Because this Conference will "hold the long-future fate of Australasia in the hollow of its hand," the *Star* thinks that both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey could quite well afford to wait, if necessary, either in London or in Washington, until Christmas.

* * *

Irrigation in the West. The importance of the scientific application of irrigation to those parts of the Western Provinces less favoured by Nature in respect of moisture has been amply demonstrated. Many problems connected with it, however, continue to engage the attention of experts and others interested in the working of irrigation projects. Some of these were touched upon at the annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, recently held at Vernon, and opinions were expressed to which practical effect will no doubt be given.

The experience of the Lethbridge Northern District, which entails heavy financial obligations, was the subject of especial attention. It is regarded as having an important bearing upon other similar schemes. One lesson drawn from it at the convention was that colonisation is the biggest problem in the development of any particular district. The conclusions arrived at were, on the one hand, that the solution of the problem of the successful financing of irrigation districts lies in getting more people on the land; and, on the other, that it will probably be necessary to reduce the size of individual holdings. If, it was declared, the holders of 320 acres would sell the greater part of their acreage and devote their time to the full development of 80 acres, they would become more prosperous than they were under present conditions.

* * *

Horseless Farms. A little paragraph in our "East to West" news last week may easily have escaped notice, but it is full of very great significance. It was stated that the work on a large farm in Manitoba was entirely done by mechanical means. This development has been inevitable ever since the invention of motor engines. It may not be many years before we shall see extraordinary developments in this method of farming in the rich, but at present unsettled, territory north of Edmonton.

For a thousand miles there are rich valleys which can be cultivated by machinery, and the crop raised and harvested weeks earlier than in the prairie farms farther south; one reason being, of course, that in these northern latitudes the short summer has more hours of daylight and the crops ripen more quickly. This will enable farmers to go up north in the late spring and return in early autumn with the key of their machine sheds in their pockets and a cheque for their crop from the elevator company. This will enormously increase Canada's production of grain, but the seasonal migration will provide many interesting sociological problems. The recent discoveries of oil in this northern country have brought this development appreciably nearer.

* * *

The Menace of Germany's Exports. The extraordinary stimulus to Germany's export trade, provided by the depreciation of the mark, is a serious menace to Canadian industry. The German manufacturer is fully alive to his opportunities, and his employees are working with intense industry. It is reported that many classes of German goods are entering the United States, in spite of the high tariff, and Canada must be equally vulnerable to such commercial invasion.

This competition is a very dangerous and serious menace. Canadian industry can only face it by a frank realisation of existing facts, and the utmost co-operation between skilled labour and its employer. Unless labour is prepared to give a greater output and accept an economic wage, it is difficult to see how industrial conditions can hope to improve.

* *

GOVERNMENT AND A GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Meighen apparently has not decided whether to dissolve Parliament now or wait till after the opening of the next Session. It is understood that a majority of the Cabinet favour dissolution, but that the majority of members are not ready for a General Election (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). It is admitted that the Government forces are disorganised and wholly unprepared for an appeal to the country. But there is strong public feeling that the Government will be unable to administer the affairs of the country with authority and efficiency under existing conditions.

* *

CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORT.

As a further means of strengthening its position in the conflict with the Ontario Government (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), one large liquor export company of Windsor has secured a charter from the Dominion Government giving it express power to conduct export business. The company is prepared to take legal action if the Provincial Government interferes with its activities. Three other companies are said to be applying for Federal charters.

As the result of the order issued last week by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the United States Treasury (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent), temporarily removing the Customs ban prohibiting the movement of liquors from one country to another through the United States, thousands of gallons of beer, to be shipped through the United States and consigned to the West Indies, Guiana, and Central and South America, have been delayed pending a final decision.

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Mr. A. R. Ford, proprietor of the *Free Press*, of London, Ont., is secretary-treasurer of the Press Congress of the World, which is to be held at Honolulu from October 4 to 14.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CLYNE.—On August 13, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. N. Clyne (*née* Elspeth Walton), Dunbar Heights, Vancouver, B.C.—a son.

MARRIAGES.

BASSIN—SINCLAIR.—At Toronto, on July 28, by the Rev. Ronald MacLeod, Noel Matthews Bassin, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., younger son of the late Rev. E. Bassin, and of Mrs. Bassin, 66, Falcon Avenue, to Kathryn, widow of Dr. A. D. Sinclair, Toronto.

MOLONY—MOLONY. On August 1, at Regina, Clement Arthur, only son of Eustace Charles Molony, to Agatha Mary, daughter of the late Canon H. W. E. Molony.

MOWAT—INGLIS.—At All Saints' Church, Hanna, Alberta, on July 11, by the Rev. H. E. Scallon, William, second son of Robert Mowat, Aukengill, Wick, Caithness, to Gertrude May, only daughter of the late Alexander Inglis and Mrs. Inglis, 8, Leslie Place, Edinburgh.

YOUNGHUSBAND—DAWES. On July 6, at Seattle, U.S.A., Ralph George Napier, son of the late Major G. W. Younghusband, 14th B.L., to Helen, daughter of Mr. R. D. Dawes, of Victoria, B.C.

DEATHS

CAWTHRA. On August 19, at Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth J. Cawthra, widow of John Cawthra, of Toronto, aged 77.

GENTLE. At King George V. Military Hospital, Dublin, on August 6, George Gentle, attached R.A.S.C., formerly of the Canadian Highlanders (B.E.F., France), fourth son of the late William Gentle, accountant, Glasgow; interred Military Cemetery, Dublin.

IRVINE. On July 27, at Pointe-au-Pic, P.Q., Annie Le Mesurier, daughter of the late Judge Irvine, of Quebec.

McKINNON. At Unity, Saskatchewan, on July 27, Mary Low Macdonald, beloved wife of Augustine McKinnon, Cut Knife, Saskatchewan.

IN MEMORIAM

CORBETT. In proud and loving memory of Edgar Charles Corbett, Lieut., 29th Batt. Canadians, wounded at Vimy Ridge, April, 1917; killed in action near Lens, August 21, 1917. "Rather deathe than false of faythe."

CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS.

Wages Reduction and Political Policy.

Five hundred delegates are attending the Trades and Labour Congress at Winnipeg.

In the first day's debates there was much hostile criticism of the Meighen Government. One delegate declared that the Government was taking the lead in the movement to reduce wages, and Mr. Mosher, President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, said that they would resist to the last ounce any movement to reduce the wages of railway employees. A resolution was adopted in favour of the insertion of a fair wage clause in all contracts and sub-contracts given by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

It is believed (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that the convention will divide on the question of political policy. The Radical element is anxious to create a National Labour Party in alliance with the United Farmers, while the International Unions generally are in sympathy with the position of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labour, which is against organisation as a separate political party.

* *

ESKIMO JUSTICE.

Two Eskimos are being held by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for acting as executioners, on behalf of their community, of a tribesman accused of murdering another Eskimo (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Their names are Kasabovi and Amokuk, and they will be brought out in the spring for trial.

The scene of this act of summary justice was Prince Albert Sound, Victoria Island. An Eskimo named Ahkak murdered another named Agluemuk, for which the villagers adjudged him a dangerous member of the community, and by general consent sentenced him to death. Men and women surrounded Ahkak's hut and took him prisoner. Ahkak, knowing the fate in store for him, supplied Kasabovi and Amokuk with a deerskin thong, with which they strangled him. It is stated that Ahkak had stolen Agluemuk's wife and store of furs, and had shared both with his hunting partner Olepsekak.

* *

CITY POPULATIONS.

The Census Branch at Ottawa has issued the following preliminary population figures, compared with the last census taken in 1911 (arranged from West to East). The 1921 figures are subject to revision.

	1921.	1911
Victoria	38,775	31,660
North Vancouver	9.987	8,196
Lethbridge	11,055	8,050
Brantford	29,372	23,132
Kingston	23,096	18,874
London	53,592	46,300
Stratford	15,987	12,946
Woodstock	9,659	9,320
Oshawa	11,552	7,436
Brockville	9,057	9,374
Hull	23,867	18,222
St. Hyacinthe	10,852	9,797
Sherbrooke	22,097	16,405
Westmount	16.587	14,579
Halifax	70,203	46,619
Charlottetown	12,329	11,203

* *

CONTINENTAL EMIGRANTS AND CANADA.

Owing to the limitations placed upon immigration by the United States Government, prospective emigrants from the Continent of Europe are paying more attention to the prospects in Canada.

With a view to observing conditions in this respect, Mr. C. H. Ireland, private secretary to the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Colonisation and Immigration, is visiting Antwerp prior to his return to Ottawa on September 6.

Mr. Percy Reid and Mr. Mitton, officers of the Department at Ottawa, are now in Trieste for the same purpose—Antwerp and Trieste being two of the most important ocean ports from which Continental emigrants take their departure.

* *

CANADIAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE.

The three warships, *Aurora*, *Patriot* and *Patrician*, constituting the Canadian naval squadron, which are now at Halifax, N.S., are to arrive at Annapolis Royal on Tuesday for the tercentenary celebrations, and will remain there until September 2. They will afterwards be at St. John, N.B., from September 2 to 8; Halifax from September 9 to 12; Montreal from September 16 to 23; and Quebec from September 23 to 27, returning to Halifax on September 30.

* *

Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P. for West Lambton, speaking at Sarnia, declared that if more Canadian history were taught in the Canadian public schools, and less English and history of other nations, it would tend to make for better Canadians among the rising generation.

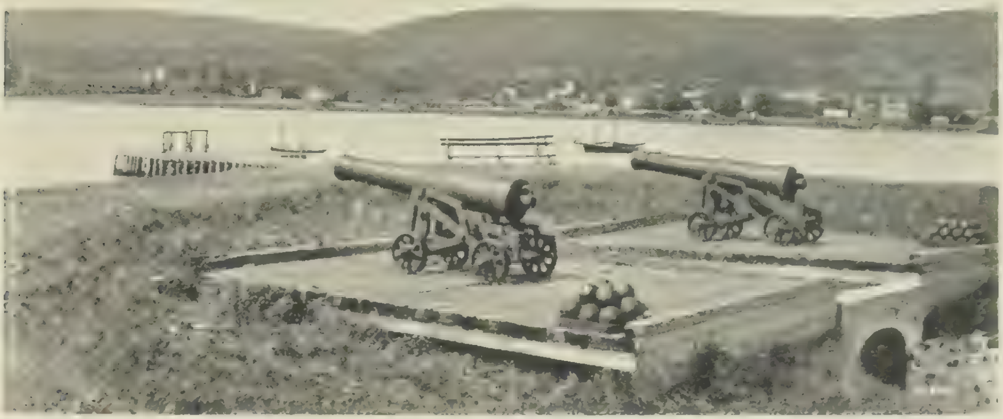
THE NOVA SCOTIA CELEBRATIONS.

A Triple Commemoration at Annapolis Royal.

By Mary MacLeod Moore.

THERE are not wanting Canadians who resent the fact that the history of the Dominion is less well known to people in the Old Country than they think it should be. Nevertheless, it is safe to assert that even Canadians themselves must be surprised at the great total of interesting facts involved in the celebrations to take place at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, on August 31.

These celebrations commemorate three events of importance to the Province, and to the whole country. They are (1) the three hundredth anniversary of the issue of the charter of Nova Scotia by King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, which was made to Sir William Alexander, although the country had a history of its own antedating this grant, and later belonged to the French; (2) the bicentenary of the establishment and sitting of the first Court administering English Common Laws within what is now the Dominion of Canada; and (3) the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in Annapolis Royal of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the famous judge, author, and statesman, who was known far and wide as "Sam Slick."



OLD GUNS AT FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

Tablets to perpetuate these three events are to be unveiled at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, and a company of learned and patriotic Canadians will be present, together with visitors not only from the United States but from England, Sir John Simon, K.C., representing the English Bar.

Among those who have been invited to speak because of their special claims as authorities are Dr. J. Murray Clark, K.C., of Toronto, a leader of the Canadian Bar, who was in London lately, and Dr. Alexander Fraser, the Provincial Archivist for Ontario. The former speaks on "The Relations of the British Dominion of Virginia with the Dominion of Canada," and the latter on "The 300th Anniversary of the Charter of New Scotland."

Dr. Fraser is a native of Inverness-shire, who settled in Toronto more than thirty years ago, and has written extensively on subjects of such interest as education and historical and antiquarian research. He is one of the greatest authorities in Canada on the Scot, both in his native Scotland and in the Dominion, and is therefore peculiarly fitted to take a prominent part in the Nova Scotia Celebrations.

In 1908 the Government of Ontario established a Department of State Archives to provide those interested in historical research with valuable material, and Dr. Fraser was asked to organise the Department. He has already published sixteen volumes of original material, which have proved most valuable to the libraries of Universities as well as of individuals. Dr. Fraser, who is a Fellow of various learned Societies in Canada and in the United States, is an hon. Life Member of the Royal Canadian Institute, which was founded about eighty years ago by two Scotsmen, i.e., Sir William Logan and Sir Sanford Fleming.

While the tercentenary of Nova Scotia as a British Province is a most important event, there are many people who realise fully the value of Liberty founded upon Law, and are even more concerned with the bicentenary above mentioned.

Dr. Murray Clark is especially interested in the old "Lawes" of Virgina, which were the pattern for Canada. In 1721 Virginia was still British, and the historic Charter of Virginia provided that settlers in the Colony should have all the privileges of Englishmen in such ample measure as "if they were born and personally resident in England," and should be governed by "such statutes as they should choose to establish for themselves," thus anticipating the self-government which now prevails.

It is a fact that the Common Law of England, founded on the principles of justice and liberty, and so brought from the Old World to the New, prevails not only in the English-speaking parts of the British Empire, but also throughout the United States, except in Louisiana. In an address made by Dr. Murray Clark at Queen's University, when receiving the degree of LL.D., he said: "Even more important than the fact that the British Empire and the United States speak the same language is the fact that both are largely governed by the Common Law of England, for that we have common ideals of justice is the true basis of the unity of the English-speaking peoples, upon which in reality depends the advancement of civilisation, in truth its very security. . . . Fortunately, the British Constitution and the Common Law of England are living and capable of growth, capable of being adapted to all the needs and circumstances of liberty-loving people."

Dr. Murray Clark, who has been many times before the Privy Council, and has only once lost a case, has written much on such subjects as treaties, international law, and the drawing together of the English-speaking peoples. His paper on "The Reign of Law" was reprinted by the Bar Association of the United States for distribution. He has pointed out that Virgina has yet another interesting association for British people. Communism is spoken of as something modern, but in the Seventeenth Century "The Virginia Experiment" was tried, when Socialism stood to starvation in the relation of cause and effect.

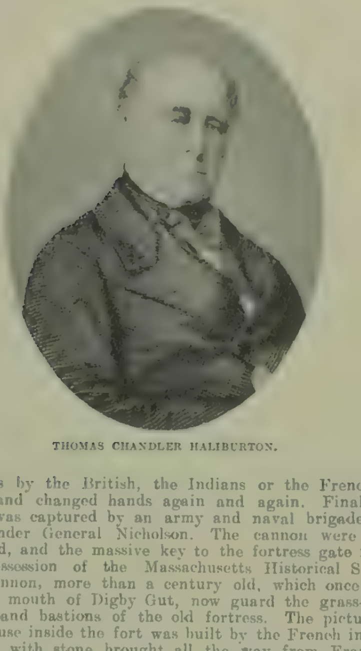
Courageous men with high ideals and much optimism started this enterprise. They sailed away from England to the lovely and fertile land of Virginia, only to discover, as the disciples of Karl Marx must eventually discover, that people fed from a common store have not the same incentive to work as those who toil for themselves. "Nay," says an old historian, describing the contrast between the starvation caused by Socialism actually applied, and the prosperity under the system of private prosperity now called Capitalism, "the most honest among them would hardly take so much true paines in a weeke, as now for themselves they will do in a day; neither cared they for the increase, presuming that howsoever the harvest prospered the general store must maintain them, so that wee reaped not so much corne from the labours of thirtie as three or four do provide for themselves."

These anniversaries recall Nova Scotia's interesting and romantic past. Her present is full of promise; and as to the spirit of the people—the descendants of soldiers and of United Empire Loyalists, many of them—I stood not long ago in one of the battlefields of Flanders by the side of a monument gleaming amid the gold and green of the harvest. It is to the memory of those of the 85th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Nova Scotia Highlanders) who perished in the operation before Passchendaele at Decline Copse and Vienna Cottage, October 28 to 31, 1917. One major, three captains, nine lieutenants, and a long list of "other ranks" there laid down their lives for the principles which have made Nova Scotia so loyal and fine a part of the British Empire.

* *

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

It was in 1604 that Chevalier de Monts was so charmed with the secluded attractions of Annapolis Basin—on the eastern side of the Bay of Fundy—that he founded Port Royal at its northern end and built a fort. This was four years before Champlain founded Quebec, consequently Port Royal—now Annapolis Royal—is the oldest town in North America, with the exception of St. Augustine, Florida. The fort, enlarged and made more formidable, was besieged thirteen times by the British, the Indians or the French and Indians, and changed hands again and again. Finally, in 1710, it was captured by an army and naval brigade from Boston under General Nicholson. The cannon were taken to England, and the massive key to the fortress gate is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. British cannon, more than a century old, which once dominated the mouth of Digby Gut, now guard the grass-grown ramparts and bastions of the old fortress. The picturesque powder-house inside the fort was built by the French in 1642, and lined with stone brought all the way from France to keep the powder dry. The quaint old officers' barracks, built by Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent, is now a museum filled with relics of the storied past.



THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON.

T. C. HALIBURTON.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton was born at Windsor, N.S., in December, 1796, and was educated there and at the University of King's College. Turning his attention to law, he practised at Annapolis, where he had a large and lucrative connection. Afterwards he entered the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia as member for the county of Annapolis, and soon attained a leading position, owing to his fine intellect and high debating powers. In 1828 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1840 was transferred to the Supreme Court. In February, 1856, he resigned his office and came to live in England. In 1859 he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Lancaster. He died on August 27, 1865.

"Judge Haliburton" first became known as an author in 1829, when he published "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," and in 1834 he published his first tale, "Kentucky." He is most famous as the creator of "Sam Slick," the shrewd Yankee pedlar, with his racy humour. The first series of "The Clock Maker: or, Savings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville" was published in 1837, a second and third following in 1838 and 1840, as well as numerous other sketches of the same character

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

MOUNTED POLICE FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The question of the settlement of the troubles in Ireland is uppermost in everyone's mind.

Hope as we may, the British Government must face the probability of having to enforce law and order there, and also to protect the thousands of loyal subjects of his Majesty the King scattered over that terrorised country.

Experience in the past must have proved that the average British Tommy, good man as he is, is hardly fitted for the work. How could he be? His whole training and experience, drawn mostly from the industrial centres of Great Britain, preclude his adapting himself quickly to cope with a stealthy, cunning and relentless foe, who is carrying on guerilla warfare in the countryside where he was born and raised, and of which he knows every inch.

The Royal Canadian North-West Mounted Police, by their devotion to duty, fearless, self-reliant, firmness, resourcefulness and cool-headed tact, won an enviable reputation. They had somewhat similar situations to deal with, and by their mobility and adaptability to conditions, they managed the crafty and stealthy Indian in his own territory, and handled the "bad" men of the Western and Yukon mining camps so expeditiously that in few cases were there any repetitions of the Wild West shooting affrays that took place south of the line in the U.S.

There are enough retired North-West Mounted Police, officers and men, in the United Kingdom and Canada to form a nucleus of a training corps, and the now disbanding cavalry regiments would, with careful selection, supply ample raw material to be quickly trained in and inculcated with the methods and system which have proved so successful elsewhere.

Well mounted, mobile, individually resourceful forces of such a character could, I am convinced, do more to settle the troubles in Ireland than tanks, guns and infantry.

Hoping against hope that the occasion will not arise, but as preparedness is the best antidote to face any impending difficulty, let the British Government be prepared.—Yours truly,

WESTERN CANADIAN.

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OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Hiram B. White (88); Mr. George Rouse Keirstead; Mr. Hiram G. Betts.

At Halifax.—Mr. A. Reginald Dimock.

At Montreal.—Mr. W. D. Fraser (65), brother of Mr. A. S. Fraser, K.C., and Major C. K. Fraser; Mrs. Fannie Penton Lane Mackenzie (72), eldest daughter of the late Commissary-General James Lane and widow of Capt. C. H. Mackenzie; Mr. Michel T. Lefebvre (67); Mr. Thomas Badenach (86); Mr. George Boulter (82), senior partner of Boulter, Waugh & Co., furriers; Dr. Gaston Maillet (45).

At Ottawa.—Rev. T. W. Fyles, D.C.L. (90), a noted entomologist; Mrs. E. B. Eddy (56), widow of Mr. E. B. Eddy.

At Toronto.—Mr. John G. Palmer (67), president of the Canadian Kodak Co. At London.—Dr. Ernest H. Young (41) At Bowmanville.—Mr. Albert Clemens, a well-known breeder of horses. At Essex.—Mr. Samuel E. Smith (50).

At Eatonia, Sask.—Dr. Robert C. Ruddick, formerly of St. John, N.B.

Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof, who died in Chicago on August 7, was the advertising representative of the C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R., and Hudson's Bay Company. The town of Vanderhoof, B.C., was named after him.

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THE HOMELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Professor W. Caldwell, of MacGill University, Montreal, addressing the London Rotary Club on "The Homeland and the Empire," said he knew the loyalty of Canada. He knew what it was to have young people and old people in remote places and up in mountains singing "God Save the King"—it was a ritual with them. Canada was British through and through. They had some demands, however, to make of the British Commonwealth. The first of these was, "Get to know us better." No Britisher's education was completed until he had had oversea experience. Secondly, the Homeland must be prepared to give a lead to the Dominions, and the leadership must be intelligent.

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FAMILY OF FIFTEEN FOR CANADA.

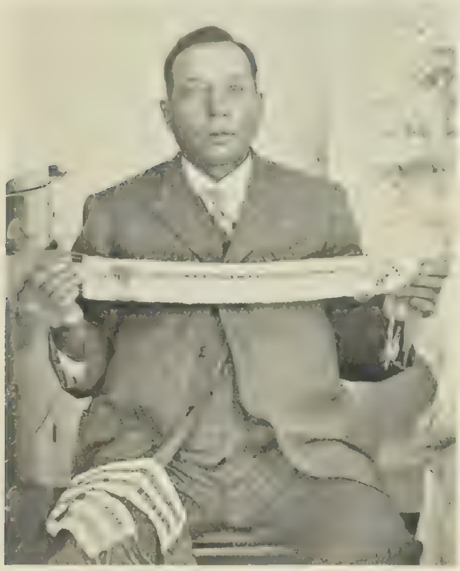
To give their thirteen children a better chance in life, the Rev. Rufus John Kirkland, of the Primitive Methodist Church, Banbury, and his wife, with their family, left Liverpool for Canada last week by the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa*. Mr. Kirkland is to be pastor at Mazenod, Sask., on the C.N.R. The children's ages range from 2 to 18, and include eight boys and five girls, among whom are two sets of twins. The family's travelling expenses amount to £380.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Canadian Indian Chief's Mission to the King.

IT is a full hundred years since a delegate from the Six Nations Indians came from Canada to England to adjust differences which had arisen with regard to the position of his people. To-day, a Chief of the Six Nations is in London on a similar mission.

This is Chief Levi General—to give his English name—or Deskaheh—to use his more romantic Indian appellation. It was at a Council Meeting of the Chiefs, held at the Council House at Grand River, Ontario, on July 25 last, that Deskaheh, who is Deputy Speaker, was duly selected and appointed to be their representative, to lay a statement respecting their national status before the King, Mr. Lloyd George, and other high officials, "with full power and authority to discuss the affairs of the Nations, and to arrange an understanding with respect to the relations that exist between the British Government and the Six Nations." His credentials are signed by "Asa R. Hill, Secretary," and "Andrew Staats, Speaker," of the Six Nations' Council.



DESKAHEH, HOLDING THE "WAMPUN" RECORDS.

Photograph: Farringdon Photo Company.

The Chief has been unable to see the King owing to his absence from London, but he has presented his credentials to the Colonial Office, where he has been courteously received, and he has met with much sympathetic interest in many other quarters in London—which he thinks a wonderful city, though confusing with its odd streets, so different from the mathematically arranged thoroughfares of New York and Toronto.

Deskaheh is a man of fifty, sturdily built, with the calm, stolid countenance typical of the Indian, but which becomes animated at times when he discusses the affairs of his people. He has for the past four or five years been Chief of the Cayugas, who, with the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, form the Confederation known as the Six Nations. Most of the Cayugas live on the Grand River lands, on the shores of Lake Erie, not far from Brantford, Ontario, there being from 4,500 to 5,000 in that locality, while another 2,000 live on the American side.

Ancient Allies of the British.

The Six Nations Indians are proud of their historic relationship with the British Crown, and of the part they were able to play in earlier days in bringing victory to the British arms in North America. In the American War of Independence, the famous Mohawk Chief, Joseph Brant (Thayendanagea), took up the hatchet on the side of the British. When peace was signed, however, it was found that the Indian allies of the British had not been provided for in the treaty, and the Six Nations presented a memorial, in which they pointed out that "the ancient country of the Six Nations, the residence of their ancestors from the time far beyond their earliest traditions," was included within the boundary granted to the Americans.

As Dr. George Bryce, one of Canada's recent historians, points out, however, British officers had made strong pledges to the Indian Allies. "Sir Guy Carleton had promised at the beginning of the war to restore the Mohawks to their native valley. In 1779 General Haldimand had, over his own signature and seal, pledged himself to carry out Sir Guy's promise. At the close of the war the Mohawks were residing on the American side of the Niagara River alongside their closest allies, the Senecas. The latter, indeed, urged them to remain beside them on the Genesee River. The Mohawks, however, were intensely British in feeling—to use the words afterwards used by Captain Brant, and which have become historic—they determined 'to sink or swim' with the English.

"Captain Brant journeyed to Quebec to claim the fulfilment of his promise from General Haldimand. The Mohawks desired a tract of land in the Bay of Quinté. This the Governor promised to grant. On Brant's return to Niagara the Mohawks were induced to seek a dwelling-place near the Senecas. Being sent back by the Council of his own people, Brant again journeyed to Quebec. Now he sought the district lying along the Grand River, or Ouse, with which his name has ever since been associated. A purchase was made of this region from the Chippewas by the Government, and the Governor promised to the Six Nations 'six miles on each side of the river, from the mouth to its source.' Brant paid another visit to Quebec in 1784, before General Haldimand had quit the country, and secured a grant of the land desired."

The Original Charter.

Deskaheh is the bearer of the original charter granting the Grand River lands. It is written on parchment, and he has it in the little tin case which Joseph Brant himself used to carry over 120 years ago. It was granted by "Frederick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, etc.; General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province and the Frontiers, etc."; and signed by him, being "given under my hand and seal-at-arms at the Castle of St. Louis at Quebec" on October 25, 1784. It also bears the signature of Robert Mathews, Haldimand's English secretary, later A.D.C. to Lord Dorchester, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, and the endorsement, "Upper Canada Secretary's Office, March 20, 1798." It runs:—

"Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land under his protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlement within the territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British. I have, at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithfully allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, authorise and permit the said Mohawk nation and such other of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for the purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie, extending in that proportion to the head of the said river, which they and their posterity are to enjoy for ever."

Haldimand's Pledge.

This deed is one of the few original documents possessed by the Indians, for written records were but little in their line. Others, however, bearing upon their position are in the Colonial Office or elsewhere, and of these Deskaheh has copies. One, for instance—signed by Haldimand at Quebec on April 7, 1729—contains the pledge already referred to. It reads:—

"Some of the Mohawks of the villages of Cenajeharie, Tiyendanago, and Aughwago, whose settlements these had been, upon account of their steady attachment to the King's service and the interests of Government, ruined by the rebels, having informed me that my predecessor, Sir Guy Carleton, was pleased to promise, as soon as the present troubles were at an end, the same should be restored at the expense of Government, to the state they were in before these broke out, and said promise appearing to me just, I do hereby ratify the same, and assure them the said promise, as far as in me lies, shall be faithfully executed as soon as that happy time arrives."

The records by which the Six Nations Indians set most store are those of "wampum," which the Chief is seen holding in the accompanying photograph. They are worked in red and white beads, on a foundation of leather. In the upper strip are seen the red man and the white man, joined by the "covenant chain," betokening their bond of friendship. On the lower strip are two parallel lines, typifying the relationship of their interests—similar, running side by side, but always separate.

Another interesting relic which Deskaheh carries with him is a beautifully made silver pipe of peace, bearing the inscription: "To the Mohock Indians from the Nine Patentees to the tract near Schoharie, granted in 1769 as a testimony of their sincere esteem." [Schoharie is in New York State, and was the original home of Joseph Brant and the Mohawks.] On the bowl are finely executed figures of a white man and a red man, with the "covenant chain" stretched between them, and symbols denoting that so long as the sun shines, the river flows, and the grass grows, that bond shall endure.

The Rights of the Six Nations.

To-day, however, the Six Nations Indians believe that their rights are being infringed, and their lands threatened, and their very existence as a nation is at stake. They are offered enfranchisement by the Canadian Government, but they have no wish for the vote and no desire to meddle in the affairs of the Dominion, being content to live on their own reserves and to manage their own affairs in their own way. They are afraid the policy of the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa will mean the loss both of their national identity and of the lands which they were granted by General Haldimand "for ever"—alleging that already some of it has been made over to white men against the will of the Indians and without the sanction of their Council.

Having failed to obtain satisfaction at Ottawa, Deskaheh has come to London as the representative of the Six Nations to urge their case in the highest quarters, confident that King George V. will uphold the privileges freely granted by King George III.

"We have," said Deskaheh to a representative of *Canada*, "always been loyal to the British Crown. The British Government has always acknowledged that we are a free people and an independent nation. I have come to ask, in the name of my people, that our rights should be recognised, and that the promise given to us by King George III. should be carried out and not broken."

* *

CANADA AND EMPIRE WIRELESS.

The British Postmaster-General has received the following telegram from the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of the Naval Service of Canada, in reply to the message of greeting sent from the Leafield Wireless Station last week, at the inauguration of the "Imperial Wireless Chain":—

"The receipt of greetings from you by radio, direct from Leafield *viâ* the Canadian Government Station at Barrington, Nova Scotia, marks the inauguration of a new era in Empire communication. We congratulate you on the success which has attended the establishment of the first station of the chain, and look forward to the day when all the Dominions and Colonies will be linked together by radio. Your good wishes are heartily reciprocated."

* *

BELATED WAR HONOURS.

The following Canadians have been awarded decorations and medals by the Allied Powers for distinguished service rendered during the war:—

BELGIUM.

Ordre de Leopold, Chevalier, and Croix de Guerre.—Maj. H. J. Chaballe, M.C., Que. Regt.

FRANCE.

Legion d'Honneur, Officier.—Brig.-Gen. E. Hilliam, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Croix de Guerre—Lt.-Col. J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Man. Regt.

JAPAN.

Order of the Rising Sun, 4th Class.—Maj. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., Que. Regt.; Maj. G. S. Worsley, R.N.-W.M.P. *5th Class.*—Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. J. Everett, M.C., Can. Light Horse.

Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class.—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *3rd Class.*—Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. C. Bickford, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. A. O. Lambert; Lt.-Col. A. H. H. Powell. *4th Class.*—Lt. (temp. Maj.) R. W. Stayner, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Fort Garry Horse.

* *

Arrangements for a 1,200-mile trip with 35 huskies over ice and snow, to cover a period of four months, for moving pictures, have just been completed by a well-known prospector of Toronto. He will start in October.

Mr. S. N. Giroux, a French-Canadian who served in the Royal Air Force, was a member of an aeroplane party who had a narrow escape from drowning near Blackpool last week. Engine trouble developing, they landed on a sandbank two miles out at sea, and were caught by the rising tide, only being rescued in time.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Naval "Status Quo."

"No nation need 'scrap' any warships—all we need do is maintain the *status quo*. The Americans will be invulnerable at home, and in whatever waters to any reasonable extent they desire to make their own. The British Empire will be able to defend her essential trade routes and her world-wide Dominions, so far as they are defensible on the sea. What better basis could be devised for a mutually self-respecting bargain, fixing the future limits and relations of the naval strength of both peoples! Neither will have any reason to fear the other. Together they can impose an Anglo-Saxon peace upon the Seven Seas and the continents they wash."—*Montreal Star.*

Immigration and Production.

"In the United States, in South America, many thousands of British stock have been lost to the Empire, and good statesmanship should see to it that surplus British people, which will always be produced, should be directed to locations where they will still be under the British flag. At the same time, other wholesome elements should not be debarred; but this is the consideration—that we have in the West a Commonwealth which is plainly destined to be the granary of the world, and, that being the case, it should be the object to develop the country to the limit, by the bringing in of outside population under proper conditions, so that the whole world will benefit by the enlarged productivity for which a starving Europe is longing."—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Maritime Province of the West.

"We have formed the habit of calling a part of Canada which borders on the Atlantic the Maritime Provinces. British Columbia is a Maritime Province in a larger sense than any other. There is a greater extent of seaboard. In commerce, in shipping, in fisheries, British Columbia leads all the Provinces that are called Maritime. Without British Columbia Canada could hardly be said to have a place in the sun."—*Vancouver Province.*

The Bootlegger in Quebec.

"With shotguns, if necessary, Quebec should exterminate the bootlegger. The Province has been generous to its people who care to drink liquor on occasions. Unadulterated liquor is available at reasonable prices. All excuse for the existence of human sewer rats who peddle poison that blinds, poisons, and deprives men of their senses and judgment disappeared with the institution of the new Quebec law."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Brief and Breezy.

"Motorists on the Columbia highway in Oregon have had so many collisions with cattle crossing the road after dark that they advocate compelling the cows to carry tail lights."—*Vancouver Province.*

"Greece will soon be able to pay her debt to Canada with part of the indemnity she proposes to exact from the Turkish Nationalists. An efficient bad-debt collector should be *en route* now from Ottawa to Athens."—*Toronto Globe.*

"There are those who argue that it would be undignified for Montreal to advertise itself. Undoubtedly modesty is a cardinal virtue, but it is unbusinesslike, foolish, and a handicap to progress when a city so favoured by Nature as Montreal hides its light under a bushel."—*Montreal Star.*

"Edmonton's decision to employ no more married teachers will not be welcomed by the school children. Married teachers have more sympathy for schoolday struggles of the youngsters."—*Calgary Herald.*

"What the Western Canada Colonisation Association is hunting for is a profit-producing cereal with the drought-resisting vigour of a vacant-lot weed."—*Calgary Herald.*

"Wheat cut on an Eastern farm in the forenoon appeared in the form of biscuits on the breakfast table the following morning. After a time stoves may be installed in the fields and harvest hands served with hot rolls between meals."—*Vancouver Province.*

* *

AERODROMES AS EMIGRANTS' HOME.

The North Atlantic shipping companies, including the White Star, Cunard, and Canadian Pacific Lines, are establishing a large emigrants' home, which will be capable of accommodating 2,800 people, at the port of Southampton. Two big aerodromes and other buildings that were used for war purposes a few miles outside the port are being converted for this purpose, and will be known as Atlantic Park. The aerodromes will become dormitories and dining halls, and ample bathing, washing, and other facilities will be provided. There will be a staff of interpreters, matrons, medical men, and nurses.

DEATH OF SIR SAM HUGHES.

His Record as a Soldier and an Administrator.

WE regret to record the death at Lindsay, Ontario, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, of that distinguished soldier and administrator, Lt.-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P.

Sir Sam Hughes had been in failing health ever since his return from the Old Country last winter. He made that trip despite the earnest advice of his physicians, who realised that his health needed the extremest care.

In April last, while in Ottawa, he suffered the second attack of pernicious anemia. Constantly attended by two physicians, who at many periods of his illness regarded his case as hopeless, that he ever lived to see out the session and return to Lindsay was in the nature of a miracle.

THE LATE SIR SAM HUGHES,
When Minister of Militia and Defence.

For weeks his condition was considered grave. Two transfusions of blood were given him while in Ottawa, and one soon after he returned to Lindsay. All three were regarded as successful, and after each Sir Sam's feeble condition seemed to improve somewhat.

Some weeks ago, during the hot weather, he suffered a severe relapse, his physician holding out no hope for his recovery; but with the advent of cooler days he rallied again.

HIS CAREER.

Sir Sam Hughes was born at Darlington, Durham County, Ont., on January 8, 1853. His father was John Hughes, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, while his mother, Caroline Laughlin, was of Scottish-Irish and Huguenot descent. Young Hughes was educated at the public schools of his district, at the Toronto Model and Normal School and Toronto University. He was a Lecturer in English Language, Literature and History in the Toronto Collegiate Institute until 1885, when he purchased the Lindsay *Warder*, which he owned and edited until 1896.

He joined the Militia in his 14th year, and served in the Fenian raids of 1870, receiving the medal for that campaign. From 1872 he was prominently identified with the movements to extend Overseas military assistance to the Empire during Imperial wars. He personally offered to raise corps during the Egyptian and Soudanese campaigns, the second Afghan War and the Transvaal War. In 1897 he visited Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1897 and 1898 he visited Australia and New Zealand in the interest of Oversea assistance in Imperial wars. Col. Hughes served in the South African War in 1899 and 1900, and was assistant to the Inspector-General, General Settle. He was afterwards Chief Intelligence Officer on General Settle's staff in the Prieska and Gordonia campaign, and later on the staff of General Sir Charles Warren in the Griqualand West and Bechuanaland campaign. He was the commander of a mounted brigade in the Bechuanaland campaign, and was mentioned several times in despatches.

In Canada he held the positions of O.C. 45th Victoria Regiment; President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; President of the Standing Committee on Small Arms; Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College at Kingston; and Railway Intelligence Officer on the Headquarters Staff.

He was first elected to the Dominion House of Commons for North Victoria, Ont., in 1892, and was still M.P. at the time of his death. In 1891 he declined the position of Deputy Minister of Militia and that of Adjutant General of Canada in 1895. In 1897 he took part in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations, for which he received the medal, and was a guest at the Coronation of King George.

In October, 1911, he joined the Cabinet of Sir Robert Borden as Minister of Militia and Defence, and the reforms which he carried out proved their value when the Great War broke out. His ability as an organiser was generally recognised in the arrangements for military training camps and the despatch of the various Canadian contingents to Europe. As a recognition of his service he was created K.C.B. (Civil Division) by the King at Buckingham Palace on August 24, 1915. He paid several visits to the front during the war, but differences with the Premier regarding his administration of affairs led to his resignation as a Minister in November, 1916.

His first wife was a daughter of the late Major Isaac Preston, of Vancouver, and in 1875 he married Miss Mary Burk, daughter of Mr. H. W. Burk, ex-M.P. He was a Freemason and a prominent member of the Orange Order.

He is survived by Lady Hughes, a son—Major-General Garnet Hughes, who resides in England—and two daughters.

AN APPRECIATION.

By One Who Knew Him.

The burden of responsibility for organising the defence forces of Canada at the outbreak of the war fell upon the shoulders of Sam Hughes, as Minister of Militia and Defence in the Borden Cabinet.

Never in the history of the Dominion had the Minister of Militia and Defence been so fitted to carry out the duties of his office. Sam Hughes was often spoken of as the Kitchener of Canada. He was a man of iron nerve, indomitable energies, exhaustless enthusiasm, and wonderful resource. He had the singular combination of being an able administrator and a veteran soldier. He was no theorist, chasing the fancies of what might be done under certain circumstances by the troops, or what might have been done. He had worked out practical schemes, and, as a result, every Canadian had faith in his ability to meet the crisis.

A man of strong character, he carried out with dogged determination those principles which he considered were right; though he often did so with a directness and high-handedness that antagonised those with whom he had to deal.

CAPTAIN SAM HUGHES, 1886.

Sam Hughes did not know the meaning of fatigue. He worked night and day at making the Canadian contingents efficient. It was characteristic of him that visitors in his office always found him in his shirt sleeves ready for the work that lay before him

Like all hard workers, he was never too busy to see those who came to consult him. He was the true democrat, with an open door to his office and no military red-tape surrounding him. No pass was necessary to secure entrance to his department at Ottawa, with the result that he accomplished ten times as much work as the ordinary man. He was not weighed down with the officialdom or the military autocracy of European countries. His ambition, often expressed, was to have a million men of the citizens of Canada trained to shoot. He did not want to burden the Dominion with a professional military class, but simply to train Canadians to be in readiness to defend their homes and their country.

SIR SAM HUGHES AND HIS SON, MAJOR-GEN. G. B. HUGHES, AT BOULOGNE, 1916.

With him are Lieut.-Col. R. F. Manley Sims, and behind Lord Beaverbrook (then Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P.)

Sam Hughes was no armchair soldier or administrator. It is safe to say that in the performance of his duties as Minister of Militia he travelled every year more miles than any other Canadian. Every year, after coming into office, he spent his holidays in the large Militia camps, with the result that he knew almost every officer in the force by name. When over sixty he would jump into the saddle and follow the troops in manœuvres on a broiling hot day for hours at a time. The youngest cavalry officer in the Dominion could not excel in endurance and in horsemanship the Minister of Militia. And through it all he maintained the smiling demeanour of the happy Irishman.

Even his critics had to acknowledge that in the South African War he distinguished himself. They say that he treated the Boers with the same contempt as later he did those who did not agree with him in politics. He did not know the meaning of fear, and would tackle anyone or anything that came his way. And, like so many strong men, in doing so the defects of his qualities were often only too conspicuous.

TRANS-CANADA.

A Lightning Impression by Frank B. O'Neill (with Sir John Harvey on his Canadian Tour).

All aboard!
To hear the clanging of the engine-bell, the queer calling of the black porters:
To mount the train on a trip trans-Canadian:
To accommodate yourself to the car, preparing for the 3,000-mile journey from Atlantic to Pacific:
To stroll up and down the train—thro' the sleepers, the tourists, the diners, the observation car:
To observe!

The curious settlements of the East, unfinished, untidy, embryos of great towns, hastily hatched:
The old-time city of Montreal, the parent of the Dominion, kindly and courteous, half-British, half-French, surrounded by the mighty St. Lawrence, guarded by Mount Royal, the home of winter sports:
Ottawa, beautiful in situation, socially distinguished, quietly political:
Toronto, the city of wealthy trade, of bustling business, perpetually growing, touched with Yankeeism:
The numerous small towns of Ontario, each with its individuality, each fired by rivalry:
To skirt the Great Lakes, miles upon miles, and hundreds of miles, winding round their dented shores:
The blue bays, the deep-green wooded slopes, the rocky cliffs, the ice-bound creeks:
The trout leaping in the feeding streams, clear as crystal, defying frost.

The unending beauty of the unending snow!
The virgin cloth broken only by the tracks of animals:
The spangles sparkling in the sun:
The tiny tufts topping the tiny trees.

The Prairie!
The interminable treeless expanse, league succeeding league—flat, stale but profitable, soon to be covered by whispering waves of wheat, providing the Empire's bread:
The great cities of the Prairie, rapid in development, large in imagination, open-handed in hospitality—from Winnipeg to Calgary.

The astounding atmosphere of the West!
Free, adventurous, speculative, self-reliant, buoyant, optimistic—Canadian.

The wonders of the Rockies, magnificent, massive, myriad:
The towering peaks of imaginative shapes, the roaring torrents, tumbling over beetling rocks:
The mountain valleys and lakes, the haunt of buffalo and elk, the beauty spots of giants:
The impertinent railroad of indescribable ingenuity!

The balmy breezes of British Columbia, with its wonderfully watered vales, its rich vegetation—washed by the blue Pacific:
Beautiful Vancouver!
The even more beautiful Vancouver Sound, with its countless isles and inlets—its extraordinary colour:
The calm content of Victoria, the haven from life's labours, comfortable in its climate, glorious in its surroundings:
Most British in sentiment, tho' furthest from the Motherland—a fitting finish to the Empire in the West.—*Ottawa Journal.*

SIR SAM HUGHES, WITH LORD BROOKE AND STAFF, AT PETEWAWA, BEFORE THE WAR.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Devonshire will deliver his first political address since his return from Canada at Matlock, on Saturday, September 10.

* *

Sir George Perley and the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, will represent Canada at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

* *

Sir George and Lady Perley are expected to arrive at Liverpool to-day from Ottawa by the *Empress of Britain*.

* *

Lord Richard Nevill, until lately Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, was among the arrivals by the *Megantic* last Saturday.

* *

Owing to ill-health, Sir Charles Hanson, M.P. for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, will retire from Parliament at the next General Election.

* *

Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Public Archives, Ottawa, is staying at the Langham Hotel.

* *

His Honour Wm. Pugsley, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, has injured his kneecap by a fall.

* *

Brig.-Gen. F. G. Guggisberg, Governor of the Gold Coast, and Mrs. Guggisberg left London last Saturday for a five weeks' motor tour on the Continent.

* *

Major Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Morrison-Bell are leaving England shortly for a trip to Canada, and will be away about two months. Mrs. Morrison-Bell was formerly the Hon Lilah Wingfield, being a sister of Viscount Powerscourt.

* *

Captain the Hon. Piers and Mrs. Legh (formerly the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Shaughnessy) have left London for Houlgate, France, where they will remain till they go to Scotland at the end of the month.

* *

Colonel Morris, of the Ontario Mounted Rifles, won the Governor-General's cup and the Rifle Association's gold medal at the Toronto shooting contest last Saturday afternoon.

* *

At the British Empire League's farewell luncheon to the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes on Monday, Canada was represented by Mr. W. L. Griffith and Newfoundland by Captain Victor Gordon.

* *

Arrivals by the *Megantic* included Rev. R. Gomers Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Welsford, and Mrs. V. C. de Crespigny.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bradwin, of Toronto, who have been spending the summer in Switzerland and Italy, are now at the First Avenue Hotel, London.

Professor Pelham Edgar is returning to Canada at the end of September. Mrs Edgar will remain in Europe for some time, spending the winter in Florence.

* *

Mr. A. W. Anglin, K.C., and Mr. R. E. Anglin returned to Toronto *viâ* New York by the new Cunard R.M.S. *Scythia* last Saturday.

* *

The Rev. G. H. Sandwell, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Sandwell, St. Lambert, P.Q., for some months, has returned to London.

MR. JOHN BAILLIE, OF MONTREAL,
Married in London on Tuesday.

Mr. C. F. Gray, formerly Mayor of Winnipeg, and Mr. Joseph Myers, of that city, are in London on a business visit.

* *

Mr. S. D. Boak, secretary of the Royal Bank of Canada, returned to Montreal by the *Empress of France* on Thursday.

* *

Mr. T. R. Whitley is spending a vacation at Jersey with his family.

* *

Miss Brock and Miss Hagarty, of Toronto, are at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street, on their way back to Canada from the Continent.

* *

Mr. J. Burgon Bickersteth, M.C., who has been appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, was educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, and gained his "Blue" for Association football in 1908, being captain of the University XI. during the season 1910-11. In 1911 he became a member of the Archbishops' Mission in Western Canada, and his experiences were published under the title "The Land of Open Doors." During the war he served with the Royal Dragoons and was in France for three and a half years, winning the Military Cross and Bar. He wrote "The History of the 6th Cavalry Brigade," to which a foreword was contributed by Lord Haig.

* *

Miss Cecil Leitch, the champion woman golfer of Britain, leaves Liverpool for Canada by the White Star liner *Megantic* to-day (Saturday). She, together with her sister, Miss Edith Leitch and Miss Doris Chambers (the Cheshire county player), will compete in the Canadian ladies' championship next month.

* *

Mr G. A. Hebden, Mr. and Mrs Irving Langmuir, and Mr. C. P. Norcross were among the arrivals by the *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last Saturday were Mrs. A. G. and Miss D. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lewis, Mr. A. G. Mappin (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. C. Fox, Mr and Mrs. J. C. Green, Major A. C. Hardman, Mr. T. Horrell, Mr. H. Holroyd, Mr. J. C. McCarthy, Mr. R. W. Millichamp, Mr. T. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Porter (Toronto), Hon. J. V. and Miss Teetzell, Mrs. Yarwood (Hamilton), Mr. W. K. Shimwell (Ottawa), Capt. F. S. Dunn, Mrs. H. Kay (Quebec), Miss M. Cockshutt (Brantford), Col. Steele (St. John's), Mr. F. Fearnley, Mr. J. Myers (Winnipeg), Major A. R. Moncrieff (Victoria), Mr. W. D. Verschoyle, the Misses C. M. and M. A. Rennie, Dr. W. L. Shannon, Mrs. M. M. Atkinson (Vancouver), Lt.-Col. T. H. Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Waddington.

* *

Among the departures by the *Minnedosa* on August 19 were Col. W. Beattie, Mr. Justice Campbell and Mrs. J. Campbell, Major J. E. Clayton Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coburn, Archdeacon A. Colson, Professor R. E. Dodge, Major L. F. Goodwin, Mr. A. W. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hambleton, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. C. Hellams, Mrs. M. H. and the Misses Hicks, Mrs. H. and Miss Loucks, Mr. and Mrs. J. McMillan, Rev. Dr. F. G. Orchard, Col. C. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. W. Souder, Mr. and Mrs. D. Swan, and Rev. A. Vachon.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, at St. Martin-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W., of Mr. John Baillie, of Montreal, to Mrs. Stevens, widow of Mr. Gardner Stevens, of Waterloo, P.Q., and daughter of the late Mr. Justice Foster, and of Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, P.Q. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugh Matthews. Among those present were Mr. A. Dudley Ryder and Mrs. Dudley Ryder and Miss Isobel Baillie (two daughters of the bridegroom), Mr. and Mrs. C. Tinling and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stevens. After visiting Scotland and Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie will leave for Montreal next month.

* *

Mr. Baillie is managing director of the Dominion Oilcloth Co., and a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Dominion Textile Co., Canadian Converters, Ltd., and the Dominion Glass Co. His late wife was a daughter of Mr. Donald Fraser, and one of their two sons was killed in the war.

* *

The marriage of Miss Laurel Gertrude Foster, only daughter of Mr. W. E. Foster, K.C., of the Legal Department of the Grand Trunk Railway, to Mr. Robert G. Towner, has taken place at Belleville, Ont.

* *

Col. and Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Mary Cantlie, to Mr. Robert Hampson, jun., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, Ontario Avenue. The marriage will take place early in September

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

(Continued from page 229.)

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. B. London, of Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Winnifred, to Capt. Herbert Henry Bloxham Abbott, of Kelowna, third son of the late Archdeacon Abbott, of Clogher, Ireland, and Mrs. Abbott, of Portstewart Island, the marriage to take place shortly.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. George Milligan, of Winchmore, Hudson Heights, P.Q., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Kathleen, to Mr. Graham McGoun, son of Mr. and Mrs. George McGoun, Westmount. The marriage will take place early in September.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on July 28, the marriage took place of Miss Edith, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birkett, to John Stanley Gill, of the Supreme Court Registry, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, of Bude, Cornwall.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Stanton announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Agnes, to Mr. Gustave F. W. Kuhring, second son of Capt. the Rev. Canon Gustave A. Kuhring and Mrs. Kuhring, of St. John, N.B. The marriage will take place in September.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Munro, Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Vivian, to Mr. Robert Kendall McArthur, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McArthur, Montreal. The marriage will take place in September.

* *

The engagement is announced in Victoria, B.C., between Bertha Edythe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Tuck, of Victoria, and Mr. Alford Ernest Hall, jun., only son of Mr. A. E. Hall and the late Mrs. Hall, of "Chick-a-dee," Gorge Road, West Victoria. The marriage will take place next week.

* *

The marriage is announced of Marion Ophelia, youngest daughter of the late W. G. Neilson, M.L.A., of Golden, B.C., and Mrs. Neilson, of Ottawa, to Mr. George C. McCallum, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCallum, of Carleton Place, Ont.

* *

The engagement is announced of Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence M. Lambe, and Mrs. Lambe, Ottawa, to Guy Sacheverell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gisborne. The marriage will take place on September 7.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craik, Chateauguay Basin, P.Q., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Marion Jean Ritchie, to Mr. Walter Ernest Powell, of London, Ont., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Powell, of St. John's, Worcester, England. The wedding will take place in September.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

AUGUST 26.—Proposed Canadian Club of Great Britain, General Meeting, 42, Old Bond Street, 5.30.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Hereford Musical Festival: Opening service at Cathedral.

SEPTEMBER 7. — British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh (till September 14).

SEPTEMBER 8.—Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association, Meeting, Aylesbury.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Library Association, International Conference opens at Manchester.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Institute of Metals, Annual Meeting, Birmingham (three days).

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

LORD'S (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.). — Saturday, 27 (commences), Middlesex v. Surrey.

LEYTON, Essex.—Saturday, 27 (commences), Essex v. Lancs.

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—September 12 (commences), Champion County v. Rest of England.

RACING.

HAYDOCK PARK. — Friday and Saturday, 26 and 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENLEY.—Town and Visitors' Regatta, Saturday, 27.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Leslie Faber.)

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."

LYRIC, Hammersmith. — "The Beggar's Opera."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Concerts.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

EXHIBITIONS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

SHIPPING ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY EXHIBITION.—Olympia (till September 28).

GALLANT RESCUES.

The Canadian Government has awarded a silver cup to Mr. Frederick Edward Upton, formerly wireless operator of the steamship *British Isles*, of London, in recognition of his services in assisting to rescue the crew of the steamship *Manxman*, of Montreal, which was abandoned in the North Atlantic Ocean on December 18, 1919. Similar awards have already been made to the master and other officers of the *British Isles*.

The Canadian Government has awarded a gold watch to the skipper, and silver watches to the crew of seven of the Spanish fishing steamer *Alfonso XIII.*, in recognition of their services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *Douglas Adams*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on February 11, 1920. A sum of money has also been awarded to the widow of another fisherman, who lost his life in rendering assistance.

Officers and members of the crew of the C.P.R. steamship *Monteagle* are to be rewarded by the French Government for the heroic part they took in the rescue of six officers and sixty men forming the crew of the French steamer *Hsintien*, which foundered off the Lammocks, China Sea, on April 8 last. The *Hsintien* was bound from Shanghai to Swatow on April 8, when she commenced to take water and sink. The captain drove the ship towards the shore and hoisted distress signals, which brought to the scene the steamship *Monteagle*, then bound from Hongkong to Vancouver. At tremendous risk a volunteer crew from the *Monteagle* took off the people from the sinking ship, and shortly after the rescue had been effected the *Hsintien* broke in two and sank.

* *

The Society of Chemical Industry will hold its annual meeting in Montreal on August 29, 30, and 31, under the presidency of Professor R. F. Ruttan, of McGill University.

The light cruiser *Raleigh* is under orders to leave Devonport for Bermuda, where she will hoist the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station.

The *Daily Telegraph* has issued an exceedingly useful cable map of the world, in colour, showing cables, time zones, and wireless stations. It is published by "Geographia," Ltd. (55, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4), and also at Toronto, New York, and Melbourne.

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY AND THE EMPIRE.

From the annual publication of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of New York, indicating the distribution of motor vehicles throughout the world, it appears that the United States contains no less than 88 per cent. of the world's motor cars and commercial vehicles.

In the States there is one car to every eleven inhabitants. In Great Britain there is only one car to every 110 inhabitants.

We see in these figures, says the *Times*, one of the principal reasons, but not the only reason, for the essential difference between the methods of the American and the British motor industries. Forced to aim at quality rather than quantity, the British industry has not been able to compete in the matter of first cost, and it has, therefore, specialised on the reduction of operating costs and particularly perhaps on fuel and tyre economy. The figures quoted reveal the chief reasons why British and American industries are so dissimilar in methods.

The figures are also valuable as indicating the great potential importance of the oversea Empire markets. Canada has one car to every twenty-one persons, but geographical considerations throw the Canadian market into very close contact with the American manufacturer, and the British industry cannot look in that direction for any great volume of business. New Zealand has one car to every forty-one people, and Australia one to every sixty-four, and there seems no reason why these two Dominions should not presently rival the record of Canada or even that of the United States.

* *

MARIE LOHR'S CANADIAN TOUR.

Miss Marie Löhr and her husband, Mr. Anthony Prinsep, sailed for Quebec on Thursday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* for a six months' tour of the principal cities of Canada. They will open at Ottawa on September 5. Miss Lohr's company includes Mr. Herbert Ross, Mr. Herbert Marshall, Miss Helen Haye, Miss Mollie Maitland, and Miss Cecil Otway. It is understood that the plays selected for the tour are "The Voice from the Minaret," "Fedora," "The Marionettes," and "Her Destiny."

The further itinerary includes Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Sudbury, Fort William, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

STATE-AIDED EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

Details of Important Proposals Approved by Imperial Conference.

THE White Paper relating to the Conference of the Empire Premiers and other Oversea representatives makes public for the first time the details of the proposals for State-aided Empire Settlement brought before them. They are contained in the record of proceedings of the conference between British and Oversea representatives held in London last January and February at which Canada was represented by Sir George Perley and Mr. J. Obed Smith.

As the outcome of the discussions the following proposals were submitted by Lt.-Col. Amery as a basis for discussion at the meeting of the Prime Ministers:

(1) His Majesty's Government to co-operate with the Oversea Governments in a comprehensive policy of Empire land settlement, and Empire-directed migration, extending over a period of years, and to this end to contribute up to a maximum of £2,000,000 a year in any year in respect of schemes of land settlement, assisted passages, and such other kindred schemes as may commend themselves to the Governments concerned.

ON THE WAY TO CANADA.

(2) The assistance to land settlement to take the form of advances to settlers up to a maximum of £300 a settler, the advances to be made through the Oversea Governments concerned or through specially approved private organisations, and repayments collected by them. These advances to reckon *pari passu* with the advances made by the Oversea Government or private organisation in respect of conditions, security, terms of repayment, etc. The repayments to be devoted to further advances to new settlers. In so far as expenditure not recoverable in the form of advances may be involved in training or allowances during training, his Majesty's Government to share this with the Oversea Government or private organisation concerned, the amount so spent being deducted from the amount available for loan purposes.

(3) His Majesty's Government to assign normally about half its total contribution, viz.: about £1,000,000, to land settlement. In view, however, of its commitments in respect of the free passage scheme for ex-Service men and women and other kindred expenditure arising out of the special conditons of the post-war situation, the amount available for land settlement for the financial years 1921-2 and 1922-3 will probably not exceed £750,000. In allocating this money as between different schemes it will be guided primarily by the merits of the schemes, both from the point of view of their economy, *i.e.*, the number of settlers they can deal with for a given British contribution, and still more from that of the arrangements for training, future prospects of the settler, social amenity (group settlements), etc., and other things being equal, by the desire to afford all the Dominions an equal opportunity for developing their resources and strengthening their man-power.

(4) His Majesty's Government to assign the balance of its contribution to assisted passages, including, if necessary, outfit and landing money allowances. As regards passages, the following was suggested as a basis for discussion:—One-third of the passage money to be given as a free grant, and one-third as an advance, the latter to be increased up to two-thirds in special cases where the Governments concerned are agreed as to the desirability of the assistance being given and as to the prospects of repayment. The cost of the assistance so given to be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and that of the Dominion concerned, the latter undertaking to collect the advances on behalf of his Majesty's Government. The repayment to be devoted to additional assistance to passages. Contributions to schemes of child emigration or settlement to be wholly in the form of grant and not of loan.

(5) If any Dominion would prefer, in lieu of a joint contribution to assist passages, some alternative scheme for the assistance of settlers generally or for land settlement, his Majesty's Government to consider the allocation to such scheme of the amount it would otherwise have contributed to assisted passages in respect of settlers proceeding to that Dominion.

(6) In view of the commitments of his Majesty's Government to its ex-Service men up to the end of 1922, and of the arrangements already made by other Governments for their own schemes of assisted passages, it is not contemplated that the general scheme for assisted passages referred to above should come into operation before the middle of 1922 or the beginning of 1923.

(7) All settlers receiving assistance under any of the above schemes to be subject to selection and approval by his Majesty's Government and by the Government of the Dominion concerned. Preference to be given, as far as may be possible, to ex-Service men.

(8) As a part of this general scheme of co-operation, the Dominion Governments to make special arrangements for the reception, distribution, and initial supervision of British settlers who should, as far as conditions permit, be given preferential treatment over foreign immigrants. His Majesty's Government on its side to undertake to make the necessary corresponding arrangements for furnishing information and advice and for carrying out any policy with regard to Oversea settlement and emigration that may be agreed upon.

A "Sound and Practicable" Scheme.

These proposals were approved of by the Conference, the representatives of the self-governing Dominions expressing the view that they contained a generous offer on the part of his Majesty's Government and represented a sound and practicable scheme. It was clearly understood that the offer was conditional upon the full financial co-operation of the Dominions concerned as regards both land settlement and assistance in respect of passages.

In recommending these proposals to the most careful consideration of the Governments of the Empire, the conference passed a resolution "That in cases where money for expenses overseas is advanced to settlers from Government funds, the money should be paid to the Oversea representative in this country on the settlers' account and transmitted overseas for payment to the settlers on arrival," and another, "That it is desirable in order to emphasise the distinction between the movement of British subjects within the Empire and emigration to or immigration from foreign countries, that such expressions as 'oversea settlement,' 'Empire settlement' or 'British settlement,' 'oversea settlers' or 'British settlers' should be used in connection with the movement of British subjects within the Empire in preference to 'emigration' or 'immigration,' 'emigrants' or 'immigrants,' these latter expressions being confined to movement to and from countries outside the Empire."

Imperial Conference's Approval.

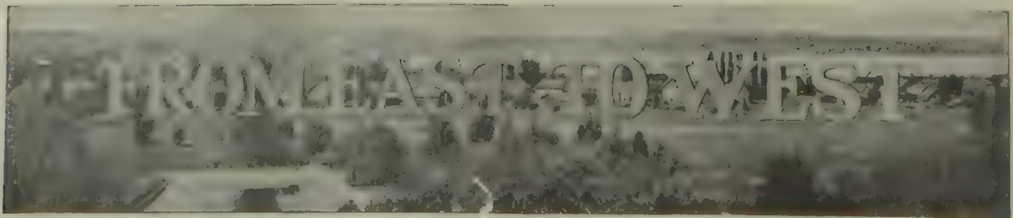
These recommendations were duly considered by the Imperial Conference, which adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) The Conference having satisfied itself that the proposals embodied in the report of the Conference on State-aided Empire settlement are sound in principle, and that the several Dominions are prepared, subject to Parliamentary sanction and to the necessary financial arrangements being made, to co-operate effectively with the United Kingdom in the development of schemes based on these proposals, but adapted to the particular circumstances and conditions of each Dominion, approves the aforesaid report.

(The South African representatives wish to make it clear that the limited field for white labour in South Africa will preclude co-operation by the Union Government on the lines contemplated by the other Dominions.)

(2) The Conference expresses the hope that the Government of the United Kingdom will, at the earliest possible moment, secure the necessary powers to enable it to carry out its part in any schemes of co-operation which may subsequently be agreed on, preferably in the form of an Act which will make clear that the policy of co-operation now adopted is intended to be permanent.

(3) The Conference recommends to the Governments of the several Dominions that they should consider how far their existing legislation on the subject of land settlement, soldier settlement, and immigration may require any modification or expansion in order to secure effective co-operation, and should work out, for discussion with the Government of the United Kingdom, such proposals as may appear to them most practicable and best suited to their interests and circumstances.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—At the closing session of the annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Ald. C. W. H. Rondeau, Westmount; vice-presidents, Mayor Edward Parnell, Winnipeg; Ald. Sargent, Victoria, B.C.; and Mayor S. S. E. Charlton, Galt, Ont. Executive: Ontario, Mayor F. H. Plant, Ottawa; Mr. C. W. McCrea, treasurer, Sault Ste. Marie; Mayor Geo. Crawford, Sarnia; Mayor Geo. Coppley, Hamilton; Mr. Samuel Baker, city clerk, London, president and secretary of the Municipal Association.

TORONTO.—It was announced at a hearing of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board that the minimum wage rates for female help in laundries and dry cleaning establishments would probably become effective on September 1. The orders provide a minimum of $12 a week of 48 hours in cities of over 50,000 people, and $11 a week elsewhere in the Province.

——After being one of the familiar business landmarks on Yonge Street for many years, Fairweathers, Ltd., of 88-90, Yonge Street, has assigned.

——An Old Country 'bus, of a type which is recommended for Toronto's traffic needs, will be on view at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Its chief drawback for Canadian use is that the upper deck cannot be heated.

——The general manager of the Massey Harris Co. (Mr Thomas Bradshaw), in a statement announcing the closing of the works, declares that the company has been greatly affected by the sudden and heavy drop in the value of farm produce. Wages must come down, says the statement, but great hardships would be caused by too sudden a drop, and the consumer should recognise this and give labour time to adjust itself to new conditions.

——After October, no clergyman who is not registered with the Provincial authorities and the holder of a certificate of registration will be permitted to solemnise marriages in Ontario.

LONDON.—The well of natural gas found on Dundas Street, close to the city limits, will run into about 500,000 cubic feet per day, and provide above half the gas consumed daily in this city, according to the report of the Gas Commissioner.

ORONO.—Mr. F. W. Bowen, Reeve of Clark township, and Warden of the County of Durham, has been adopted as Conservative candidate in the by-election rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. N. W. Rowell.

BROCKVILLE.—Mr. J. W. Stagg, postmaster since 1894, has received notice of his superannuation, effective at the close of the present month. He has been connected with the Post Office staff since 1872. Mr. Wilfrid Manhard, his deputy, will be acting postmaster.

KINGSTON.—On August 3 the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. commenced a 55-hour week (10 hours per day with five hours on Saturdays) with a slight decrease in pay.

STRATFORD.—Evidences of an industrial revival are apparent here, and practically all the furniture factories, which have been idle, have resumed operations.

SUDBURY.—A find of lead is reported at Crerar, on the Canadian National Railway, twenty miles from here.

ORILLIA.—The contract for the new memorial hospital building has been awarded to E. W. Webb and Son, Orillia. for $110,000. The structure will provide for 50 beds.

WINDSOR.—Compelled to abandon tobacco-growing because of greatly decreased prices, many Essex County farmers have cropped their land with potatoes, which are resulting in better profits than ever derived from cultivating the weed. A few farmers who cultivate tobacco report the best quality in many years.

ALFRED.—Operations at the Government peat bog here are progressing favourably. No. 2 plant had produced about 1,500 tons by the middle of June. Notwithstanding delays due to weather and other causes, it has been turning out peat fuel almost up to its full rated capacity of 60 tons a day, and this year's production is expected to be about 6,000 tons

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Timber limits located at the watershed of the Jacques Cartier River, in Montmorency County, have been purchased from the Province by the Donnacona Pulp and Paper Co. The company was interested in these limits on account of the necessity of supplying their mills with timber the whole year around. The price of adjudication was set at $700 per square mile.

——The Provincial Government has decided to abolish private agencies for women's employment and to conduct the service itself.

——The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, has been authorised to sign a contract for Morisette property in Rimouski for $5,700. On this property will be erected a medium-grade agricultural school, which will be opened next spring.

——The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Provincial Premier, states that there is no present idea of having a Provincial General Election, and points out that since the present Quebec House was elected in 1919 it has yet two years more to run. He also intimated that it was not the present intention of the Government to hold a session of the Legislature this fall.

MONTREAL.—Building operations here for the seven months ended July 31 show that the city issued 2,805 permits, representing a valuation of $9,142,681, as compared with 1,782 permits with a valuation of $9,660,029 for the same period in 1920.

——After 23 years of work the Committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses in this city has been forced, principally through shortage of funds, to close the five homes, in which resided 50 nurses employed by the organisation.

——Compositors employed on the French newspapers of Montreal have agreed to accept the same working arrangement as that signed by the men on Montreal's English papers some time ago, which calls for a 48-hour week at a salary of $36. The new agreement is for one year from next September. The English printers' agreement expires in September, 1922.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Government has decided to take steps towards investigating the reported finding of natural gas and oil near the dam of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., at Edmundston.

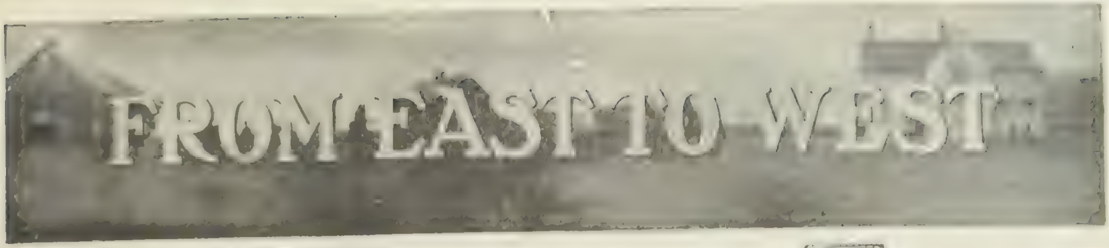
——The Department of Health of New Brunswick reports 987 births, 382 marriages, and 385 deaths during June. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, have been here on a tour of inspection of creameries and farms in the upper St. John Valley.

ST. JOHN.—Dr. Henry Heddon, superintendent of the St. John General Public Hospital, has resigned his position. He will go to a hospital in Memphis, Tenn., in September.

——The City Building Inspector reports that building permits for the seven months ended July 31 were $148,700 this year, and $634,050 last year.

——In the fire at Richibucto it is estimated that 38 buildings were destroyed with a loss of about $500,000

——The establishment of a 2,000,000-gallon oil tank at Courtenay Bay, to be followed by the building of an oil refinery, is expected as a result of the lease of 238 acres of foreshore east of the breakwater secured by Mr. Allan G. McAvity from the Provincial Government's Crown Land Department. The lease is for twenty-one years, the upset price being $500 a year, with the stipulation that at least $50,000 be spent by the lessee within twelve months. Last year many steamers were kept away from this port because fuel oil was not available.



FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The annual inspection of the cadet corps of the Province by Lieut.-Col. Willis places King's Collegiate School, Windsor, at the head of the Strathcona prize list; Halifax Industrial School Cadet Corps taking second place.

DARTMOUTH.—Thousands of Haligonians crossed to Dartmouth to join in the town's celebration of its natal day. The population of Dartmouth is unofficially estimated at 10,000. The census of 1891 showed a population of 6,252, with 1,029 houses.

AMHERST.—Cumberland County, in the recent census, will show an approximate increase of 3,000 people over the census of 1911. Amherst has the largest increase, being in the vicinity of 1,000 people. The 1911 returns gave the figures at 8,973, while the present returns are 10,000.

CHURCH POINT.—The Acadians of all parts of Canada and of the United States met here on August 17 and 19 to observe their national holiday, which falls on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in honour of which the Society is named. It was the first intention to hold this meeting at Grand Pré, where the Acadian people have acquired the title of the plot of land on which stood the old Cathedral chapel.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Six hundred delegates were expected to attend the 37th annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, opening here on August 22. Mr. Neil McLean, M.P., of Glasgow, was expected as fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

——The Toronto General Trusts Corporation is reported to have purchased the former Bank of Ottawa building on Main Street, near the corner of Portage Avenue. This property was taken over by the Bank of Nova Scotia at the time of the amalgamation of the two banks, and has been utilised by the Bank of Nova Scotia since that time. The building dates back to 1882, when the Bank of Ottawa entered the Western field under the management of Mr. Frank H. Matthewson. The site is one of the most valuable in the city.

— Group insurance for the Civil Service Federation became effective this month, when $1,800,000 was issued to the 1,200 civil servants who have been in the employ of the Government for six months or longer. The cost to the Government will be slightly over $30,000 annually. The scale runs from $500 for those in the service from six months to one year to $3,000 for employees with 10 years' service, and those benefited by the insurance will be given the right to continue the insurance in force should they leave the Government employ.

——The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have more than 90 per cent. of the Dominion wheat acreage this year, according to the Government's recently published figures. Out of a total acreage of 18,654,110 of wheat, the three Provinces account for 17,418,900, an increase of 577,000 acres over last year

BRANDON.—Mr. J. K. Thompson, Stratford, Ont., and Mr. W. Sporle, jr., Edmonton, divided honours in the sheep exhibit at the Brandon Fair. Premier honours in all Yorkshire swine classes went to J. E. Brethour & Nephews, of Burford, Ont.

——Mr. Russell T. Ferrier, of Brandon, has been appointed superintendent of Indian education for Canada. During the summer Mr. Ferrier will travel in the Prairie Provinces, visiting the Indian day, boarding and industrial schools. In September he will move to Ottawa, where he will be stationed permanently.

In introducing the Hon. George Malcolm, the Minister of Agriculture for the Province, Mr. Wm. Dowling, President of the Brandon Fair, said that in 1910 the gross revenue from all sources was $30,000; last year it was $110,000; and this year it would be about $125,000. Altogether 70,000 persons visited the exhibition during the week.

SASKAT- CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Regina Exhibition opened with a record number of exhibits. The first day's attendance was [illegible]971 about 1,500 more than the first day last year.

——The sum of $2,500,000 will be spent this year on the construction of roads in the Province. Construction of 7,200 miles of new trunk roads within a three-year period is planned.

That the establishment of a woollen mill here would not be feasible at present was the opinion of the committee appointed by the Western Canada Live Stock Union, which met here to consider the question.

——Ten years ago Gull Lake District was an absolutely unsettled part of this Province. Lately a farm near there was sold at $75 per acre. The purchase price for the 1,120 acres, which included growing crops and equipment, amounted to $84,000.

—Mr. Donald McLean, barrister, of Saskatoon, has been officially gazetted as Judge of the Provincial King's Bench.

MOOSE JAW.—On August 4 Mr. James Passcoe, Independent Conservative candidate in the last Provincial Election, was declared by Mr. Justice Taylor, of the King's Bench Court, to have been elected by a majority of 6.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—With a view to finding the agricultural possibilities of the muskegs of the North, a survey is being made by a party of Federal Department of Agriculture experts. Particular attention will be paid to the Sawridge district.

——Major the Rev. W. B. Carleton has been appointed Rector of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Edmonton. He served overseas as a chaplain, being awarded the Croix de Guerre, and previously was stationed in the Archdiocese of Ottawa.

——Production of all classes of coal in Alberta during 1920 amounted to 7,010,845 tons, valued at $33,919,240, the highest in the coal-mining history of the Province. Of the total production, 130,594 tons were anthracite, 3,419,021 bituminous. 3,359,308 domestic coal, and 101,922 briquettes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—New beer prices announced by the Liquor Board, effective August 1, aim at benefiting residents in outlying districts of the Province, especially those who live a long distance from a brewery. Consumers in brewery as well as other cities are now able to get a reduction of 25 cents on each dozen pints of beer if they return the bottles. This will reduce the price of beer from $2 a dozen to $1.75 a dozen, and from $20 for a barrel of 10 dozen pints to $17.50.

——The new store of the Hudson's Bay Co. here, erected at the cost of $1,500,000, will be opened soon. It will house 40 departments.

—Mr. R. F. Lowis, Deputy Commissioner for the Andaman group, has reached Victoria from Hongkong and will settle in British Columbia.

——Two thousand five hundred acres of the richest delta agricultural land in British Columbia, planted with berries, fruits, and other crops, were inundated, and about 35 settlers, mostly returned soldiers, driven off by the floods, when the Nicomen Island dykes gave way before the record height of water—the highest since 1903—and allowed the Fraser River to pour in.

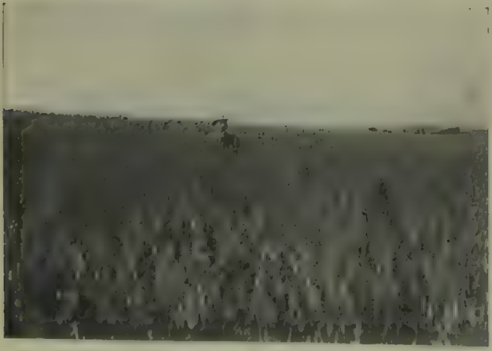
QUESNEL.—On July 8 the first train of the P.G.E. crossed the now famous Mud Hill, three miles south, which pessimists claimed could never be conquered. Having reached the opposite side of the Quesnel River, the steel entered the station site on July 15.

Canadian Flour for Starving Russians.

(See page 222).

UP-TO-DATE PLOUGHING IN THE WEST.

DISCING AND HARROWING.



A FINE CROP OF WHEAT.

HARVESTING BY TRACTOR.

IN A HARVEST FI

A THRESHING OUT

A FARMER HAULING WHEAT TO

A TRAIN OF BOX-CARS LADEN

ATOR.

EAT.

GRINDING THE WHEAT INTO FLOUR

Photograph [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible] FOR THE [illegible]

CANADIAN FOOD SUPPLIES

FOR STARVING RUSSIA.

British Money for Russian
Relief need not be spent
on Foreign Foodstuffs.

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Pork and Beef Packers,
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CORNED BEEF, OX TONGUES, BRAWN,
PORK AND BEANS, SAUSAGES, ETC.

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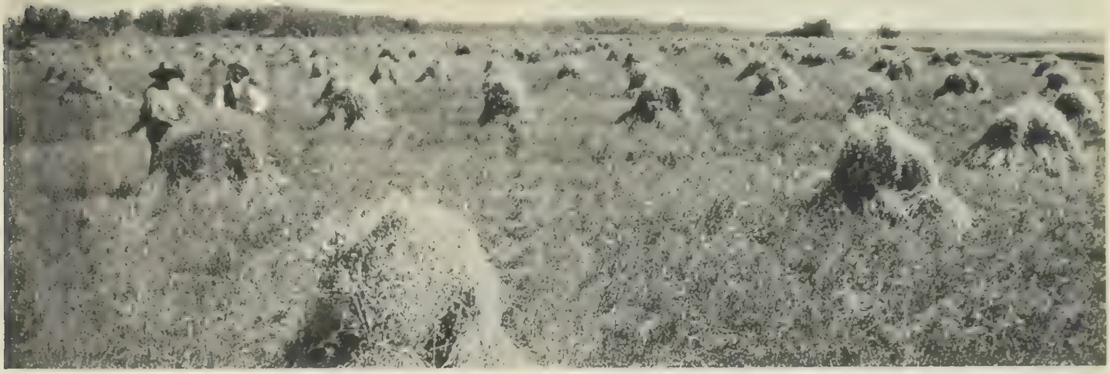
LIVERPOOL.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

FIFTY YEARS' SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE social and economic development of Western Canada during the fifty years that have elapsed since the country became part of the Dominion of Canada constitutes a remarkable record. That record embraces the building of great railway systems, the promotion of immigration from world-wide sources, and the attainment of full provincial status (says the current Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada).

Undoubtedly, the establishment of railway communication has been the indispensable condition of development. It was in December of 1878 that the first train ran over the Pembina branch; to-day these Provinces enjoy exceptional railway services. This has invited immigration on a scale commensurate with the area of the prairies. In each of the three decades following the admission of Manitoba to Confederation (1870), the population of the Prairie Provinces doubled. In the short ten years from 1901-1911 the population more than trebled, rising from 419,512 to 1,281,118, an increase of 205 per cent. And the preliminary estimates of the census of 1921 indicate that the phenomenal growth has been continued, in spite of the fact that, during the war, immigration was practically at a standstill; the 1921 census undoubtedly will show the population to be well over two millions.



OATS YIELDING 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE ON A FARM NEAR GLADSTONE, MANITOBA.

Western Canada, comprising 350,000,000 acres of land, is essentially a grain-growing country, with wheat as the chief and most profitable crop. The contrast between the value of the grain crops and the dairy output furnishes the most striking evidence of the predominant position which grain-growing holds in the West. The cash receipts to the farmers of the wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces in 1920 exceeded $350,000,000. Also, the acreage sown to the coarser grains is not far behind that given up to wheat. In contrast with this, the value of the dairy products was inconsiderable, amounting to less than a sixth of the above sum. It should be noted, however, that the dairying industry has made remarkable strides in the Province of Alberta, and gives promise of growth that should place it among the leading industries. The value in 1920 of the dairy products of this Province alone was $34,000,000.

To supply accommodation for the wheat and other grains, an immense system of interior and terminal elevators has come into being, of which in 1905 there were 1,118; at the present time the number has more than trebled.

Milling the wheat into flour is an industry which is widely spread throughout the Western Provinces. In addition to the large mills that have been established at suitable points along the railway lines, and which are capable of producing many thousands of barrels daily, every village of any considerable size has its own mill, which supplies the local trade with flour, the by-products going back to the farmer as cattle feed. The large mills grind chiefly for the export trade.

Agricultural conditions in Southern Alberta and the adjoining districts of Saskatchewan have been greatly altered by the wide-spread adoption of irrigation methods. Twenty-five years ago these stretches of high and dry prairie were given up to ranch grazing. The ranches have gone, and in their stead there are numberless little farms, supplied artificially with the necessary moisture. Southern Alberta has become the greatest irrigated district on the continent of America. These irrigated lands have led to vastly increased live stock holdings, and the statistics show that there has been much more rapid development in the livesto[illegible] Alberta than in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Sources of natural wealth, apart from the soil, are found in the coal mines, the forests, and the fisheries. Manitoba has no coal. Saskatchewan has deposits of lignit[illegible] southern boundary, from which 352,206 tons were mined in 1920. Alberta is rich in coal, which is found in many pla[illegible] in the Province. In 1920 the production was 6,900,000 tons, which exceeded the output of any other Province of the Dominion, and which was valued at approximately $34,000,000. The other mineral resources of Alberta are varied, extensive, and valuable, so much so that they are likely to rival those of agriculture. The wide range over which natural gas is found indicates its presence in large quantities; this is a valuable asset to the Province. The very earliest reports of the Geological Survey have described the presence of a very large quantity of petroleum in the northern portion of Alberta, which, up to the present time, has been practically valueless on account of the impossibility of providing transportation facilities. Now, however, several wells are being drilled for oil, and in the summer of 1920 one well was drilled at Fort Norman which was reported to be capable of producing 1,000 barrels daily.

In the output of the fisheries Manitoba outranks the other Prairie Provinces. In 1919 fish to the value of over $1,000,000 were taken from the Manitoba waters, while the comparative figures for Saskatchewan and Alberta were $475,797 and $333,330 respectively.

Another source of great future wealth is water-power; but development of this has barely begun.

One of our Governors-General, some years ago, described Manitoba as being "the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which spans the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Winnipeg, its capital, has rapidly become the first grain centre of the continent, and has taken a place of outstanding importance as a manufacturing, wholesale and financial centre. In fact, manufactures in themselves tell the story of the rapidity of the West's development.

* *

A child named Laura Toohey, nine years old, waded beyond her depth into Other Lake, one of the Rideau Chain of lakes, in Ontario (says a *Times* cablegram), and in an unsuccessful effort to save her life her father and three other children were drowned.

Mr. George R. Donald, solicitor and notary public, Bank Street, Dundee, Scotland, has been appointed a commissioner to receive in Scotland affidavits for use in any Court of the Province of Quebec, or necessary for any deed or document to be carried into execution or to have its civil effect in the Province.

The Queen has placed on permanent loan in the Imperial War Museum an American flag presented to the American Legion by American-born ladies of Canada. It was deposited for safe custody in St. Paul's Cathedral during the war, and was afterwards exhibited at the Washington Inn (American Y.M.C.A.), St. James's Square.

THE OGILVIE
FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.,
Montreal, Canada,

THE LARGEST MILLERS
OF
MANITOBA WHEAT FLOURS

OGILVIE'S FLOURS will keep perfect under any and all climatic conditions. They yield the Maximum Quantity of Bread.

London Agents:

STANNARD, COLLINS & Co.
27, Mark Lane,
LONDON, E.C.3.

Telegrams: "Famed Fen, London." Telephones: Avenue 4350 and 4351.

LATEST CROP REPORTS.

Prospects in the Various Provinces

The Bank of Montreal received at the end of last week the following cable from their head office, Montreal

"PRAIRIE PROVINCES.—EDMONTON DISTRICT: Outlook favourable for high yield. CALGARY: Conditions favourable, hail damage in some localities. LETHBRIDGE: Good returns rye, yield wheat better than anticipated. REGINA: Wheat lighter than anticipated, damaged by rust and sawfly; oats, rye, flax, above average. SASKATOON: Heaviest wheat crop since 1915, quality good; oats satisfactory. WINNIPEG: Average yield, quality good.

"ONTARIO.—Light yield grain, quality good; corn heavy, fruit fair to good.

"QUEBEC.—Grains about 70 per cent. average; roots and grass benefited by rain.

"MARITIME PROVINCES.—Cereals light, oats about 60 per cent. average, potatoes 65 per cent. average, apples fairly good, roots and pasture improved.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Potatoes 80 per cent. average, grains average, hops good. OKANAGAN: Fruits excellent; other districts below average."

Harvesting General.

The London office of the Merchants Bank of Canada received the following cable from their head office in Montreal:—

"Harvesting operations may now be considered general except for the northern portion of the three Prairie Provinces, where continued wet weather is delaying ripening and expansion of the grain to some extent. Crops in these latter districts will do well to escape frost.

"Prospects are hardly as good as a week ago, black rust having shown up in new sections in the North, and it now appears that the West will do well to produce the preliminary estimate of wheat quoted two weeks ago, overestimates of the yield likely in view of heavy stand of straw. Forage crops satisfactory generally."

* *

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Some Impressions of a Traveller.

In view of the attention paid by Canadians to Japanese and Pacific problems generally, the following extracts from a letter from Dr. J. L. Cossley-Batt, a lady who recently lectured in various parts of Canada, and who is now in the Far East, to a Canadian friend in London, will be of interest:—

"On arrival at the first Japanese port many police and Customs officers came on board. They examined passports very thoroughly; some were allowed to go ashore and others had to remain on the ship. In Japanese waters all photography is forbidden, particularly on the day of our arrival at Yokohama, where troops were boarding a vessel for transportation to Manchuria.

"I observed that the Japanese women are much nicer than their men; in fact, the men are at times very rude to women. They are certainly following very closely German methods with regard to the education of their people. As a race they seem very prolific, strong and determined, and exceptionally curious. While in Yokohama I visited many of the shops, and noticed how very expensive everything was and very inferior in every respect.

"At Nagasaki, a naval and military station, people were very closely watched. One is very well entertained watching the men and women coal the ships with rush baskets. These young women certainly work very hard, and they have a wonderful pass system. Mercantile men claim it is the fastest coaling port in the world.

"On arrival at Shanghai, where passengers were conveyed in a tender to the city front, one observed that the Chinese authorities were not as particular as the Japanese. In fact, one experienced a much freer feeling in exploring the town."

* *

ARCHÆOLOGICAL GIFT FOR McGILL.

The Danish explorer, Dr. Frits Holm, is presenting, as a centennial gift, to McGill University, Montreal, a 9-ft. reproduction of the famous Chinese Nestorian Monument of A.D. 781, one of the four most illustrious inscriptions in the world's history. The reproduction is made from the 2-ton stone-replica of the ancient monument, now in the Lateran Museum in Rome, which it all but cost Dr. Holm his life to bring out from the interior of China a few years ago. It is expected that the monument will be unveiled in McGill University in the fall, when Sir Arthur Currie and Dr. Holm can both be present at the ceremony.

During the past winter Dr. Holm presented a similar reproduction to the Government of India, and it is now in the Indian Museum of Calcutta.

* *

A motion introduced in the Legislative Council of Jamaica by one of the people's representatives, urging confederation between the British West Indies and Canada, was voted down.

THE NEW ALBERTA LEGISLATURE.

List of New Members.

The following is a list of the members of the new Alberta Legislature as far as available

United Farmers of Alberta.

Acadia, L. Proudfoot; Alexandra, P. Enzenauer; Camrose, V. W. Smith; Cardston, G. L. Stringham; Coronation, J. N. Johnston; Cochrane, A. Moore; Didsbury, A. E. Claypool; High River, S. Brown; Handhills, George Forster; Gleichen, J. C. Buckley; Innisfail, D. Cameron; Lacombe, Mrs. Walter Parlby; Lac Ste. Anne, C. M. McKeen; Little Bow, O. L. McPherson.

Macleod, W. H. Shields; Medicine Hat, P. Baker; Okotoks, George Hoadley; Peace River, D. M. Kennedy; Pembina, George McLaughlin; Ponoka, P. Baker (since dead); Pincher Creek, E. J. Cook; Red Deer, G. W. Smith; Redcliffe, W. C. Smith; Olds, N. S. Smith.

Stettler, A. L. Saunders; St. Albert, F. St. Arnault; St. Paul, L. Joly; Sturgeon, S. A. Carson; Taber, L. Peterson; Vegreville, A. M. Matheson; Vermilion, H. G. Reid; Wainwright, J. R. Love; Warner, M. J. Connor; Wetaskiwin, E. E. Sparks; Nanton, D. H. Galbraith; Ribston, C. O. F. Wright.

CANADA'S JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

The Japanese of Canada recently dedicated this monument in Stanley Park, Vancouver, in honour of the Japanese soldiers in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada who were killed in France and Flanders.

Liberals.

Calgary, R. C. Marshall; Edmonton (5), Hon. J. R. Boyle, A. R. McLennan, J. C. Bowen, J. W. Heffernan, and Mrs. Nellie McClung; Athabaska, George Mills; Beaver River, Joseph Dechene; Bow Valley, Hon. C. R. Mitchell; Clearwater, O. M. Lee; Edson, C. W. Cross; Grouard, Hon. J. L. Cote; Victoria, Frank Walker; Whitford, A. S. Shandre; Sedgewick, Hon. Charles Stewart.

Labour.

Calgary, Alex. Ross and Fred. White; Medicine Hat, W. C. Johnston; Rocky Mountain, P. M. Christopher.

Independents.

Lethbridge, Gen. J. S. Stewart (Independent-Conservative); Calgary, R. C. Edwards and Robert Pearson; Claresholm, T. C. Milnes.

* *

Professor C. E. Inglis, of Cambridge University, is to give a paper on "A Comparison of the Forth and Quebec Bridges" before the British Association at Edinburgh next month.

Toronto unemployed, at a meeting dominated by "Reds," last week demanded employment, to be paid at union rates, heavy taxes on incomes exceeding $3,000, and the immediate resumption of trade with Soviet Russia.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LTD.

General Offices, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. Mead. P. B. Wilson. Thomas Gibson. C. E. Read.
T. Watson Sime. G. R. Gray. T. H. Watson.

OFFICERS.

President	Geo. H. Mead
Vice-President	P. B. Wilson
Vice-President	Thomas Gibson
Secretary	J. G. Gibson
Treasurer	A. H. Chitty
Manager of Manufacturing	C. H. L. Jones
Manager of Woods	G. R. Gray

Transfer Agents	The Royal Trust Company—Toronto and Montreal
Registrars	Montreal Trust Company—Toronto and Montreal
Secretary's Office	707, Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

Your Directors submit the following report of the operations of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, including Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, for the year ending June the 30th, 1921 :—

SUMMARY OF INCOME ACCOUNT

Net Earnings for the Year		$4,836,001
Less Reserved for Depreciation		628,480
		4,207,521
Less Interest on Funded Debts and Other Loans		744,371
Net Surplus for the Year		3,463,150
Less Appropriation for Contingencies and Government Taxes		500,000
		2,963,150
Balance of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account as at 30th June, 1920		1,060,798
		$4,023,948
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS :		
Dividends at 7 per cent. per annum on Preferred Stock	$603,365	
" " " " Common Stock	629,685	
Proportion of Dividend paid to Bondholders	137,005	
Bond Sinking Fund Reserve	304,097	
		1,674,152
Leaving to be carried forward		$2,349,796

The operations of the Company for the past twelve months, although carried on under conditions of exceptional difficulty, have been very satisfactory.

To guard against a repetition of groundwood shortage, additional electrical power has been provided, which with increased water storage will take care of the requirements at the Espanola plant, while the new power plant of the Company at Smoky Falls on the Sturgeon River will furnish ample surplus for all needs at the Sturgeon Falls mill.

From May 11th until June 30th the mills of the Company, as well as those of many other newsprint companies, were closed pending the adjustment of the controversy with employees regarding the rates of wages. An arbitration agreement having been reached the mills were restarted on July 4th, and have since been in full operation.

The total newsprint capacity of the Company's plants has now been increased to 650 tons per day, or over 200,000 tons a year, and in addition there is wrapping paper, box board and surplus sulphite pulp capacity of 100 tons per day or 30,000 tons a year.

It should be mentioned that the Company's inventories have been written down to a figure consistent with present values. Thus the stockholders may feel assured that the large balance of current assets over liabilities is not overstated.

Your Directors desire to record their great appreciation of the good service and efficient work rendered by the officers, staff, and employees of all departments.

By Order of the Board,
GEO. H. MEAD,
President.

Toronto, Ontario, August 3rd, 1921.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED,

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as at 30th JUNE, 1921.

ASSETS.

	$	$
PROPERTY ACCOUNT—		
As at 1st July, 1920	26,536,457.13	
Net Additions for Year	3,321,465.23	
		[illegible]
SECURITIES OF OTHER COMPANIES OWNED AT COST		294,500.00
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Pulpwood	7,663,072.89	
Woods Equipment, Stores and Mill Stores	2,824,278.59	
Mill Products	699,865.14	
Accounts Receivable, less Doubtful Debts	1,681,096.90	
Companies' Securities Purchased and Held	742,916.44	
Cash in Banks and on Hand	539,990.47	
		14,151,220.43
DEFERRED CHARGES—		
Insurance Premiums and Payments in Advance	232,683.41	
Discount and Expenses on General Mortgage Bonds	252,575.56	
		485,258.97
Total Assets		$44,788,901.76

LIABILITIES.

	$		
CAPITAL STOCK—			
Authorised—Common	10,000,000.00		
Preferred 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating	10,000,000.00		
	20,000,000.00		
Issued—Common		8,995,500.00	
Preferred 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating		8,619,500.00	
			17,615,000.00
BONDED INDEBTEDNESS—			
1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds Authorised and Issued	9,000,000.00		
Less: Redeemed	776,053.32		
		8,223,946.68	
6 per cent. Serial Mortgage Lien Notes Authorised and Issued	3,500,000.00		
Less: Redeemed	1,190,500.00		
		2,309,500.00	
General Mortgage Bonds Authorised, 20,000,000.00—			
Series "A" 8 per cent. Bonds Authorised	3,000,000.00		
Less: Unissued	500,000.00		
		2,500,000.00	
			13,033,446.68
CURRENT LIABILITIES—			
Loans from Bank (Secured)		3,000,000.00	
Accounts and Bills Payable		3,076,594.40	
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Notes		281,325.90	
Accrued Dividends (Paid 15th July, 1921)		376,765.28	
			6,734,685.58
RESERVES—			
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment		2,541,393.58	
Miscellaneous and Contingent		1,572,482.31	
Bond Sinking Fund		942,097.22	
			5,055,973.11
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—			
Consolidated Credit at 30th June, 1920		1,060,798.83	
Add: Net Profit for the year		2,963,150.34	
		4,023,949.17	
Less: Dividends, one year to date:			
7 per cent. to Preferred Shareholders	603,365.00		
7 per cent. to Common Shareholders	629,685.00		
	1,233,050.00		
To First Mortgage Bondholders	137,005.56		
	1,370,055.56		
Transferred to Bond Sinking Fund Reserve	304,097.22		
		1,674,152.78	
			2,349,796.39
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	$160,937.00		
Total Liabilities			$44,788,901.76

We have audited the books and accounts of The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, and of its subsidiary, the Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th June, 1921, and certify that the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up and shows a true and correct view of the state of the combined Companies' affairs and the results of the operations for the year as shown by the books and according to the best of our knowledge and the explanations given us.

All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

3rd August, 1921.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77½; 4 p.c., 1938, 86¾; 4 p.c., 1922, 114¾.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66¼; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 55¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 71¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 75¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79¼; 4 p.c., 1949, 77.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 73½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 63; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 63.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 65½.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76; 4 p.c., 1888, 93¼.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 78.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 94; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 83½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 86½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 88; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 85; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 93; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 111¾; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 95.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50¾; 4 p.c., 1932, 85¼; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79¼; Maisonneuve 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 70½; 5 p.c., 1952-3, 98¾.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 79½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 58

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 73.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 95; 3½ p.c. Reg., 60; 4½ p.c., 1963, 85¾.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 85¼.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 97; 4 p.c., 1936, 76⅝; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1932, 75; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 63¼; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 63⅜; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 102½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 63¾.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 86½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84.

Railways.

Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 8½.

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 80½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—74.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Ont., 95½; 4 p.c. Perp., 56½; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 53¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 1930, 98¼; 4 p.c. Sask., 73; 4 p.c., 1934, 88¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34¼; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 89½; 5 p.c. Land, 95; Alta 3½ p.c. Dom., 65½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 70; 3½ p.c. Dom., 66½; Pac. 4 p.c., 76; 4½ p.c., 1950, 86; Que 4 p.c., 53; Western 4½ p.c., 89.

Can. Pacific.—153; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 62⅝; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64⅛; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 131

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 63½; 2nd Debs., 62

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 68½

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 67⅞; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 66½; 4 p.c. 1955 B, 66½; Lake Super. 4 p.c., 68¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 47; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 87½.

Grand Trunk.—89/4½; 4 p.c. Guar., 60¾; 1st Pref., 41⅝; 2nd Pref., 30⅞; 3rd Pref., 12¾; Borrd. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 78½; Perp. 4 p.c., 64; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c., 78½; North of Can. 4 p.c., 60½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 101; Western 4 p.c. Bds., 64; Western Dollar Bds., 85.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 82; Perp. 4 p.c., 62½.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 79¼.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 86.

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 77; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 77.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 62½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 84½, 2nd Debs., 104.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Cum. Perp Pref., 12/3.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/4½; Debs., 23

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—5 31-32.

Hudson's Bay.—6 3-16; Pref., 78/9.

San Antonio Land.—6 p.c., 16⅛.

Electric Power & Traction.

B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c. Debs., 57¾.

Brazil Traction.—28¾; 6 p.c. Pref., 75½.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 58¼; Pref. Ord., 55; Perp. Pref., 59.

Can. Gen. Elect.—108½.

Can. Light & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 1949, 65½.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 58½.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 98.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922, 115.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 87¼.

Shawinigan.—5 p.c. Bds., 124¼; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 115½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 80½.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Debs., 55½.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 52.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 49.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 101½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 79½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 72¾.

Steel Co. of Canada.—6 p.c., 108⅜.

West Can. Collieries.—6 p.c., 97.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—13/7½.

Le Roi, No. 2.—3/4½.

Mining Corp of Can.—5/7½.

Mond Nickel.—23/9; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 15/7½.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/3.

British Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 5/10½; Pref., 6/10½.

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 111¼.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 107¾.

Can. Locomotive.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 100.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 52¼; 5 p.c Income, 9.

Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 10½.

Furness Withy. — Ord., 24/6; Pref., £6 19s. 3d.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—16/7½.

Marconi, of Can.—5/9.

Price Bros.—5 p.c., 96½.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pf., 85.

Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c., S.F.G., 101.

* *

ROYALTIES ON B.C. FURS.

Fur trade regulations have been amended by the British Columbia Government, on the recommendation of the Game Conservation Board, providing that fur traders should pay the following royalties or taxes on pelts or skins of fur-bearing animals

On each bear, 25 cents; beaver, $1; coyote, 15 cents; fisher, $2; silver fox, $5; cross fox, $1; red fox, 50 cents; lynx, 75 cents; marten, 50 cents; mink, 25 cents; muskrat, 5 cents; otter, 50 cents; raccoon, 10 cents; skunk, 10 cents; wild-cat, 5 cents; wolf, 25 cents; wolverine, 25 cents; weasel, in lots of six or more at the rate of 25 cents a dozen, or in lots under six, 5 cents each.

On all other pelts or skins not specifically mentioned a royalty equal to 5 per cent. of the commercial value of the pelt will be charged.

* *

Dominion Bank.—The usual quarterly dividend has been declared at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, payable on October 1.

Canadian Pacific Railway. — Dealings have been approved by the London Stock Exchange Committee, under Rule 148a, in the £2000,000 4 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Paid-up Capital - £513,69

Head Office: TORONTO.

W. B. Meikle, *President & Gen. Man.*

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.), Chairman.

Lord Cable (Bird & Co.).

Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.).

Robt. Mason, *Home Fire Supt.*

E. P. Shears, *Underwriter.*

W. A. Miles, *Manager.*

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Tues., September 13.	Wed., September 14.

THROGMORTON STREET, *Tuesday.*

The Stock Exchange has been irregular during the past week. There has been little sustained activity, but markets have suffered less from pronounced holiday inertia, and bargain hunters have extended support to specialities. The gilt-edged market is inclined to go better after some unsteadiness, reflecting a change for the better in the money market after the recent spell of tightness.

There has been a sharp rebound among home rails, which have been the strongest section of the House. The rise has signalised the passing of the Railway Bill, and some re-investment of half-yearly dividend money found the market bare of stock. Dollar securities have been steady but rather colourless in sympathy with the New York exchange. Argentine rails boiled over after their recent big rise on professional re-purchases, and quotations are now unstable, with doubts regarding the immediate course of the market. Mexican Rails have reacted under the recent best, but Brazilian Rails hold firm.

In the foreign market conditions have been idle. French Loans have been dull, and German Loans weak in sympathy with the mark. Japanese issues hold firm, and Brazilians among South Americans have continued to meet favourable attention. Kaffirs continue very firm and healthy among mines, the high gold price in conjunction with improved Rand labour conditions having created an atmosphere of greater confidence. There has been considerable unsettlement among oil shares, which broke heavily prior to the week-end on forced Glasgow selling, but are now inclined to rally. Rubbers remain depressed with the staple, and Industrials are checkered without any good lead.

Among Canadian securities conditions in the main have been stable but not vigorous. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have held their ground. The Fours remain at 76, and the 4½ per cents at 95. Municipal Bonds have hardly varied.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics finish unaltered at 153, after being either side of that figure. Grand Trunk junior stocks are ⅛ to ½ down, but there has been no variation in the senior issues. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 47½ are 1 down.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have receded 1-16 to 6 3-16, and lower priced shares show little movement.

Industrials have not engaged a great deal of attention, and have been spottily weaker. Canada Cements have fallen 5 to 57½, and the pref. at 98½ is 1 down. Canadian Cars have receded 4 to 26½. Dominion Steels hold steady at 34½, and Canadian General Electrics are very firm at around 113½.

There has been a fall of 3 to 70½ in Spanish River Pulp pref.

Brazil Tractions, though under best, mark a net fractional gain at 28½. Mexican traction issues show little change, but Mexican Light and Power 1st Bonds at 55½ are ex the payment of coupon arrears.

Canadian silver mining shares have been steady, but slow as a rule. British controlled Oilfields have been heavy in sympathy with the depressed condition in the oil market.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 11.

Trading was quiet on the markets at the end of last week, the chief interest being shown in paper stocks, Laurentide moving up a couple of points to 72, and Spanish River Preferred showing a small improvement. Ames-Holden Preferred advanced to 36 on small dealings, showing that the market was scarce of shares, but fell back the next day to 31. Canadian Cottons were lower at 65.

This week opened on the Exchange with general dulness, as few stocks were traded in. Canada Steamships showed some firmness on reports that the financing of the company had been satisfactorily arranged.

The chief feature of the market on Tuesday was a further decline in Wayagamack to 35, and a fall of 6 points in B.C. Fishing to 24. Riordon sold at 3, in spite of rumours that the company might be relieved of a portion of its liabilities for timber limits purchased but not paid for. On Wednesday, on the official announcement of the passing of the Wayagamack dividend, the stock further declined to 29. Riordon dropped to 1½, and Laurentide at one time fell to 67.

Brokers reported indications of more interest by New York in some Canadian stocks, though no active interest is yet in evidence. Quebec Railway showed a firm tone in consequence of the satisfaction felt at the acceptance by the French bondholders of the company's offer. The report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills is regarded very favourably.

Advertisements are appearing here, offering Debentures of one of the German dye works at the price of $18 per 1,000 marks. This is the first German offering of the kind I have seen for some time. The advertisers held out the hope of a profit of 1,300 per cent., "when the mark gets back to par." Such optimism is almost startling.

Fur buyers report that there will be a heavy rise in the price of furs this season owing to scarcity. Supplies are mainly being purchased by United States buyers, who enjoy the advantage of the premium on United States currency.

The closing down of the Massey-Harris plant, which gives employment to some 4,000 hands, is an indication of the abnormal industrial conditions.

Among current prices Abitibi is 29½; Ames-Holden Pref., 28½; Brompton, 20; B.E. Steel, 12, and 1st Pref. 65, 2nd Pref., 24; Canadian Steamships 20, Pref. 50; Can. Gen.-Electric, 92; Dom. Textile, 131; Hollinger, 7.10; Laurentide, 68; Quebec Rly. 26; Riordon, 1½; Spanish River, 50, Pref., 60; Steel of Can., 47; Toronto Rly., 70; Wayagamack, 29.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ending August 14

Canadian Northern $1,[illegible] decrease, [illegible]

Canadian Pacific $3,[illegible] [illegible] $[illegible]

Grand Trunk [illegible] [illegible]

* *

DOMINIONS' LIABILITY TO BRITISH TAXATION

In answer to a question in Parliament by Sir Robert Thomas Mr. Hilton Young stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently appointed a Treasury Committee "to consider questions arising in connection with the liability of Dominion and foreign Governments and of such bodies as the League of Nations and the Reparation Commission to United Kingdom taxation in respect of profits, property, or otherwise, whether such liability arises directly or indirectly, and the like liability of representatives, or employees of such Governments, etc., and to report what alterations of long practice are necessary or desirable."

* *

B.C. RAILWAY LOAN.

For the purpose of pushing on construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway line north of Quesnel, into which town steel was laid last month, a loan of $1,000,000 has been negotiated by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance for British Columbia.

Twenty-year bonds to that amount bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. have been sold to a Toronto syndicate, composed of Ames & Co., and Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., at 93.59.

* *

GOLD MINING IN B.C.

An increase of $203,000 is reported in the value of bullion receipts by the Federal assay office at Victoria, B.C., for the first seven months of 1921. The receipts to date for 1921 are $1,275,000, which compares most favourably with receipts of $1,073,000 in the same period of 1920, being an increase in receipts of approximately 20 per cent.

* *

DAIRY CO-OPERATION IN ONTARIO.

Ontario dairymen recently met the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, and discussed plans for the formation of a large co-operative dairy sales association for the Province. It will be the only organisation of its kind in Canada, and will attempt to revolutionise the present methods of salesmanship and distribution, and also to raise the standard of dairy products in Ontario.

* *

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS.

Construction has been commenced of a large manufacturing plant at Asbestos, P.Q., by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., for the manufacture of asbestos products on a large scale. They will include asbestos textiles, brake lining, shingles, paper, roofing, pipe covering, etc.

* *

According to cable advices from Toronto, the Hollinger Gold Mine is now producing gold at the rate of $1,000,000 per month. This output is expected to be increased towards the end of the year.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

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Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

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DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION
AND CONSTITUENT COMPANIES.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1921.

I believe in view of the conditions which prevailed in all branches of industry during the period covered by the report and statements, that you will regard the results as reasonably satisfactory. The volume of business was less than previous years, and this is particularly true as regards the British market, the contraction having been brought about by the serious depression in Great Britain, and by the keenness of Continental European competition.

Nevertheless, during all these trying times your company, the Dominion Steel Corporation, as one of the greatest industrial institutions in Canada, has endeavoured to maintain operations at the largest capacity possible, recognising its obligations to the country, and to its employees, and you can more readily appreciate this when I tell you that the Dominion Steel Corporation disbursed in wages and salaries last year the sum of $21,839,285.25.

Harmonious Industrial Relations.

One of the most important branches of your company's operations is, of course, the mining of coal. The employees of your mines are members of the United Mine Workers of America, and with this organisation your company has entered into wage agreements for the past few years. The Dominion Coal Co. had an agreement which should have extended until February 1 this year, but we were compelled in November, 1920, to negotiate a new contract. Had we been able to continue under the agreement until February 1 of this year, our men would undoubtedly have realised the condition into which the country was rapidly drifting, and unquestionably a contract much more satisfactory to the company would have been arrived at. Your officials realised that the contract would be a great hardship on the company, particularly in connection with the production of steel, and a burden also upon the industries of Eastern Canada, but every pressure was brought to bear upon us by the Government; by the railroads, and other interests, insisting that under no condition must we permit a stoppage of the production of coal. Consequently a new contract was entered into effective until November 30 of this year, and I may say that our relations with our employees under the contract are most harmonious. It must be recognised, however, that wages are too high to enable us to produce coal at a cost that will permit profitable operation of the steel plant under existing conditions.

For the last sixty days our operations have been materially assisted by sales of our coal in England and Scotland, and the reports from gas plants and railroads using it in those countries are very satisfactory. I do not expect that we will be able to hold the British market, but I am in hopes that gradually our coal will find a market in some of the other European countries.

In this connection I wish to call to the attention of the holders of preferred shares, the fact that the statement for the past fiscal year shows that the dividends on your shares for the three companies named were earned five times over. I need not, of course, emphasise the fact that business conditions are most unsatisfactory at present, and in view of this it is all the more gratifying to be able to say to you that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year ending June 30, the Dominion Steel Corporation, after providing for depreciation, sinking funds, and bond interest has earned at the rate of over three times the amount required for payment of the combined dividends on its preference shares, and on the preferred shares of its constituent companies. I believe that we should be very well pleased with the results, particularly as I have just stated in view of conditions during the past three months.

On August 1 the British Empire Steel Corporation will deposit its 7 per cent. First Preference stock with Prudential Trust Company for the purpose of effecting this exchange, and after that date any holders of 6 per cent. Preference shares of this Corporation, or of the 7 per cent. Preferred stock of the Coal and Steel Companies who desire to exchange, may forward their certificates to the Prudential Trust Company, and receive certificates of British Empire in exchange for them.

Period of Readjustment.

Business the world over has been passing through a period of very strenuous readjustment. While perhaps some of us may have anticipated a year ago that something of this nature would occur, not even the most far-seeing expected that anything quite so drastic would take place. Undoubtedly, however, this was the most effective manner of bringing costs down to a basis that would restore confidence, and the results are already becoming evident, in that our extravagant habits are slowly but surely giving place to economy and hard work, and I believe that in many industries the readjustment of prices is already practically complete.

Many of our Canadian industries are in need of additional financing, and this is always to be expected in a growing country possessing vast natural resources awaiting development. Present world conditions and national needs render such industrial financing exceedingly difficult of accomplishment, and the taxes imposed on Corporation earnings, and upon the incomes of individuals have diverted into the national treasury funds ordinarily available for investment in new securities, and for the extension of plants. I believe that these heavy taxes are very seriously curtailing the extent of industrial operations in this country; are discouraging new development, thus reducing employment, and at the same time they are fortunately failing to obtain the purposes for which they were imposed, that is, the elimination of individual waste and a return to pre-war economies.

Fundamentally, conditions are more satisfactory in Canada than in most other countries. I am, however, of the opinion that additional protection granted to our industries so as to hold the business of this growing country to our own manufacturers for the next few years would bring remarkable results in the future.

Need for Strict Economy.

It is most essential that we should all realise that the situation throughout the world and in this country demands the practice of every economy; we must recognise also that wages are gradually being reduced, and that the cost of labour will further decrease, both through increased efficiency, and by further reductions from the very high scale that has been put into effect during recent years. Concurrently with this will come further reductions in the cost of living, and at the same time the income of the wage earner should maintain approximately an equal purchasing power.

Finally, we must recognise that in meeting these new conditions, Canadian industry must be satisfied with smaller margins of profit and aim at greater production.

For the Board of Directors,

R. M. WOLVIN,
President.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"English Review."

There are two notable editorials in the August *English Review*, one on the question of disarmament and the Washington Conference, and another, entitled "Britain's Opportunity," dealing with the possibility of an Irish settlement: while a helpful article on the latter subject is that by Professor John MacNeill, reprinted from the September, 1917, issue. "Eye-witness" contributes an account of "How we Prepared the Zeebrugge Attack," and the Great War is also recalled in A Waste-paper Philosophy," written by T. P. Cameron Wilson, who was killed in 1918. Douglas Ainslie furnishes an appreciation of A. H. Bullen's poetry; "Civis" deplores the inadequacy of pensions granted to "distinguished people"; and "Sydney A. Moseley, writing on "Band Music," tries to answer the question—Is England a musical nation?

"Landmark."

In the magazine of the English-Speaking Union, J. St. Loe Strachey (editor of the *Spectator*) gives his reasons "Why I think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should not be Renewed"; St. John Ervine his views of "The Modern Girl"; and John Sayers a character sketch of Sir James Craig, Ulster's first Prime Minister. Winifréde Wrench tells of "The Baby Pilgrims of 1921." C. E. A. Bedwell, writing on "Nova Scotia and Virginia," explains how the laws of the Canadian Province were based upon those of the "Old Dominion." F. A. Halsey outlines part of a suggested tour of the United States and Canada. The story of "Tobermory's Sunken Spanish Galleon" is told by F. A. McKenzie.

"World's Work."

The first pages in the August *World's Work* strike a very welcome note of hope that the worst of our troubles are over and reason has returned. In referring to the more encouraging aspect of the Irish question, the powerful influence of the Crown—which many are inclined to regard as merely an interesting historical survival—is emphasised. "When the King of England speaks the whole world listens." and an Irish settlement has come within the range of possibility. On a matter of more far-reaching importance—the coming Disarmament Conference—the belief is expressed that if, out of this Conference, "some new agreement can arise which will be a triple understanding between the three great Pacific Powers, the prospects of permanent world peace will be rosy, and the reign of reason will have begun in very deed." In "Stemming the Red Tide in Central Europe," T. T. C. Gregory relates the thrilling story of how the Hoover Food Commission, with characteristic American energy and disregard of red tape, fought and defeated Bolshevism and saved civilisation in Central and South-Eastern Europe; Henry Morgenthau writes on the fallacy of Zionism, claiming that it is impossible both economically and politically; and E. T. Raymond, in his "Land of Opportunity" series, sketches the career of the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, who, though born in the humblest class, now "has responsibilities only second to those which fall on the actual rulers of the country." An article of special Canadian interest is "The Goblin Ore," by James Armstrong, showing how Canadian railway construction was the means of discovering valuable cobalt and silver deposits and revolutionising the world's markets; and other notable contributions are "Deep Sea Mysteries," by H.S.H. the Prince of Monaco; "Forestry in New Zealand," by Maurice Hurst; "Hand to Hand with a Leopard," by Carl E. Akeley; and "The Industrialism of Radiography," by F. A. Talbot.

* * *

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A [illegible] Canadian [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] Hall [illegible] Railway.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* stat[illegible] armed with automatic pistols, having bound and gagged the accountant of the Imperial Bank at Queenston, escaped with a considerable amount of cash.

The Department of Naval Affairs has in view ins[illegible] of a very powerful continuous-wave system wir[illegible] near Vancouver to undertake land work and communica[illegible] with distant points up-coast, thus leaving the present station at Point Grey to handle shipping [illegible]iness only.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Changing Investment Conditions.

In the month of August it is perhaps a little too much to expect the average investor to consider the advisability of examining his investments with the view to considering the desirability of changing them in the light of recent developments in regard to money and the prospect of a continuance of the adjustment in the prices of investment securities generally. In recent months we have published selections of Canadian gilt-edged securities on offer in London, and no doubt many of our readers have embraced the opportunities afforded to pick up the parcels of such investments available. We would again emphasise the point that in the opinion of the leading market authorities the time is ripe to invest spare cash in Canadian Government, Provincial, and Municipal securities in anticipation of the further adjustment in investment prices generally. The supply of such securities is steadily diminishing, and even as it is would-be purchasers here as a rule wait for stock coming to market to satisfy their requirements, the Official Stock Exchange quotations being more or less nominal and only useful as an approximate index of the terms upon which stocks can be dealt with when these are available.

* * *

Canadian v. S. American Securities.

As the value of money declines prices of Canadian gilt-edged securities generally will, of course, automatically adjust themselves to the new monetary conditions. It is generally conceded by financial authorities that we shall see an all-round adjustment in the values of fixed interest-bearing securities, and although it is difficult to form any definite estimate as to what the new investment standard will be, all the indications justify the belief that investors will in future have to be content with less generous terms in the matter of interest yields than were recently offered to them by borrowers. Financiers have of late been busily engaged in calling attention to the attractions of foreign Government securities and advising their purchase. South American Government bonds are, we are told, absurdly cheap at their current quotations. The Americans have been busily engaged in purchasing these in Europe. But the Americans have all the advantages attaching to a depreciated sterling and European exchanges, and they obtain as a result yields much higher than those obtainable by investors in this country, the difference constituting a solid insurance against the risks inseparable from investments in this part of the world. We consider that Canadian gilt-edged investments offer infinitely greater security than either European or South American stocks, and that our readers, at the present juncture, would be well advised to invest any spare cash at their disposal in the former direction. Not only will they obtain a very satisfactory yield on their capital, but they may be sure that their Canadian holdings will be prominent in the adjusting process which is already in progress in the values of fixed interest-bearing securities generally.

* * *

Improved Market Outlook at Montreal.

In Canadian as in other financial centres market operators invariably endeavour to anticipate coming events, and the Financial Editor of the *Montreal Star*, in a survey of Canadian financial conditions, sees evidence of the incidence of this influence in the recent course of events at Montreal. He records the fact that in some quarters at that centre the view is held that too much emphasis has been laid on "short" covering as a factor in the recent improvement in prices, "whereas it is asserted that there has sprung up a very good investment demand for stocks on the part of the public." The recent short covering is interpreted as indicating that the bears are forsaking the sections that have been most hammered in the recent depression as likely to afford little or no profit in the future so far as the broad downward swing in Canadian security values is concerned. This change of sentiment is accepted in the "Street"—Montreal has its "Street" the same as London—as an encouraging sign. Whilst it is conceded that depressing factors still exist on the Canadian Exchange, and are likely to do so for some time, it is recognised that indications of change are reflected in the market months ahead of their occurrence, "and the feeling that the corner has been turned is affording a good deal of satisfaction in many quarters."

* * *

Investors Utilising Adverse Exchange.

The same writer confirms our own impression that the recent low level of sterling exchange has induced a resumption of selling of Canadian issues by overseas owners, who are said to be retaining their gilt-edged Canadian holdings—thereby showing their wisdom—and realising those which they have less confidence in, even at a sacrifice, the premium received in the payment in American funds for the most part offsetting the depreciation. We would suggest to those of our readers who may be contemplating such a course the advisability of re-investing the proceeds of their realisations in some of the leading Canadian industrial shares now standing at very much reduced levels and showing exceptionally attractive yields. A section which deserves greater attention on the part of our own investors, who have funds available in the Dominion, is that for public utility concerns, recent local offerings of which have been in favour in view of the marked improvement in the prospects of such companies. Some of the bonds of these concerns and hydro-electric companies are available upon very attractive terms, and are regarded as likely to materially appreciate in value in the near future.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

According to the *Times* the suggestions for reconstruction of the Riordon Co. have been submitted to the creditors. The proposal entails the entire wiping out of the interest of the present shareholders, who will be offered the right to subscribe to the new issue of bonds (amounting, it is said, to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000), which will carry a bonus of new stock. This is an extremely unfortunate result for a company which owes its misfortunes to its early prosperity.

* * *

Another pulp company that is in difficulties is the Mattagami, which is going into voluntary liquidation. The company's mill has a capacity of 40,000 tons a year of sulphite pulp. The company has issued $1,784,743 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and $2,500,000 7 per cent. mortgage debenture stock.

* * *

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.

The accounts of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., which appear on another page, are worthy of careful consideration. Comparing the figures with those of last year, it is noticeable that the surplus or liquid assets, representing actual working capital, is again considerably increased, the amount this year being about $7,450,000, against $6,611,000 last year. In this connection the directors call attention to the fact that the inventories have been written down to a figure representing present values and this is of particular interest to the company's stockholders, in view of the substantial liquidation that has taken place all over the country in connection with inventories. The shareholders are, in fact, advised by the directors that the liquid assets, notwithstanding the large figure they represent, are not in any way exaggerated so far as the values are concerned. Over $3,000,000 has been added to the property account, representing capital expenditure, to bring the mills into a producing capacity of newsprint alone, amounting to the large output of 650 tons per day. It is understood that this amount includes the expenditure on the new machine at the Sturgeon Falls Mill, which is now in full operation. The development work at Smoky Falls, on the Sturgeon River, whereby the company obtains additional electrical power for the electric grinders at the Sturgeon Falls Mill, is also rapidly nearing completion, and much of the cost has been included in the property account above referred to. It is interesting to note that, notwithstanding the very large amounts which have been expended upon property account during the past year, and for several years previous, amounting since 1917 to eight and one-half millions, the bonded indebtedness of the company has only been increased by less than one and one-half millions since that date.

The reserves shown on the balance-sheet amount to over $5,000,000, without taking into account the balance at credit of profit and loss account at June 30, 1921, which is $2,349,000, after payment of dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to all preference and common stockholders. The balance-sheet indicates the very strong position in which the company stands, particularly when it is borne in mind that the profit and loss account has suffered the losses occasioned by seven weeks' strike.

The Northern Oilfields.

Increased confidence in the importance of the Northern oilfields has resulted from the strike last month at Pouce Coupée by the Imperial Oil Co. at a depth of about 200 ft. Drilling was commenced in a gulch some 675 ft. below surface level at Fort Norman, where the first gusher was struck, so oil has been found again to the south at approximately the same level. Oil was also found at about the same time at Fort McKay, by the Alcan Co., of New York. The big operators are staking huge areas in the neighbourhood of these discoveries, and oil leases in favourable localities are changing hands at big profits. In spite of the many difficulties, a considerable amount of ground has already been staked by speculators. The smallest area leased under the present regulations is 320 acres, on which the lessee pays 25 cents an acre on staking and 50 cents an acre during the lease, which is in the first case for 21 years, with a right to renew for a similar period.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

S. N. (Wimbledon).—Both these shares are sound investments. At present prices Lake of the Woods seems the more attractive.

TRACTION. — Yes; Winnipeg Electric appears to have overcome most of its difficulties, and the shares should now be on the up grade. Quite a fair speculative purchase at present.

A. B. (Hampstead).—Regina was founded in 1882, and was named by the Marquis of Lorne (the late Duke of Argyll) after Queen Victoria. It was the capital of the North-West Territories before the foundation of the Province of Saskatchewan.

SUBSCRIBER (Taunton). — We have never heard of the mine, and cannot find any reference to it in any of our books or in brokers' lists. It can only be a very undeveloped property, and probably over-capitalised at that.

NORMAN.—(1) The distance between Peace River and Fort Norman, by river and lake, is approximately 1,400 miles. It was recently covered by aeroplane in 13 hours 40 mins. (2) The reported strike of a new oil well at Fort Norman by the Imperial Oil Co. is denied by its Edmonton manager.

A. H. D. (Northampton). — The Yukon Territory, which was constituted in 1898, occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, and covers an area of 207,076 squares miles. The Government consists of an executive officer, styled the Gold Commissioner, and an elective Legislative Council of three members.

J. K. P. (Bishopsgate).—There is no "usual" price for oil leases. No doubt leases can be obtained in districts where no drilling has yet been commenced for a few shillings an acre, but leases anywhere in the neighbourhood of wells would cost pounds. There are financial firms in Edmonton, to whom we can refer you, who can stake leases for you at a very reasonable cost, but it is, of course, a toss-up whether they ever become of value.

R. S. (Glasgow).—The waterway planned in the report of the International Waterways Commission relating to the deepening of the St. Lawrence, is approximately 120 miles long, from a point opposite Prescott, Ontario, and Ogdensburg, New York, at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, to Montreal, the total fall being 225 feet. The scheme provides for the passage of ocean-going ships as far west as Chicago, Port Arthur and Duluth. Two important canals, cutting off large bends in the river at Iroquois, Ontario, and Morrisburg, Ontario, are projected in the drawings. These are to be an average 300 feet wide at the bottom, and all to be entirely separate from the present canals around rapids at these points.

* *

MAPLE SUGAR-MAKING EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments are being carried on in Canada with regard to the by-products of sugar-making, which it is hoped to make commercially useful in the near future. It is estimated that from the product of 1,000 trees from 25 to 30 gallons of very fine vinegar could be obtained from materials that are usually thrown away. This vinegar is said to be superior in flavour to white wine vinegar. Another valuable by-product is "sugar sand," which contains calcium bimalate and malic acid. Of the maple sugar annually produced in Canada more than two thirds come from Quebec, while Ontario produces a quarter, and the Maritime Provinces the rest.

* *

Activity is reported from Prince Rupert in the staking of oil shale claims on Graham Island, B.C.

TRANS-EUROPEAN CO.

The Trans-European Co., Ltd., has been registered in the United Kingdom with a nominal capital of £150,000 in 10,000 8 per cent. preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 200,000 deferred ordinary shares of 1s. each. The objects are to carry on the business of merchant bankers and financiers, to create or acquire interests in undertakings, owning and/or operating on the Continent of Europe or elsewhere sleeping, restaurant, trains de luxe, or other cars, rolling stock, or equipment used on railways.

The directors are: Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E., Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C. (general manager, Great Eastern Railway); Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., 61, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. (European general manager, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.); and Mr. Geoffrey P. Denton, Messrs. Swan Hunter & Wigham-Richardson, Ltd., 21, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (director, Moorgate Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.).

The first members of an advisory council are to be appointed by the directors. The Council may elect two members of their body to be Governor and Deputy-Governor respectively, and the secretary of the company shall be secretary of the Council. Any member of the Council may be a director

* *

A well-known pioneer prospector reports, in the Trout Lake district, what is claimed to be the first discovery of calcite in British Columbia.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bank of Hamilton Building, Yonge Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September 1921, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of considering, and if approved, confirming:

A By-law authorising the directors from time to time and whenever they may see fit, to purchase, or otherwise acquire shares in any other corporation having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to use the funds of the Company for such purpose.

By Order of the Board,
J. G. GIBSON, Secretary.
Dated August 3rd, 1921.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, for receiving the reports of the Directors and Auditors of the Company, the election of Directors and such other business as may be properly transacted at an Annual Meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1921, at 12.15 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
J. G. GIBSON, Secretary.
Dated August 3rd, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 816. August 27, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN LANDS.—Canadian officer, resident England, offers 160 acres land, Alberta wheat belt; £500, quick sale, or would sell equity on C.P.R. Improved farm of 320 acres for £400.—Box 559, CANADA, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

PASSAGE WANTED.

CANADA.—Nurse would give services, Invalid or Children, in return for passage.—Write Box 558, CANADA, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2

YOUNG LADY, married, returning to Canada, September, offers services in return for passage.—Box 560, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. R. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Mail advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, announce that the pulp plant of the A. E. Reed Company, at Bishop's Falls, Newfoundland, was practically destroyed by fire on July 27, with a loss of many thousands of dollars, partially covered by insurance. The building was badly gutted, only the walls remaining standing, while a large stock carried by the company was completely destroyed.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

[illegible] trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade [illegible] Office, 73, [illegible] Street London E.C.2, are the following:

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Ottawa are desirous of securing the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of paper, for which they report a good opening notably for certificates, books, printing, etc.

A Canadian firm manufacturing office furniture enquire for importers prepared to consider quotations.

Two Canadian firms manufacturing grape juice wish to open up connections in the United Kingdom with importers. Samples available.

A British Columbia nurseryman is desirous of getting into touch with responsible firms in the United Kingdom in a position to handle fern cuttings, cut sprays of cedar, and similar trees, shrubs, etc.

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries," are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

* *

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Commenting on the fact that products of France, which are available for export, are to be advertised in Canada this year by means of an exhibition train which is to tour the Dominion, the Ottawa *Journal* says:—

"Canada can afford to buy from France perhaps better than she can afford to buy from any country in the world. The manufactured products of France which the French exhibition train will display throughout this country are not of a kind to compete with our own goods. They are the products which France alone can offer in perfection.

"The commercial conditions of the war have placed French industry at a distinct disadvantage throughout the world. Before the war there were a number of articles of French manufacture that had obtained through merit almost a world-wide monopoly. The reason for their former supremacy entitles them to every fair consideration in the post-war Canadian market.

"But Canadians have cause to think of their own welfare in connection with this exhibition of French goods in Canada. While the articles of French manufacture which are being exploited by means of the exhibition train are not seriously competed with by Canadian manufacturers, Canada is contending in the market of France with the products of many countries. France is seeking to cultivate in this country favour for her goods among eight million people. In France, Canada has a market of thirty-five million people."

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Canadian Express Co. and the Canadian National Express Co. have been consolidated under the name of the Canadian National Express Co., with Mr. John Pullen, heretofore president of the Canadian Express Co., as president, and Mr. W. C. Muir, heretofore general manager of the Canadian National Express Company, as vice-president and general manager.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Thursday, Sept. 1.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 2.—*Victorian.*
Tuesday, September 6.—*Metagama.*
Friday, September 9.—*Melita.*
Thursday, September 15.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, September 16.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, Sept. 22.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 30.—*Victorian.*
Thursday, October 6.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, October 7.—*Melita.*
Tuesday, October 11.—*Metagama.*
Friday, October 14.—*Minnedosa.*
Wednesday, October 19.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, October 28.—[illegible]

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 27.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, October 1.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, October 13.—*Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Albania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Caronia.*
Wednesday September 21.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, September 3.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Empress of India.*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, August 30.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Arabic*
Wednesday, September 14.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, September 3.—*Celtic.*
Wednesday, September 7.—*City of Lucknow.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, October 1.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, August 26.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, September 2.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, September 9.—*Lapland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, August 27.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Canada.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 1.—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, September 8.—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Manchester Merchant.*

Manchester to St. John.

Monday August 29.—*Manchester Exchange.*
Monday, September 26.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, September 3.—*Brant County.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Bildster.*

London to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Wisley.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—September 10, *Niagara;* October 8, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* to-day, Saturday, and *Victorian* on August 29.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Berengaria* on August 25, *Celtic* August 27, *Lapland* and *Albania* August 28, and *Aquitania* August 30.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2216 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Armitage, J. C., Montreal—Barry Hotel, Euston.

B

Baillie, Isobel M., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Brock, R. W., Vancouver—33, Inverness Terrace, W.

Brown, Miss M. L., Montreal—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

Butler, Rev. A. J. Agard, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Kapperley House, Nottingham.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

C.

Chapman, Edward, and Mrs., Vancouver—Regent Palace Hotel.

Clark, Ethel G.; Toronto—Woburn Hotel, 12, Upper Woburn Place.

Conlan, G. A., Montreal—3, Artillery Street, E.2.

Crawford, J. W., Fairmount Springs, B.C.—Royal Societies Club.

Croft, Mrs. G., Winnipeg—23, Upper Marylebone Street, W.1.

D.

Dale, J. A., Stephen, and Geoffrey, Toronto—Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Dawson, M. A., Montreal—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
For Gentlemen and Ladies 'Phone: Sydenham 1667.
SEPT 15.—ITALY. Hill Towns and Art Cities, including Dante's homes—Florence, Verona, Ravenna. Also Venice, Perugia, Assisi, etc. ... 4 weeks **79 Gns.**
OCT. NOV.—GRAND SOUTHERN TOUR. S. Italy, Sicily, Tunisia, Algeria ... 8 weeks **185 Gns.**
NOV.—Tunisia and the Garden of Allah 31 days **98 Gns.**
Programmes of these and other tours from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

E.

Eaton, Dr. H. E., and Mrs., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

G

Gillespie, The Misses E. and S., Toronto—35, Guilford Street, W.C.

Gravel, Guy, and L. P., Gravelbourg, Sask.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Gray, C. F., Winnipeg—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Greene, Mrs. Th. H., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.

Greene, Daniel, and Mrs., Prince Albert, Sask.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Grime, W. Wallace, Victoria—The Haven, Tring, Herts.

Curzon, J. Crowther, Vancouver 20, Johnson's Buildings, Temple

H.

Hale, Mrs S. R., Calgary 36, Earlshall Road, Eltham.

Hambourg, Boris, Toronto 107, Ebury Street, S.W.1

Harvey, Chief Justice, Edmonton Hotel Rembrandt

Howard, N. J., Mrs. and Son, Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.

Hunter, Edith, Peterboro', Ontario—21, Coram Street, W.C.

I.

Ireland, C. H., and Mrs., Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel.

J.

Jeffry, Mrs. W. and Miss Helen, Victoria—Berkeley Hotel, W.

L.

La Hare, Eustace G., Sherbrooke—Beaulieu, Hants.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

Mac.-Mc.

Mackenzie, Beatrice, Harriston, Ontario—Ingram House.

McDermaid, Lt. B. J., Halifax—Selborne Road, Glasgow.

McKeown, J. H., and Mrs., Montreal—c/o Goodwins, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street.

M.

Malcolm, Wm., Hamilton—Hotel Cecil.

Mills, Hasford, Quebec—25, Dunster Road, Golders Green.

Moore, T. Albert, Toronto—c/o Rev. W. Carter, Central Buildings, Westminster.

Morling, Capt. W. P., Ottawa—Ross, Herefordshire.

Morrisey, Mrs. T. L., and Miss Darrell, Montreal—Dalbrack, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Myers, Joseph, and Miss I., Winnipeg—Carlton Hotel.

Myerson, J. J., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

P

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The *Manchester Guardian Commercial* says that as a sequel to the recent visit of a delegation of American and Canadian dry goods merchants, it is proposed to set up a commercial *entente* between the Mother Country and America and the British Dominions.

The journal understands that it will be the business of the joint committee to set up a sort of clearing house of information between traders in the various countries who come into the scheme, whereby the interests of them all will be looked after in the various territories. Another feature of the scheme will be the arrangement of exchange visits to and from America and the Dominions of the sons and protégês of commercial men for the purpose of gaining for them wider business experience. Ultimately it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the undertaking by including other foreign textile organisations.

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The coming into force of the Customs import regulations, requiring the name of the country of origin to be stamped on all goods, has (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) been deferred to December 31 from October 1, by an Order-in-Council.

Plans for a Canadian Wheat Pool to handle the 1922 crop are practically abandoned (says a *Times* cablegram), owing to the disinclination of farmers to sign the five year contracts which are believed to be essential to the successful operation of the pool.

It is reported that a heavy strike of gold has been made on Cariboo Island, on the north shore of the Great Slave Lake (says a *Times* message). Mining machinery is now on the way to the island, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness to begin operations upon an extensive scale next spring

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CANADIAN FOOD FOR RUSSIA.

THE facts which we gave in our last issue, to show why Canada is in an exceptionally favourable position to supply most quickly and efficiently a substantial proportion of the needs of the starving masses in Russia, have received much attention in the British Press, and it is to be hoped that the Canadian authorities will lose no time in bringing the resources of the Dominion to the notice of the Famine Relief Commissioners. In the meantime, the reports from the Soviet Government are so contradictory and truculent that the question of guarantees does not appear to have been seriously considered. Obviously, no large measure of help can be undertaken by the Allies, unless they have implicit assurances that the food will actually reach those for whom it is intended, and not be diverted to the Commissariat of the Red Army.

The port of Montreal is choked with grain, both Canadian and American, awaiting shipment to Europe, and this pressure will continue until the season of navigation stops; but for famine relief in Russia, flour is far more important than wheat, and it is in the interests of the Dominion itself that it should export flour rather than grain, and save the bran and offal for its own cattle.

If the Russian famine has already reached even half the proportions which rumour gives it, the organisation of personnel and transport for the British Mission is of urgent importance. On such a Mission Canada should be represented, and apart from this, as we pointed out last week, the British Commissioners should, without delay, avail themselves of expert Canadian advice in regard to the large and varied supplies which Canada can provide. It will not be satisfactory to Canada, nor, we believe, to the majority of the people of the Mother Country, if the British Commissioners are content to leave the collection and distribution of relief in the hands of the American Mission.

* *

CANADIAN POLITICS.

THE announcement from Ottawa that the Government has decided to postpone the General Election till the spring is in agreement with the judgment of the majority of those who are most conversant with existing political conditions. Increased unemployment is generally anticipated in Canada this winter, and it seems obviously wise that the country should not be disturbed by a General Election when it is of urgent importance that the best attention both of the Federal and Provincial Governments should be given to the pressing industrial problems. Time is also required for public opinion to digest and consider the new problems which Canada has to face. These specially concern the position adopted by Canada at the recent Prime Ministers' Conference, the Disarmament Conference at Washington, and the incidence of the new United States tariff against Canadian exports. While these questions are receiving much attention in the Canadian Press, there is at the same time a strong campaign in another section of the Press, demanding such economies in the public expenditure as to make it impossible for the Dominion to take even the smallest share in international responsibilities. The tone of the leading organs of public opinion in Canada—with the notable exception, of course, of the "Little Canada" Press—in discussing Imperial and international politics, is broad-minded and sympathetic, and there is noticeably less subservience to American susceptibilities than in pre-war days.

The strength of the Farmers' party in the West, with its prospect of class legislation, is naturally a disturbing feature at Ottawa, and much depends on the weathering of the industrial storm—which appears to be generally anticipated during the next six months—as to what the political platforms will be in the spring. At the present moment, perhaps the most pressing problem in Canada is how to dispose of its surplus foodstuffs and other products at remunerative prices. The new American tariff has largely disorganised many of Canada's export channels, and new ones have to be found. If great quantities of foodstuffs are sent to Russia it will be the duty of the Canadian Government to see that Canadian supplies are utilised as fully as possible. The stimulation of export trade in manufactured goods is a pressing problem which has not yet been adequately grappled with. If the factories can find a market for their full output it will partially relieve unemployment this winter, but the premium on Canadian currency in all markets except the United States makes the export problem more difficult. The financing of the Canadian Government Railways is a heavy burden on the public revenue, and public opinion needs to be better informed as to the value of this national property if the financial load is to be borne with patience and confidence in the future.

It is to be hoped that before the opening of the emigration season next spring a satisfactory scheme of Imperial migration will have been worked out between Canada and the Mother Country on the lines suggested at the recent Premiers' Conference, otherwise the stream of emigration must inevitably flow in other channels detrimental to the interests of the Empire as a whole.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Byng's Appeal. In his first public speech as Governor-General of Canada, on an unofficial occasion, Lord Byng has struck the right note. His two-fold appeal to and on behalf of Canada's ex-Service men will, we hope, be widely responded to. The affection and admiration with which he is regarded by all those who served under him at the Front, will gain for him an attention which could be equalled in the case of few others.

Lord Byng's speech at Toronto should bring home not only to employers of labour the debt the country still owes to the ex-Service men, but also to the ex-soldiers of the Dominion the extent to which they still control its destiny. If all the "Byng boys" would indeed sink their differences and unite in working together for the common good, as their ex-Commander asks them to do, it would go far to ensure the prosperity of the Dominion in the days to come.

* * *

British Trade with Canada. British manufacturers and exporters would do well to pay heed to the plain truths they are being told by some of our Canadian contemporaries. Attention is being drawn to the great preponderance of American manufactures in the Canadian market, in spite of the fact that economic conditions are all in favour of the development of British trade in Canada at the present time.

The Calgary *Herald* puts it well when it says :—

> The quiet complacency of the past will not build up British sales in Canada. British manufacturers will have to show more interest in this selling field if they wish to retain the amount of trade they have now. British business men may think that Canada is so close to the United States that the latter is bound to get this country's trade. The proximity of the two countries undoubtedly has considerable to do with the trade situation. But Canadians would gladly use more British goods were British manufacturers to meet them part way in the transaction.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* undoubtedly hits the nail on the head :—

> The difference between the American and British trader is that the former, because our market is so like his own, knows what we want and brings it to us, while the British trader knows what he thinks we should want and expects us to go and fetch it.

No moral could be more obvious.

* * *

Canada and the West Indies. Last Thursday, the Canadian preferential tariff in favour of such of the British West Indies as have ratified the trade agreement with the Dominion, came into force by a proclamation issued at Ottawa. Judging from the discussions which have been going on in the Legislatures of the various West India possessions, the question of a greater unity of action between them in regard to external affairs, particularly those regarding trade and mutual defence, has been considerably advanced by the practical steps which Canada has taken to cultivate mutual trade and co-operation in commercial matters.

Hitherto, the important island of Jamaica has shown most reluctance to make any definite move towards Confederation. Last month, in the Legislative Council there, it was moved, "That the Legislative Council of Jamaica hereby expresses its desire to know the views of the other British West Indian possessions and the Dominion of Canada on the important question of Federation, on an Imperial basis, of all the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and respectfully requests the Governor of the Colony to obtain such views for the information of this Council." This motion, however, failed to carry. The general feeling was apparently expressed by a member, who said that in the matter of trade connection with Canada, Jamaica's duty was clear, and even if a subsidy was needed to enable a considerable portion of the island's exports to enter the Dominion, it should be forthcoming; and the speaker recalled the fact that such a subsidy was found in order to develop trade with the United States.

American influences have been increasing in Jamaica for some years, and much U.S. capital is invested in the island, which has, moreover, become a favourite winter resort for Americans with means. The effect of the new trade agreement will undoubtedly be watched with keen interest, and is likely to prove a decisive factor in the establishment of a more comprehensive union of Canadian and British interests in the North Atlantic.

* * *

Copyright in Canada A good deal of indignation has been expressed on both sides of the Atlantic at some of the provisions of the Canadian Copyright Act. Criticism has centred round the provisions relating to the publication of books and the importation of copies.

If the owner of the copyright in a book, pamphlet, etc., fails to print it in Canada, and to supply the reasonable demands of the Canadian market by means of copies printed in Canada, any person, it is provided, may apply for a licence to print and publish it in Canada, which licence may be granted after the owner of the copyright has been given an opportunity of undertaking to print an edition of 1,000 copies in Canada within two months. The granting of this licence brings about the prohibition of the importation of copies, with certain exceptions, the principal being in the case of books lawfully printed in the United Kingdom, or in a foreign country which has adhered to the Berne Copyright Convention of 1908 and the Additional Protocol of 1914. Such a licence is to be deemed to constitute a contract between the owner of the copyright and the licensee.

The Bill was assented to on June 4 last, but does not come into operation until proclaimed in force by the Governor-in-Council. The Minister of Justice showed himself ready, while it was before the House of Commons, to modify the provisions, if shown to be desirable; and we understand that, during his present visit to London, Mr. Doherty has taken up the matter with those interested from the British author's point of view. This reasonable attitude ought to receive due credit.

* * *

The New Canadian Club. The formation of the Canadian Club in Great Britain is now an accomplished fact; and this week it has entered upon the use of exceptionally handsome and comfortable club premises at 19, Stratford Place, London, W. The organisers of the club have been exceedingly fortunate in being able to come to an arrangement with the Services Club for the use of this establishment, which will be found of service not only to Canadians resident in London, but also to visitors from Overseas.

The organisers are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts to provide a *rendezvous* for Canadians in London. They have set about their work with an enthusiasm and energy which augur well for the club. The fact that its officials include a large proportion of young Canadian ex-officers is an additional justification for the new departure, and gives additional promise for its future.

* * *

Eskimo Justice. A news item in last week's *Canada* gave an interesting example of Eskimo justice on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. An Eskimo murderer was adjudged by his fellow-villagers to be a dangerous member of the community and condemned to death. On his being taken prisoner, he supplied two other Eskimos with a deerskin thong, with which they strangled him. Now these two men find the Mounted Police requiring them to answer the demands of the white man's justice, which is not on all fours with theirs.

This is by no means the first time the Police have had to deal with this aspect of Eskimo life. Their recent records contain two cases differing only slightly from the present one. In the autumn of 1918 an Eskimo who had stolen another man's wife, was judged insane by his tribal council, and shot dead. His executioner was arrested and tried, but the coroner's jury decided that as he was killed for the common good and safety of the band, no criminal charge should be laid against anyone. A somewhat similar incident happened a year later, when another Eskimo ran away with his sister-in-law. At the direction of the village council, he was bound and taken to a lonely island, where he was afterwards found strangled. In this case the jury decided that, in view of the certainty that the starvation of their families would follow, the arrest of the four men implicated would not be justified; and the Police had to accept this view.

* * *

Canadian Buffaloes for the Zoo. The announcement of the birth of a female American bison calf at the Zoological Gardens in London, suggests an opportunity for Canada. It appears that there is much need for fresh blood, both at Regent's Park and in the Duke of Bedford's herd at Woburn, whence both the parents of the new " baby " came.

Canada might quite well supply the deficiency. At Wainwright, in Alberta, the Dominion Government possesses the largest buffalo herd in existence, living under practically natural conditions on one of the old stamping grounds of the bison; while at Banff and elsewhere there are numerous specimens. The Wainwright herd now numbers about 5,000, and so rapid has been its rate of increase, that it was recently stated that about a thousand of the animals would be slaughtered for meat. A few specimens, therefore, could easily be spared for the Zoo. The gift would, we are sure, be much appreciated in the Mother Country.

* *

ELECTION AFTER REDISTRIBUTION.

After a great deal of consideration, and conferences with his Parliamentary supporters, Mr. Meighen has decided to postpone the General Election (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). He proposes instead to call a session and to pass a measure of redistribution of constituencies based on the recent Census, meanwhile holding such by-elections as are due. Should these by-elections go against the Government, redistribution will be hastened and Parliament dissolved as early as possible. A General Election however, is, in any event, unlikely before next spring.

* *

The Public Accounts Committee, commenting on the giving away of ships of the British Navy without the consent of Parliament, mention the gift of two " H " class submarines, with torpedoes and stores, to Canada.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CORNELIUS-WHEELER.—On August 17, at Bremen, Winifred, wife of Charles Cornelius-Wheeler, late of Duncan, B.C.—a son.

DUNCAN.—On August 25, at Vancouver, B.C., the wife of G. Bruce Duncan, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

LYNCH. On August 26, to Arthur L. Lynch, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Saskatoon, and his wife (Jean Doughty)—a daughter

MACLEAN.—At 299, 7th Avenue, Lachine, Montreal, on August 8, to Mr. and Mrs. John MacLean (*née* Jean Bell) a son.

WEIR.—At Longbranch, Ont., August 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Weir, a daughter; both well

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—STEVENS. On August 23, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, John Baillie, of Montreal, to Nellie Foster Stevens, of Waterloo, Que

Silver Wedding.

HOBBS—ROBINSON. On August 29, 1896, at All Saints' Church, Tufnell Park, by the Rev. H. C. Liley, Ronald Hobbs, dentist, London, N., second son of the late Mr. and Mrs G. Hobbs, of Devonshire, to Mattie Amelia Robinson, only daughter of Mr. S. W. Robinson, and the late Mrs Robinson, of Ontario

IN MEMORIAM

MACARTNEY.—In loving memory of Donald Halliday Macartney, Lieutenant, P.P.C.L.I., killed in action near Arras, August 26, 1918. T. M

MACMILLAN.—In constant and ever-loving memory of my husband, Lieut Alex. P. MacMillan, M.C., 1st C.M.R. Canadians, killed in action at Monchy, August 26, 1918. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

LORD BYNG IN TORONTO.

An Appeal to the "Byng Boys."

Lord Byng of Vimy paid his first official visit to Toronto this week. His Excellency, who has been occupying the residence of Sir Joseph Flavelle, has been the guest of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Shortly after his arrival he was presented with an official address by the Mayor, Mr. Church, on behalf of the citizens, and later he was conducted to the Parliament Buildings, where an address from the Province was read by the Premier, the Hon. E. C. Drury. He was then entertained by the directors of the Exhibition, which he officially opened. Twelve thousand veterans of the Great War marched to the Exhibition grounds, and were reviewed by the Governor-General (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Speaking at the Toronto Canadian Club, Lord Byng pledged himself never to write a book. Hooker, he said, wrote a book in which he defended the Divine Right of Kings, and if he ever attempted to write a book it would be on the Divine Rights of Byngs. One of these would be they should never have to make speeches, because they cannot do it.

Lord Byng extolled the heroism and endurance of the Canadian soldiers in France, and particularly their great achievement of April 9, 1917, and added:—" The war is over. Can we not get that big march of bustling 'Byng boys' together to do as well in peace as they did in war? Can we not get them to forget all the little differences of race, religion, or anything else, and all work together for the common cause?" He believed that Canada would be secure and perfect if all the " Byng boys " would unite in a great defensive for the country; and he urged particularly that no soldier should be left without a job.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS AT TORONTO.

Everywhere (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) Lord Byng has been received with exceptional cordiality and striking demonstrations of affection and respect from soldiers.

In consequence of the death of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Lord and Lady Byng had to cancel their remaining public engagements in Toronto. His Excellency attended the public funeral on Wednesday.

* *

EPITAPH

On a Man who Died from Drinking Home Brew.

Here lies the remains of a brave pioneer,
He invented and drank a new kind of beer.
He remarked at the time that the stuff tasted queer,
But insisted on drinking it—that's why he's here.
J. H. (*Manitoba Free Press*).

* *

CANADIAN TEACHERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On the arrival of the Canadian Pacific liner *Corsican* at Southampton last week from Antwerp, the part of about 150 Canadian teachers, who have been making a tour of the Old Country and the Continent, under the charge of Major Ney, came ashore. They received a civic welcome from the Southampton Corporation, who entertained them until they returned to the steamer just before she left for Canada. They were given a luncheon at the South-Western Hotel by the Mayor and Corporation, and afterwards the party returned to partake of tea on the *Corsican*.

* *

Three very beautiful specimens of C.P.R. poster work have just reached us. They portray with remarkable taste the wonderful views of the St. Lawrence River at the Château Frontenac, Quebec; of the Bow River Valley at Banff, from above the Banff Springs Hotel; and of Lake Louise, from the Château Lake Louise.

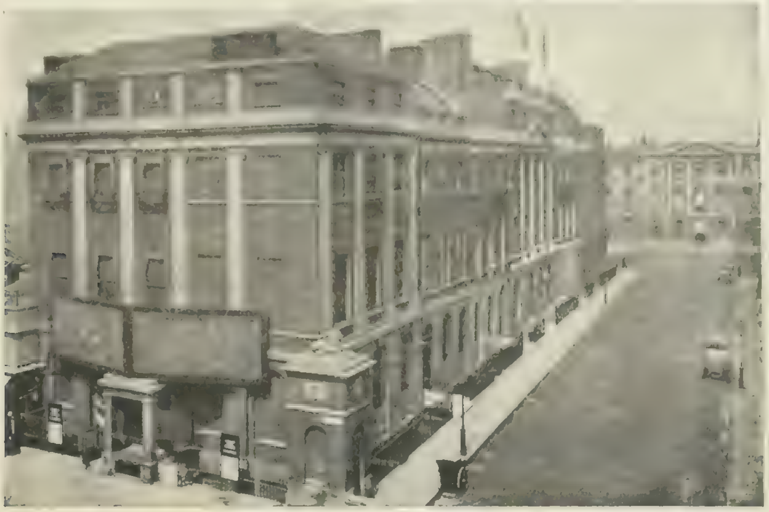
CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Formation Approved—A Canadian "Rendezvous" at the Services Club.

THE Canadian Club of Great Britain, the proposed formation of which has already been announced in *Canada*, is now in actual being. Its formation was formally approved on Friday of last week, at a well attended meeting held at 42, Old Bond Street, W. Its members will have the use of the Services Club, at 19, Stratford Place, London, W.1.

The committee have since appointed Mr G. H. Ward, hon secretary, and Mr. W. H. Rice, hon treasurer.

The President, who is a barrister in law in London, formerly resided in Dorchester, N.B. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Daniel L. Hanington, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and is a Governor of King's College, Nova Scotia. His portrait appears on page 259.



STRATFORD PLACE, SHOWING THE SERVICES CLUB (ON LEFT, WITH FLAGS) AND DERBY HOUSE (AT END).

At the opening of the meeting, over which Mr. G. M. Moon presided, it was intimated by the acting secretary, Mr. G. H. Ward, that already 66 eligible applications for membership had been received. Since the meeting this number has reached 100.

The attendance was for the most part composed of Canadian ex-officers, and in making the appointments the suggestion was cordially approved that military ranks should be dropped.

It was agreed to invite the High Commissioner for Canada (*ex-officio*) to become Hon. President of the new Club, and the following to become Hon. Vice-Presidents:—Lord Beaverbrook, Sir George Parkin, Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., and the Canadian Agents-General (*ex-officio*).

Officers were elected as follows:—

President: Mr. C. Lionel Hanington.

Vice-President: Mr. G. M. Moon.

Committee: Messrs. G. C. Arthur, A. Beverley Baxter, W. D. Cavendish, H. H. Clarke, W. D. Darling, H. J. Davidson, A. Lorne Hamilton, C.M.G., C. G. D. Roberts, LL.D. W. H. Rice, G. H. Ward, W. R. Ward, and E. R. Wayland C.M.G.—with power to add two others.

In accepting office, Mr. Hanington referred to the absence of facilities for Canadians meeting their fellow-countrymen in London, and said it would be the object of the club to provide these. The committee, he added, would welcome suggestions from all quarters that would tend to advance the interests of the club and Canadians in general.

It was unanimously agreed to come to an arrangement with the Services Club on the basis already intimated, subject to six months' notice on either side. This provides for the full use of the Services Club, with the sole use of a room on the first floor for business purposes.

The terms of membership in the Canadian Club of Great Britain will be: Members resident in Great Britain and Ireland, £6 6s. per annum; Oversea members, [illegible] and £1 1s. per month or part thereof while in Lond[illegible] making use of the club premises. Subscriptions are now payable at 19, Stratford Place.

MEMBERS' DINING ROOM.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

THE OLD ENGLISH KITCHEN.

The qualifications for membership will be: (1) C[illegible] birth; (2) twelve months' residence in Canada; or (3) [illegible] in the Canadian Forces.

Stratford Place, in which the home of the Club is situated is a self-contained street on th[illegible]rth side of Oxford Str[illegible] with Derby House, the town house of the Earl of Derby, at its farther end. It is almost opposite the Bond Street station on the Central London Railway.

The Club House is one of the finest in London, and contains examples of Adams' decoration, Old Flemish carving, and 14th century Italian decoration of great beauty and interest. It contains smoking lounges, billiard room (two tables), dining rooms, tea drawing room, two private dining rooms, card rooms, library, old English kitchen (open from noon until midnight), American bar and Pompeian court, and has seventy bedrooms.

The Services Club.

The Services Club was founded in 1915, and the premises, which, up to 1914, housed the German Athenæum Club (the proprietors being the German Athenæum Club Co., Ltd.), were taken on lease.

In 1916 disputes arose between the Services Club and the German Athenæum Club Co., Ltd., which resulted in the German company securing from the Courts an order of ejectment. One week's notice to vacate the premises was served upon the Services Club, and as they declined to allow themselves to be ejected at the bidding of the German company, the premises were placed in a state of defence for a siege. The day prior to the ejectment order coming into force, however, the Government appointed a controller to wind up the German company.

The freehold and contents of the then club-house, No. 19 (which cost the original owners £57,000) were thereupon purchased from the controller, and this purchase entirely eliminated all German or naturalised German interest in the property and secured a permanent home for the Services Club.

At the associated ladies' club at No. 17, which has its own entrance, reception rooms, dining room, and bedrooms, members can entertain ladies.

Membership of the Services Club itself is open to officers and Gentlemen-at-Arms of his Majesty's Bodyguard; commissioned officers (active or retired) of the Royal Navy, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Naval Reserve, R.A.F., and midshipmen (over 18); commissioned officers (active or retired) of the Regular Army, his Majesty's Indian Forces, the Territorial Forces, and of the New Armies created for the war; commissioned officers (active or retired) of the Dominion Forces and Overseas Forces; and officials of the British, Indian and Colonial Civil Services.

The late Major-General Sir Sam Steele was one of its Vice-Presidents. Its general committee consists of Col. Sir Augustus FitzGeorge (Chairman), Major the Marquis de Bucy, Major Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Col. W. C. Dickinson, Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Hickman, M.P., Major L. G. Matterson, Lt.-Col. E. C. Meysey Thompson, M.P., Major Stewart L. Murray, Col A. W. Thompson, Col. Leslie Wilson, M.P. The management committee consists of Col. Sir Augustus FitzGeorge (Chairman), Major the Marquis de Bucy (Vice-Chairman), Lt.-Col. B. Bevis, Major C. E. Bott, Mr. J. A. McCandlish (Managing Director and Secretary), Brig.-Gen. F. E. Metcalfe, Dr. P. K. Murphy, Col. J. L. O'Connor, Capt. A. H. Trapmann.

A Canadian Flag.

Mr. Hanington, its President, has presented a Canadian flag to the Canadian Club of Great Britain, and it was to be hoisted at 19, Stratford Place, at noon on Thursday, on which day the club entered upon its use of the premises.

* *

TRADES CONGRESS AND IMMIGRATION.

The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress has declared in favour of Government unemployment insurance, and has also adopted a resolution in favour of the exclusion of all Oriental immigrants permanently, with the suggestion that for two years no people from European countries shall be admitted except agricultural workers.

Mr. Tom Moore was re-elected President of the Congress.

An influential meeting of delegates decided in favour of the organisation of a National Labour Party (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). This movement has not been directly sanctioned by the Congress, but has the approval of many of its most representative delegates.

* *

CANADIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

The Government steamer *Canadian Importer* sank early on August 25 off the coast of Washington State, U.S.A. She left Vancouver on August 9 for Melbourne, and stopped at various ports on Puget Sound to complete her cargo. She was a ship of 5,465 tons, and was built for the Canadian Government at Vancouver, being completed last year.

In a dense fog the *Canadian Recruit*, a steam collier in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Service, sank off Stone Pillars, below Quebec, last week, through a collision with another collier, the *Maskinonge*, of the Dominion Coal Company's service.

* *

The Canadian preferential tariff in favour of the West Indian Islands became effective on September 1

OBITUARY.

Death of Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor.

The death was announced in Toronto, on Monday, of his Honour Lionel H. Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was appointed to that position on November 27, 1919, and recently underwent an operation. Mr. Clarke was a native of Guelph, Ont., where he was born in 1859, being the son of Dr. William Clarke. He was educated at Trinity College, Port Hope, and entered the grain business in Toronto, becoming a member of the Board of Grain Supervisors and President of the Canadian Malting Co., Ltd. He was President of the Toronto Board of Trade in 1910 and a member of the Toronto Harbour Commission. In 1891 and 1896 he unsuccessfully contested North Wellington as a Conservative. In 1891 he married Miss Annie Clara Small, daughter of Mr. Sydenham Small, who survives him, with three sons and one daughter. The late Lt.-Governor and his wife were very popular occupants of Government House, and his death has evoked many expressions of sympathy and regret.

HIS HONOUR L. H. CLARKE,
The late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

At Sheffield, N.B.—Rev. Edward C. Wall (73). At Moncton.—Mr. Benjamin Tucker (70). At Sackville.—Mr. Robert A. Trueman (96).

At Quebec.—Mr. Rodolphe Audette (77), president of La Banque Nationale and head of the firm of Thibaudeau Frères.

At Montreal.—Mr. Michael Connolly (76), a well-known financier; Dr. C. N. Desjardins (owing to a motor accident); Mr. James Kirkham (79), who went out from Liverpool in 1876; Mr. Thomas Henry Love (70).

At Ottawa.—Mr. William A. Allan (74), formerly of Allan & Fleming, and a prominent citizen; Mr. John F. Lanigan (49); Mr. Napoleon Lafleur (57); Mr. Charles W. C. Bate (59), of the Department of Agriculture.

At Toronto.—Mr. Frank J. Walsh, formerly a prominent athlete. At Owen Sound.—Mr. John M. Kilbourne (80), vice-president of the Canada Cement Co., father of Mr. J. M. Kilbourne, secretary of the Merchants Bank of Canada. At Orangeville.—Mr. James McEwing (71).

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Leonard R. Rankin (63), Dominion Lands Agent. At St. Boniface, Man.—Capt. Thomas Kennedy (as a result of wounds contracted during the war).

At Regina.—Mr. J. A. Allan, K.C. (62), a native of Perth (Ont.) At Moose Jaw.—Rev. B. Read, pastor of Minto Presbyterian Church (from a motor accident).

Lt. Melville E. St. Clair Ward (28), of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, a native of Kingston, Ont., and a resident of Montreal, has died from blood poisoning in England, while completing a special course with the Grenadier Guards.

* *

FUNERAL OF SIR SAM HUGHES.

Sir Sam Hughes was buried at Lindsay, Ont., on Friday of last week.

The public service at the Armories was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cody, Toronto (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), and the Orange service by Mr. Hocken, M.P., Grand Master of the Orange Association. The funeral was under military auspices, with six Generals as pall-bearers.

Mr. Meighen and other members of the Cabinet and many members of Parliament attended, while thousands of Sir Sam's constituents gathered to testify to their affection for their late member.

* *

A Syrian soldier who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, on his return to Canada after the war, gave the Red Cross Society in Alberta a sum of money to be administered in trust for his small brother and sister, who were living in their native country. The children have just been located after more than a year's work, and the Red Cross is now endeavouring to find the Canadian soldier and learn if he wishes his brother and sister brought away from their native home.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Governor-General and Lady Byng, who have this week been visiting Toronto, are going to Montreal to-day (Saturday) and will remain there until the 7th. During their visit they will attend the autumn meet of the Montreal Jockey Club at Blue Bonnets.

* *

Their Excellencies will spend the month of October in Quebec, taking up their residence at the Governor-General's headquarters in the Citadel. Included in the functions will be a ball in the Citadel, a garden party at Spencerwood, and a civic reception by the City of Quebec, while Lord Byng will be presented with the honorary degree of LL.D. by Laval University.

* *

Lady Maud Mackintosh, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who has been staying with them at Bolton Abbey, and has on most days joined the shooting party on the moors for lunch, has, with her little daughter, now gone to Scotland.

* *

Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, underwent an operation for hernia in London last week. His condition is satisfactory.

* *

Sir Robert Borden and Mr. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, have been selected as Canadian nominees for the International Court of Justice.

* *

Sir George Perley and Mr. Doherty arrived at Liverpool last Saturday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain*, *en route* for Geneva, where they are to represent Canada at the League of Nations Assembly. Sir George was accompanied by Lady Perley, who will also go to Geneva.

* *

Capt. and Mrs. Wingate came to England with the latter's father (Mr. Doherty), and are now staying with Mrs. Wingate's sister and brother-in-law, Cdr. and Mrs. Lewes, at Putney.

* *

Miss Doherty and Miss Margaret Doherty, who are at Aix-les-Bains, will join their father in Geneva.

* *

Lady Strathcona has left Green Street, Park Lane, for Glencoe, Argyllshire.

* *

Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B., Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in succession to Sir George Fiddes.

* *

Capt. C. A. Windham and Lady Edith Windham were in Ottawa *en route* to England from Western Canada, where they have been looking over some property.

* *

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham have been staying at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

* *

Mr. Meighen is being urged to appoint Mrs. Murphy, police magistrate at Edmonton, to the Canadian Senate.

Mr. Charles F. Crandall, for ten years managing editor of the Montreal *Star*, has taken over the publication and management of the *Vancouver World*, which he and his associates have recently purchased. Mr. Crandall, who is a director of the Canadian Press, Ltd., was honorary secretary of the Canadian Press Committee, which successfully planned and carried out the meetings and Canadian tour of the Imperial Press Conference last year.

MR. C. LIONEL HANINGTON,
President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.
(*See page* 257.)

Mr. G. Ralph Hall Caine left Southampton last week by the *Olympic*, accompanied by Mrs. Hall Caine and their little son and daughter, for a lengthy stay in Canada. His visit is primarily in connection with the development of the extensive wood pulp interest with which he is associated, and aims at the further extension and knitting together of Imperial commerce. Mr. Hall Caine and family will during their visit make the "Thousand Islands" trip.

* *

The University of Toronto conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on the following Overseas educationalists who had been taking a leading part in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Association:—Sir Harry R. Reichel, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales; Mr. M. J. Rendall, Deputy Education Officer of the London County Council; and Professor Rev. A. Moffatt, of Madras Christian College, India.

* *

Professor L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education in connection with the Department of Labour, Ottawa, has resigned from that position to accept that of directing head of the departments of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the University of British Columbia. He gives as his reasons that "the remuneration is not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and considerable difference of opinion has arisen between the Government and myself with respect to the policies to be followed in 'promoting' technical education in Canada."

Mr. G. Cyril Cassels has returned to London from Harland House, Felixstowe.

* *

Lt.-Col. A. L. Dowie has arrived in London from Montreal.

* *

Col. J. S. Donnelly has returned to London after a visit to Deauville.

* *

Mr. E. C. MacLeod has returned to London from a vacation spent at Walton-on-the-Naze.

* *

Lady Drummond intends to return to Canada by the *Empress of Britain* on September 22.

* *

General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie returned to Montreal on Thursday by the *Empress of Britain*.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benson, who have been spending their honeymoon at Bournemouth, are returning to Paris to-day.

* *

Mr. Edmund Burke, who has been fulfilling a number of engagements in England, is booked up to October in Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John Baillie have arrived in London from Scotland, and will visit the Continent before returning to Montreal.

* *

Miss Innes Bodwell, of Victoria, is leaving for England, where she will spend some time with her sister, Mrs. William Cudemore.

* *

Mr. Justice Alphonse Bernier and Mme. Bernier returned to Quebec yesterday by the *Victorian*, after an extended tour on the Continent.

* *

Col. H. C. Osborn has arrived in London from California, and joined Mrs. Osborn, who is making a favourably recovery from the effects of her recent accident.

* *

Mr. F. W. Kerr, assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, is leaving for an extended visit to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on September 15.

* *

Mrs. H. W. Thomas is expected from Montreal by the R.M.S. *Melita* to-morrow *en route* for the South of France, where she will be joined later by Mr. Thomas.

* *

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. R. Wayland, of Monks Horton Park, Hythe, are spending a few weeks at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, with their family. Mr. Stephen Jones was their guest for the last week-end.

* *

Dr. W. A. Carrothers sailed by the *Victorian* yesterday (Friday) *en route* for Saskatoon, to take up his duties as Junior Professor of Political Economy in the University of Saskatchewan.

* *

The Montenegrin Order of Danilo has been conferred upon Sir David Watson, Mrs. J. E. Corriveau, wife of the Montenegrin Consul at Quebec, and Mr. A. Falardeau, Consul for Peru in that city.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, are leaving for England, accompanied by Mr. Gratz Joseph, who will enter Cambridge University in the autumn, and by Miss Olive Joseph, who will remain at school at Bentley Prior during the coming winter.

* *

Dr. Stanley Smith, head of the Department of Geology at the University College of Wales, has been appointed assistant in the Department of Geology and Mineralogy at Queen's University, Kingston.

Mayor Gale, of Vancouver, who has returned home from his tour in the Mother Country, was threatened with appendicitis while in Ottawa, and was still ill when he arrived in Vancouver.

* *

Professor J. O. McCrae, of the Department of Chemistry at Queen's University, Kingston, has received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Manchester. He has been studying in England for two years and will return to Queen's shortly.

* *

Mr. Ewen Cameron, a native of Cape Breton, now of Leicester, England, who has made a success in the boot and shoe trade, is visiting his old home at Mabou, C.B., accompanied by Mrs. Cameron and their son. They will also be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Meighen at Ottawa.

* *

General Sir Percy and Lady Lake, Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne and family, Lord and Lady John Congleton, Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault, Hon. A. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Col. G. S. Lynde, Sir Malcolm and Lady Macnaghten, and Dean Morris were among the departures by the *Empress of France* last week.

* *

Other departures by the *Empress of France* included Dr. H. S. and Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. A. D. and Miss Blackader, Hon. E. and Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. A. and Miss Cochrane, Mrs. A. Domville, Rev. G. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. A. L. Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilmour, Mr. A. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Harding, Mrs. E. A. Jarman, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kearns, Mr. G. Lyman, Mr. C. C. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. J. Medland, Mrs. H. L. Osborne, Hon. Mrs. R. Dudley Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southam

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* last Saturday were Mr. Percy Alden, Dr. A. Batten, Mrs. H. B. Hall, Miss Josephine Hodgson, Mr. Gordon Taylor, Mrs. R. W. and the Misses L. and M. Dunsmuir (Victoria), Lt.-Col. J. P. Fell (Vancouver), Mrs. J. S. Hendry, Mr. J. E. Tremblay, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Wingate (Ottawa), Mr. W. J. Wright (Hamilton), Mr. W. Foster Brown (Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, Dr. J. Macdonell (Winnipeg), Madame J. L. Perron, Lt.-Col. C. W. P. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stephens (Montreal), Dr. and Mrs. B. Rose (Calgary).

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Megantic* last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mr. Reginald A. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell Black, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Broome, Lt.-Col. J. N. Brown, the Misses Elizabeth and Eleanor Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Cameron, Mr. George Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Irvine, Miss A. K. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Meldrum, Col. S. H. Perry, Mr. E. Gus Porter, M.P., and Mrs. Porter, Commissioner W. J. and Mrs. Richards, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Miss H. de Salaberry, Mr. J. R. and Miss E. M. L. Strathy, Dr. F. B. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. I. D. Trenholme, Mr. Justice A. Scott White and Mrs. White, Col. Alfred J. and Mrs. Wilkes, Capt. B. E. Winrow.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Melagama* on August 26 were Mrs. E. H. and Miss Beazley, Mrs. H. A. Greaves, Mrs. and Miss Halliwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Saunders (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daws, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Playfair, Mr. T. H. Symonds (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arkeson, Mr. A. G. Brown, Miss F. E. Clearihue, Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis, Mrs. F. Gates, Mrs. L. A. King, Mrs. A. McCullogh, Mr. and Mrs. Lawford Miles, Mr. A. P. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Ridington, Rev. D. M. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. H. B. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tempest, and Mr. Geoffrey H. Wood (Toronto), Mrs. A. Banyard, Mrs. M. Farmer, Mr. G. Illingworth, Miss R. McBeth, Mrs. Helen Morton (Winnipeg), Mrs. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hickey (Calgary), Miss C. Gray, Mrs. and Miss Meredith Jones (Victoria).

MR. FRED C. SALTER.
(*See page* 269).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At Bridgewater, N.S., on August 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Violet Elizabeth Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nepean C. Owen, was married to Mr. George Walter Toomey, of the firm of Baldwin & Co., Halifax.

* *

The marriage has been arranged to take place early in September of Miss Jessie Henderson Bryson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryson, Ottawa, to Arnold James Minnes, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Minnes, of Kingston.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rafter, Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Marie, to Mr. Milton B. Hastings, M.C., Toronto, son of Mr. Jas. Hastings, Midland, Ont. The marriage will take place early in September.

* *

The marriage of Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman, Montreal, to Mr. Herbert Elder, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Elder, the Linton apartments, will take place on September 7 at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Duncan, Calgary, announce the engagement of their daughter, Irma Wynona, to Mr. Anson Edgar Robinson, son of the late Rev. Richard Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Westmount, Quebec. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

The engagement is announced of Josephine Angelle, youngest daughter of the late William Dunn Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson, of Toronto, to Mr. G. Macklem Marshall, of London, England. The marriage is to take place in September in England.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

SEPTEMBER 1. — Partridge shooting commences.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Hereford Musical Festival: Opening service at Cathedral.

SEPTEMBER 7. — British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh (till September 14). Horse Show at Bath.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association, Meeting, Aylesbury.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Library Association, International Conference opens at Manchester.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Institute of Metals, Annual Meeting, Birmingham (three days).

SEPTEMBER 26-30. — National Council of Women, Annual Meeting at Sheffield.

* *

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London:

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—September 12 (commences), Middlesex v. Rest of England.

RACING.

ALEXANDRA PARK (Muswell Hill).—Saturday, 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Skittles." (Horace Hodges, Alice Bowes.)

COURT, Sloane Square.—"The Playboy of the Western World." (The Irish Players.)

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Charles Hawtrey.)

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"Quality Street" (Fay Compton, Hilda Trevelyan).

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."

LYRIC, Hammersmith. — "The Beggar's Opera."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Concerts.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

EXHIBITIONS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

SHIPPING ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY EXHIBITION.—Olympia (September 7-28).

Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Langton announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Olive Victoria, to Mr. Harold Stewart Beddoe, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Beddoe.

* *

The engagement is announced of Cecilia Montagu, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hale, Sherbrooke, P.Q., to Mr. Philip H. Skelton, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Charles Skelton, of Montreal. The wedding will take place in Sherbrooke on September 8.

* *

Mrs. Charles A. Kennedy, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Maude, to Mr. Quentin C. D. Bovey, younger son of the late Dr. H. T. Bovey and Mrs. Bovey, Selkirk Avenue. The marriage will take place on September 15

* *

Mrs. John G. Lyon announces the engagement of her daughter Kathleen Anna to Alan George Wilson, eldest son of the late George Duncan and of Mrs. George Duncan, both of Ottawa. The marriage will take place at St. George's Church, Ottawa, on September 14.

BELGIUM'S INTEREST FOR CANADIANS.

The Way in Which its People Have Grappled with the Difficulties of Reconstruction.

IT is true to say that of all the countries which took part in the late war and ultimately freed Belgium from the loathed presence of the German invader, Canada is among the most warmly and gratefully remembered among the Belgian people. As the cultivation of closer friendship and a more understanding sympathy between nations is of vital importance if the great wounds caused by the war are to be healed, it must be of great benefit to Canada to take advantage of the friendly esteem which she now enjoys in Belgium.

Before the war Belgian capital was becoming quite largely interested in various Canadian enterprises. To-day Belgium has too many calls for capital in the reconstruction of her war-devastated areas to send capital abroad, but she can greatly extend mutual trade with the Dominion. At present the trade advantage is very much on the side of Canada, who might well purchase from Belgian factories many classes of goods which she at present buys in the United States. To find out how mutual trade can best be stimulated, Canadians should visit Belgium.

THE CATHEDRAL AT TOURNAI;
Which fortunately escaped damage from the Hun, is one of the great architectural treasures of Belgium.

Belgian Seaside Resorts.

These visits should by no means be confined to Canadian business men, as there is so much of artistic, historical, and, since the war, personal interest to Canadians in the country of Belgium and its mediæval cities. At the present moment the season at Ostend is at full swing, and this is one of the most notable watering places in Europe. Prior to the war this famous seaside resort was largely patronised by Germans, and the Belgians hope that the place formerly occupied by those treacherous guests may be largely filled by visitors from Great Britain and Canada. The English railway companies, alive to the attraction offered by Ostend and the smaller seaside places in the neighbourhood, offer special train services in connection with the boats from Dover and Harwich.

It would be interesting for Canadians who cross the Atlantic and know some of the fashionable American summer resorts to compare them with Ostend. There are many points of difference, and the advantage is by no means largely in favour of the United States. At the magnificent Kursaal many of the greatest musical celebrities of Europe appear during the season. Zeebrugge is within an easy distance, and although there are few remains to-day of the effect of the immortal attack on the Mole, the three destroyers which have been dragged by the British Admiralty from the fairway remain in evidence.

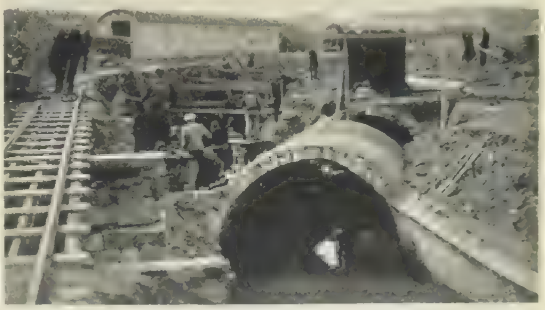
Treasures of Art and Architecture.

Brussels, fortunately undamaged by the war, contains treasures of art and buildings of such historic interest that days can be well spent in visiting the Belgian capital. While Ostend and the neighbouring seaside resorts should, of course, be seen at their proper season, there is no time of the year when a visit to Brussels, Ghent, Bruges and the other historic towns cannot be fully enjoyed. To Canadians, with their strong civic pride, which shows itself in the progressive rivalry of their chief cities, the intense municipal pride of the old free-towns of Belgium will be appreciated with the fullest sympathy and understanding. The City Halls of these old towns, enriched with the art treasures of centuries, are object lessons to all who are interested in the architecture and civic [illegible] of the growing towns across the Atlantic. A few weeks spent in reading the history, written so finely in tome, of such cities as Ghent, Bruges, Tournai, Antwerp, Mons, and other mediæval towns, will always be an enjoyable memory.

Progress of Reconstruction.

The Canadian who visits Belgium to-day must be struck with admiration at the way in which its people have grappled with the difficulties of reconstruction. In such towns as Ypres, Louvain, Nieuport, Malines and Dinant, although it will be long before the wholesale destruction of the Hun can be, even partially, effaced, already new buildings are rising from the ashes, and, as far as means will permit, the style and character of all rebuilding closely follows the old. The Western Frontier of Belgium, which suffered from incessant warfare, is being industriously and methodically cleared of the débris of war, and crops are reaped already in the cleared patches surrounded by derelict tanks and German pill-boxes. Perhaps the most striking example of industrious reconstruction is to be seen at Ypres, which, of course, suffered the most complete destruction of any city of its size in Belgium. The photographs which we reproduce on our front page will surprise any Canadian who remembers the battered and flattened Ypres of 1918. When a representative of *Canada* visited Belgium in June under the auspices of the British International Association of Journalists (see issue of July 23), the Burgomaster told us that already 750 houses had been rebuilt, the population was 10,000, and the plans for rebuilding were so advanced that they anticipated exceeding the pre-war population of 30,000 in a few years' time. While the Belgians themselves have shown such well organised energy and financial confidence in their rebuilding, they have received encouragement and support from their well-wishers, not only in Great Britain but in Canada and the United States, and in perhaps a peculiar degree Canadians will find when visiting Belgium the warmest gratitude and friendliness, which must add to the pleasure of their visit.

British cemeteries are clustered thick around Ypres. The official map shows 206. Many of these cemeteries contain the headstones of men of the Canadian Corps, and their resting places will be the chief object of pilgrimage for Canadians for many years to come. We would strongly urge that all those who visit Belgium on this quest should give themselves time to visit the old cities of Belgium, and while enjoying their charm they will the better appreciate the value of an historic land, for which the British peoples sacrificed so much to free it from the Hun.



REPAIRING AN AQUEDUCT AT YPRES.
New buildings are seen in the background.

(Other photographs appear on our front page.)

* *

"Heaven save us from the hidebound teachers. Heaven save us from the fellow who would rather parse a word than see a beautiful line of literature. Save us from the fellow whose only idea is examinations," exclaimed the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, in extending a welcome on behalf of the Province to the British Imperial Teachers' Association's Conference at Toronto.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The report just issued, of the recent joint conference here of the building and construction industries, declares that Canada is labouring under a shortage of dwellings estimated at 158.000. This figure is based upon the previous year's statistics for marriages and immigration, and allows for the 11.117 houses which were erected during that period.

——An estate valued at $3,500.000 was left by the late Mrs. E. B. Eddy, widow of the Hull paper and match manufacturer. In all, the Presbyterian Church of Canada is bequeathed $200,000, of which half is for missionary purposes, $50,000 for widows and orphans, and a like amount for the aged and infirm. Two thousand dollars in addition is given to the French Presbyterian Church of Hull. To Dalhousie University are to be continued the remaining unpaid instalments of her gift of $500,000. McGill University receives $200.000 for the establishment of a chair or chairs to be known as the E. B. Eddy chair or chairs. A hospital in Newcastle, N.B., is left $25.000. Five thousand dollars is left to the schools of Chatham, N.B., where the late Mrs. Eddy was born 56 years ago.

—Sir Alexander Bertram, chairman of the executive committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, opened the meeting on the new Connaught Rifle Range on August 15, In the MacDougall Challenge Cup, the major event of the day, the winner was Major C. R. Crowe, of Guelph. Colonel Morris, of the Ontario Mounted Rifles, won the Governor-General's cup and the Rifle Association's gold medal.

TORONTO.—The Canadian Teachers' Federation, at its closing session here, re-elected Mr. Harry Charlesworth president and Mr. H. W. Huntly, of Winnipeg, vice-président. Miss H. R. Anderson, of Vancouver, was elected secretary, in succession to Miss Arbuthnot.

—The Toronto tramway was to pass into the possession of the municipality on September 1. Increased fares are announced.

——Nova Scotia coal arrived here by boat for the first time in history on August 4, when the s.s. *Cape Turret* steamed in with 2,200 tons. She had discharged 1,000 tons in Montreal in order to get through the St. Lawrence locks, which allow for only 14 ft. draft. About fifteen million dollars have been spent already on improvements to Toronto harbour, and the city is looking forward to the time when large ocean steamers will be frequent visitors. The *Cape Turret*, which flies the flag of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, will load 72,000 bushels of wheat at Port Colborne for Montreal.

— A handsome memorial tablet has been unveiled at the Parkdale Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in memory of the men of the branch who served in the Great War. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Archibald J. Crawford, father of the late Corporal Crawford. Rev. Canon Bernard Bryan, rector emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany, gave the address, and among other speakers were Mr. B. Stage, Mr. H. V. F. Jones, assistant general manager of the bank, and Major Grover, president of the Parkdale Branch of the G.W.V.A.

HAMILTON.—The wage scale of the Amalgamated Iron. Steel and Tin Workers has been fixed for twelve months. Last year's scale will prevail, with a 4 per cent. reduction for workers engaged as helpers in steel rolling.

This city will make a protest against the census figures because only the population of the old Dominion electoral divisions was counted in the city, leaving to the county the population in large areas which were annexed to the city years ago.

Plans for a bridge at Burlington Heights, north of Hamilton, have been approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

BELLEVILLE.—Fire completely destroyed the Frankford Canning Factory with all its machinery and supplies early on August 8. The loss is estimated at $130,000, of which about 65 per cent. is covered in insurance. The plant will be reopened and operated as soon as possible

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Government will make an immediate grant of $5,000 to assist with the rebuilding of Aylmer. The Minister of Highways will proceed with all construction possible on the highways in order to provide employment for those who have been thrown out of work, and assistance under the provincial housing law will be extended to those desirous of rebuilding homes destroyed by the fire.

—The Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, announces that the ordinary receipts of the Province for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to $15,914,521, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure amounted to $14,684,088. The surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is $1,230,433.

MONTREAL.—In honour of the opening of a direct line of steamships between Canada and Italy, a banquet was given, at the Hotel d'Italie, on August 6, to the captain and officers of the s.s. *Caserta*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the first Italian steamer to commence the run.

LENNOXVILLE.—Mr. J. G. Moore, son of the Rev. A. H. Moore, of St. Johns, P.Q., has been awarded by Bishop's College School a Greenshields scholarship of the annual value of $400, tenable for three years at McGill University. These scholarships, one of which becomes vacant each year, were founded by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, in memory of his son, Captain Melville Greenshields, who was killed in France, and are open only to the boys of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, where Captain Greenshields received his early education.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The Provincial Government is considering a petition of the lumber operators for a reduction in the stumpage rate to $2.50 per thousand.

——On August 6 several St. John River summer resorts, Westfield, Hillandale, Ononette, Pamdenec, and other points in the vicinity, were practically destroyed as a result of forest fires.

At the 41st annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society the officers elected for the coming year are:—President. Dr. L. G. Pinault, Campbellton; vice-presidents, Dr. S. H. McDonald, St. John, and Dr. E. Stanley Bridges, St. John; treasurer, Dr. J. D. Lawson, St. Stephen; secretary, Dr. E. J. Ryan, St. John.

The limits of the game sanctuary, authorised by legislation several years ago, have been practically determined. The area will comprise 400 square miles, and is situated on Crown lands chiefly in Northumberland County, with a portion of it in Gloucester. It includes in its area the headwaters of the Nepisquit and the north-west branch of the Miramichi Rivers. On this preserve no killing of game animals or birds will be permitted.

ST. ANDREWS.—On August 9 H.M.S. *Cambrian*, Commander J. D. D. Stewart, arrived from Bar Harbour, Maine. The town was decorated in honour of the visitors. Mayor Kennedy extending an official welcome.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—A tablet dedicated to the memory of Mr. Gordon Nicol Gordon, his wife, and his brother, Mr. Douglas James Gordon, Canadian missionaries, who were murdered by savages at Eromanga, in the New Hebrides, near the end of the last century, has been placed in the Presbyterian Church at Alberton. The tablet, erected by relatives of the missionaries, was unveiled by Mr. Douglas Gordon, of Summerside, a nephew. The three Gordons were born at Huntley, near Alberton.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. Mr. P. Porter, contractor, has been notified that the Government has awarded him the contract for sections one and two of the Welland Canal, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The distance is seven miles, and the cost is $8,000,000. It is estimated that it will take four years to complete the work. There were three other tenders, and Mr. Porter's bid was $17,000 below the lowest.

——An estate of $761,361, exclusive of his newspaper interests, was left by the late Senator Wm. H. Dennis, publisher of the Halifax *Herald*. Fifty thousand dollars is given to charitable and philanthropic institutions in the City of Halifax, and a chair in Dalhousie University, to which he had formerly given $60,000, is now given another $40,000.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott was signalised on August 15, under the auspices of the North British Society (founded in 1768) by a crowded public meeting in the Majestic Theatre, at which Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, Principal of Pine Hill College, delivered an oration on "the Wizard of the North."

At the Scottish games, in connection with the celebration, two Canadian swimming records were broken, when Clayton Bourne, a 17-year-old Montreal schoolboy, lowered the time for the 50 yards by four-fifths of a second, and George Vernot, Canadian champion and Olympic representative, took nearly two minutes off the 880 yards outdoor record.

GLACE BAY.—Increased production from No. 1 Colliery is expected by the Dominion Coal Company as a result of the opening of a new shaft known as No. 26, which will tap the famous Phalen seam nearer to its working parts, greatly reducing the haul to the surface. The new mine will be in operation early this fall.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Final agreement has been reached between the Manitoba and Ontario Provincial Governments for the connecting of the two Provinces by a national highway. The road will enter Manitoba at a point between West Hawk and Falcon Lakes at or near Mile Post 24, on what is called the south route.

The total of $3,954,100 for building permits, issued from January 3 to July 31, inclusive, was $2,641,800 less than for the corresponding period in 1920, which was higher for the first seven months than in any year since 1914.

Commencing on August 6, the wage for harvest labour in Manitoba was to be $4 per day, announced Mr. J. A. Bowman, provincial superintendent of employment. This is an increase of 50 cents per day over the rate which has prevailed.

Mr. Fletcher Sparling, general manager of the Hudson's Bay retail stores, and Mr. George W. Markle, until recently one of the managing directors of Henry Birks, Limited, were given a farewell luncheon. Mr. Sparling assumes the management of the Hudson's Bay store at Calgary, and Mr. Markle goes to Vancouver to assume the directorship of a chain store system operating in the coast city.

Winnipeg's birth rate last year was 32.06 per 1,000 population, the highest since 1907. The lowest was 28.48, in 1914.

One hundred Government elevators are ready to handle their share of this year's crop, Mr. L. G. McLeod, supervisor, announces. They have an average capacity of about 25,000 bushels each. The elevators will fill up about twice at least during the season, Mr. McLeod anticipates, and will handle approximately 5,000,000 bushels of Manitoba grain this fall.

BRANDON.—The wheat crop at the experimental farm here is yielding from 24 to 29 bushels to the acre, and is grading No. 2 and No. 3. The first load of 1921 wheat to be brought from the farms in this district to the Brandon mills came from the experimental farm on August 10.

SOURIS.—There has been a heavy influx lately of Danish immigrants to this section. They are all at work upon farms, with the intention of securing holdings for themselves next year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The city's hotel accommodation is inadequate, and the Board of Trade is taking up the matter of building a new hotel. It has been suggested that the "skeleton" of what was to be a $1,000,000 Grand Trunk Pacific structure, and upon which $50,000 was spent, should be utilised

——Building construction in Saskatchewan, which has been brisk since the season opened, has passed its peak for the year. The total value of buildings commenced in the Province in July was $407,221.

—Thirty-six interior country elevator holdings in Alberta and Saskatchewan have been purchased by the Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, and will be operated by a company to be known as the Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd., of Canada. The holdings were purchased from the R. B. McLean Grain Co. and the Davidson & Smith Elevator Co.

SASKATOON.—Eighteen hundred names were omitted in taking the census in Saskatoon, according to the result of a second canvass made by the Chamber of Commerce.

WAPELLA.—On August 4 a large gathering assembled here to witness the unveiling by the Premier (the Hon. W. M. Martin) of the memorial erected by the citizens of Wapella and the surrounding districts to the memory of the men who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. Herbert Greenfield and his Cabinet were sworn in by the Lt.-Governor on August 13.

—Eight by-elections for the new Cabinet Ministers will be held, while, if the constituency of Ponoka maintains its reported policy of not wishing to have Premier Greenfield or any outside member to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. P. Baker, there will be nine by-elections.

——A surplus of $117,887 for the first seven months of this year has been secured by Edmonton's civic utilities—water, power and light, telephone, and street railway. Last year for the same period the utilities showed a deficit of $99,533.

—About 100,000 lb. of Southern Alberta wool of this year's clip has already been sold in Toronto. The total shipments last year represented 65 cars, and the output this season will be somewhere about the same. It is stated that the grading has been a little better than in 1920.

CALGARY.—Work on the Banff-Windermere road will be continued, and the Dominion Government has advanced $50,000 to cover the cost. This means that by the end of the year 23 miles will have been completed, leaving 20 miles to be finished in 1922.

—Mr. J. M. Gibson, the new Joint Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co., was tendered a farewell luncheon by the Calgary Board of Trade.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

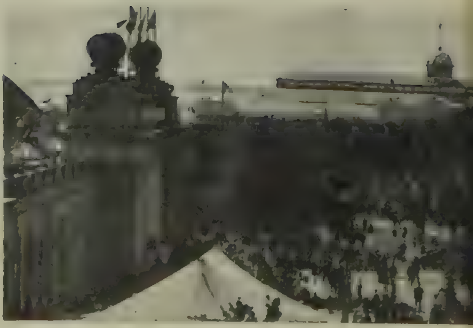
VICTORIA.—The contract for the fabricated steelwork to be used in the construction of the new dry dock at Esquimalt has just been let by the Pacific Construction Co. to Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., of this city. The contract is for nearly 70,000 fabricated steel parts used in connection with the construction of the dry dock. Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., who secured the work, were the lowest tenderers, although in competition with manufacturers throughout the Dominion.

The Provincial Government has recently completed allotting the final appropriation of $340,000 to its municipalities for the further building of homes for returned soldiers. This brings the total so far distributed up to $1,701,500, and there is to be no more.

A new company has just been incorporated, capitalised at $5,000,000, under the title of the Provident Home Building and Loan Association, the object of which is to finance and build homes in the city of Vancouver and elsewhere throughout the Province

TORONTO, the "QUEEN CITY."

MAYOR "TOMMY" CHURCH (RIGHT) WITH THE HON. ROBERT ROGERS.



THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION: SHOWING THE MA

THE EXHIB

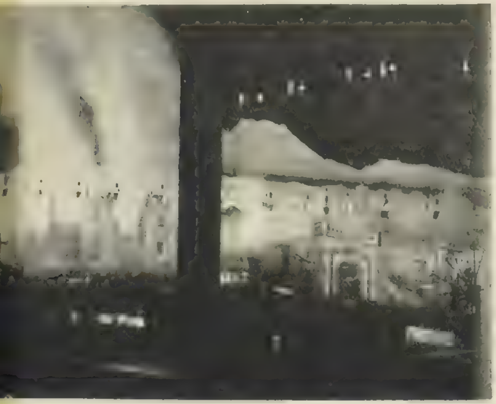
YONGE STREET, THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Visited by the Governor-General.

(See page 256.)

G, TRANSPORTATION, AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS

YONGE STREET, AT NIGHT.



T-TIME.

THE BLOOR STREET VIADUCT, WHICH HAS GIVEN BUSINESS IN NORTH TORONTO A NEW IMPETUS.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Ireland.

"Mr. de Valera, who, during the past few months, has exhibited unexpected capacity, must be conscious of this. He must know that to reject Mr. Lloyd George's offer and the friendly advice of General Smuts is to divorce his cause from the moral sympathy of the liberty-loving peoples of the world, to commit Ireland to a lone and hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds. Let it be hoped, therefore, that he gives his country the leadership it needs; that in pursuit of a shadow he does not sacrifice substantial achievement and plunge Ireland once again in the valley of tragedy and despair."—*Ottawa Journal.*

"The consensus of civilised opinion the world over must absolutely, not merely vindicate but admire the course taken by the British Government, and it is compelled reluctantly to condemn the position taken by De Valera, and to lament that the Irish people are called upon to suffer the consequences of leadership so ruinous to their legitimate aspirations."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

A General Election.

"A General Election will not work a miracle, but will clear the atmosphere. It will measurably still the tempest of unrest and discontent. It will permit the Prime Minister to surround himself with the best available talent in the country, the outstanding men in commerce, finance, and other activities, while having necessary regard to the racial and occupational character of the people. Never before in the history of Canada was there such an urgent need of a vigorous, capable Government as now, never such an obligation upon men of affairs to participate actively in public life. A reconstructed Cabinet and an election before the snow falls is the path of prudence, the way of wisdom, and the surest security for the issue of our complexities."—*Montreal Gazette.*

America and Japan.

"If there be any American, no matter how suspicious of 'perfidious Albion,' who sincerely thinks that the various British peoples could be aligned in a war against the United States and on behalf of Japan, he ought to visit Canada for a few weeks and consult 'the man in the street.' The truth is that it is very doubtful whether Canadians could be dragooned into so much as a state of neutrality—the 'neutral even in thought' sort of thing—if Japan and America were at war alone. So far as this country itself is concerned, we quite frankly have no local interest in a Japanese Alliance; but we are British—as British as the people of England—and we are just as ready to acknowledge and redeem the Empire's debts of gratitude and to take a world-view of the high wisdom of keeping on good terms with Japan. Otherwise we would be totally unworthy of the responsibility we so urgently demand—the right to share in guiding the foreign policy of a world-Empire."—*Montreal Star.*

Toleration.

"This is a busy world. Attacks on nations as nations, on institutions as institutions, and on religions as religions once involved millions where to-day they do not concern thousands. We are growing out of the belief that any individual or group of individuals is typical of the whole nation, or institution or religion to which he, or they, may owe allegiance. Most of us have ceased judging the other fellow; many of us have quit regarding him as mentally unsound. The modern tendency is to regard him as entitled to his opinion, so long as that opinion does not constitute a menace to the public welfare or the public safety. And the fierce white light of publicity is too strong for noxious growths."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Brief and Breezy.

"The hands that stook the sheaves are the hands that feed the world."—*Vancouver Province.*

"It is easy to understand two things about Lord Northcliffe's tour of Canada—that he should be gloomy in Toronto and merrier in Vancouver."—*Calgary Herald.*

"Toronto now boasts a police constable who has been suspended for over-zeal. How many cities can match that?"—*Toronto Telegram.*

"'Rainmaker' Hatfield was unable to spend the week-end with other notables in this city, but sent a sample of his wares."—*Vancouver Province.*

"When the Lacombe *Globe* says of Mrs. Parlby that she is one of the oldest residents of the Lacombe district it should at least add that the district has not been settled many years."—*Calgary Herald.*

"Such a tour as that of the British bowlers does more to promote understanding and good-fellowship between Britons of the Old Land and the New than a dozen visitations by near-statesmen from Overseas, who love to foregather with their Colonial mimics and swap post-prandial magniloquence about their desire to 'cement the British Empire.'"—*Toronto Telegram*

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

MOUNTED POLICE FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—The letter in the issue of your paper of July 27 *re* Canadian Mounted Police for duty in Ireland seems to me very much to the point. As everyone knows, their self-reliance, rather than the ordinary military requirement of looking for instructions to superiors, has been the essence of their success, and that, together with great resourcefulness and tact, added to the fearlessness, which is, of course, not their monopoly, has earned for them a reputation second to none in the face of difficulties not unlike those faced during the past year in Ireland.

It is devoutly to be hoped we have seen the last of this tragedy, but, as your correspondent writes, it is wise to be prepared in case of all eventualities.—Yours truly,

CANADIAN.

LABOUR AND FARMERS.

Efforts to Form New National Party.

The delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress at Winnipeg who have decided to form a national political party are to have conferences with the leaders of the Farmers' Party with the object of effecting a working alliance (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, has been elected President of the Labour Party, and Mr. Dixon, the leader of the Labour group in the Manitoba Legislature, Vice-President.

The Party platform demands the removal of taxation on necessaries of life, abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privilege, nationalisation of the banking system, and a capital levy for the reduction of the war debt.

Another interesting development in Manitoba is the apparent decision of the members of the Provincial Liberal Cabinet to support Mr. Crerar and the Farmers' Party instead of Mr. Mackenzie King and the old Liberal Party in the approaching Federal election.

EIGHTH SQUADRON'S CANADIAN CRUISE.

The new cruiser *Raleigh*, which arrived at Bermuda on August 11 to begin duty as the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station, left there on Monday with other vessels of the Eighth Light Cruiser Squadron for a seven weeks' cruise to Canadian ports.

The squadron will spend ten days at Montreal, from September 6 to 16, and a similar period at Quebec, from September 16 to 26. At Quebec they will meet the active squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy, consisting of the light cruiser *Aurora* and the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, which is due there on September 23, to remain four days.

On leaving Quebec the *Raleigh* and her consorts will spend the period up to October 5 in visits to Newfoundland ports, and from October 5 to 12 will be at Halifax, where they will again meet the Canadian squadron, which will by that time have returned to its base. They are due back at Bermuda on October 15.

* *

Werner Horne, the German captain, who has just completed a six-year term in Dorchester, New Brunswick, in connection with his attempt to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro', Maine, in 1915, was placed aboard the Red Star liner *Poland* by an agent of the Dominion Immigration Department, in accordance with the deportation order issued against him, and sailed with the vessel for Hamburg, Germany.

"The C.P.R. is one of the greatest feats of engineering in the world, a thing before which a man should stand bareheaded," says Lord Northcliffe in the *Daily Mail*. "And the 'Montmorency' and her sisters flit over it, back and forth, with the unconcern of a tramway-car. I shall see many wonderful things on my long voyage round the world, but I do not think anything is likely to impress me more than this five-day run across a continent in the 'Montmorency.'"

WAR SERVICE SHIELDS.

Canadians visiting London who may be interested in the new Service Heraldry, either for themselves or their relations or friends, should make a point of visiting the studios of

Messrs. DU BARRI & HILL, 115, EBURY STREET, S.W.1.,
which are not far from Victoria Station.

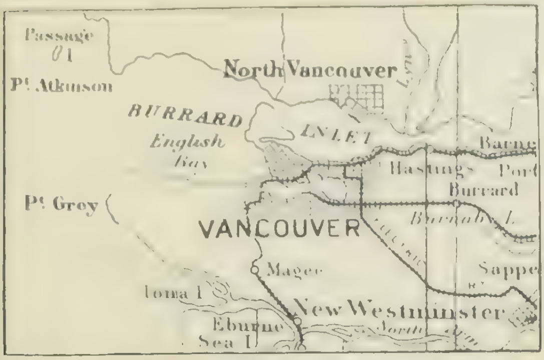
In these studios finely enamelled shields on silver or copper are designed, showing the entire record of service of any man who served in the Great War. These unique and individual armorial shields are a personal and permanent record which will be much valued by future generations and are only to be obtained at the studios of **Messrs. DU BARRI & HILL.**

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE FRASER RIVER

By Mrs. P. W. C. Goodchild.

WHEN the glory of summer gives way to the radiance of autumn, and the maple throws her mantle of ruddy beauty athwart the forest; when the leaping salmon have passed to their spawning beds, and the hint of chill in the air warns us that summer is ended; then we know that the time has come to leave the joys of the Vancouver waters.

The summer I have in mind was one of pure delight--lazing on the sunlit sea, gazing in endless wonder at the everchanging glory of the mountains, thrilling with joy at the speechless beauty of the sunsets as our boat shot homeward through rosy-tinted waters. Now it is over, and our pleasures take on a sterner aspect; the shooting season has begun, and we transport our boat to the Fraser River to wage war upon the ducks that are to be found there in countless myriads.



FROM VANCOUVER TO THE FRASER RIVER.

Aubrey, Tommy and I start off one fine, calm morning: Aubrey stern-eyed and business-like, gazing straight in front of him, thinking only of the work in hand; Tommy gaunt and eagle-eyed, quick to spot the first hint of game, a mass of tireless quicksilver, his gun ever ready to his shoulder. Lastly, me, the only woman of the party, madly happy and divinely free, enjoying everything from the solemn-eyed seals that bob up and stare at us, to the beautiful white gulls circling and screaming around our heads.

The sun streams out, and there is a gentle breeze as our little engine buzzes across English Bay. Point Grey is made, and porting our helm we head for the entrance to the Fraser; on we go in fine style, a stretch of grey waters and low, sandy shores before us. Suddenly Aubrey (who hitherto has preserved the traditions of the "man at the wheel") comes to life, seizes a sweep, and begins to take soundings.

FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE FRASER RIVER, B.C.

"By Gad!" he exclaims, "we are only in three feet of water," and so we are, for we are passing the dangerous sandbanks that can be such a trap to the unwary, but fortunately our engine is in good trim, so we glide merrily on, enter the main channel and head for Sea Island, where we make fast to the wharf, and hurry out to take up our positions for the evening flight.

Aubrey struts first, stern and silent; I follow dutifully at his heels; Tommy is inclined to take his own line and follow no man. His sharp eyes rove restlessly [illegible] to the bird that comes within his [illegible]'

After a few minutes' walking, Aubrey and I suddenly hear a commotion on our left; we wheel sharply in time to see Tommy bring down a couple of ducks, as pretty a left and right as one could ever wish to see. I am in ecstasy, and Aubrey is full of admiration for so fine a shot.

Our fortunate friend then decides to part company, and makes off for some turnip fields away to the right, whilst Aubrey and I continue our course down the muddy lane. For awhile no sound is heard save the flip-flop of our gum boots squelching through the mud, then all of a sudden a terse command bids me duck my head. I prostrate myself upon the earth and in a few seconds hear a shot fired and the thud of the bird as it falls to the ground. When I look up, Aubrey is stowing something away in his game bag, and calling to me to hurry, for the evening flight is just beginning and he knows a lovely spot for cover. Entering the fields, we flop along through acres of water-logged turnips, the water getting deeper and deeper as we go. "By Jove! there has been some rain here lately," remarks my companion, and the words are no sooner out of his mouth, than it begins again.

A GLIMPSE OF ENGLISH BAY.

On reaching the desired spot we squat under a hedge with our feet in the ditch. The rain comes down in torrents, the wind gets up and whistles round our necks. For the first ten minutes nothing happens, then I whisper softly, "There is a big flock coming in now." Aubrey looks in the direction I indicate, and there away out seawards is a faint, thin pencil line across the sky. Nearer it comes and nearer, though still at a tremendous height. "They are coming down," I whisper, as half a dozen birds drop to a lower altitude; the rest follow suit, and the whole flock flies swiftly landwards. Now it is beginning to break up; here and there birds in threes and fours, wheel about, circle round and come to earth; but, joy of joys! they are still several hundred strong.

"They are coming in our direction," I whisper tensely, "and oh! they have dropped lower again. For the love of heaven! be ready, we shall have a glorious bag."

They are almost in gun range now. I can hardly breathe in my excitement. Then the worst occurs. Something has happened to alarm them, or they have seen something to make them change their minds, for with one movement, they suddenly soar upwards and sweep off in the opposite direction.

I arise from my crouching position in any agony of disappointment. "Rotten luck," growls Aubrey, and begins to curse the country, as all good Englishmen do when things go wrong. The next instant he lets drive both barrels at two flitting shapes which fly across the semi-darkness. I follow their flight with eager eyes, and fancy, with hope in my heart, that I see one drop away to the right in what was once a field, but now appears to be a lake.

"Aubrey, I am after that bird."

"My dear girl, I don't think I touched it."

"I am sure I saw it fall."

"You'll never find it, it is growing too dark."

Without wasting more words, I put my best foot forward, and make for the spot where I think the bird dropped. The going is decidedly bad. I am nearly up to the knees in water, I struggle across a field, and enter the one where I believe my prize to be. It gets darker and darker, and the water deeper. I strain my eyes before me, and suddenly see in the middle of the field, a small, dark object floating upon the top of the water. With a glow of triumph I push on. I can distinguish it now, it is a duck sure enough, a few steps more and I shall reach it. I make a wild plunge forward, and stretch out my hand to pick it up, and in so doing, put my foot into a deep dyke and go in up to my waist, filling my gum boots with water. Oh, dear! this means damp boots for the rest of the trip, and a horrible clammy feeling in the immediate present. Trifles like this, however, cannot damp my ardour, as, exuding water with every step, I bear my prize in triumph to the silent figure behind the hedge.

We remain concealed for another fifteen minutes, by which time it is almost totally dark, and very cold as well. Aubrey now decides that sport must be abandoned for the night, so we make our way supperwards, whistling for Tommy as we go. No answer and no sign from our fellow sportsman until we have gone some distance, then all of a sudden, a pair of pale, luminous eyes stare at us from behind a hedgerow, and up he pops, full of energy and excitement.

"Time for supper," we tell him, "no good staying out any more to-night."

"Supper be hanged," he replies. "I'm not coming back yet, I'm having a splendid time."

We smile indulgently, and pass on. Only a cat could see in that light, but allowance must always be made for our Irish friend's enthusiasm, and by the time the sausages are frying in the pan, our sportsman will arrive, throw his bag all over the boat, untidy everything, and regale us with a vivid description of his evening's sport.

(To be continued.)

* *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In "Our Little Life," by Miss J. C. Sime (London: Grant Richards, Ltd., 8s. 6d.), Canada is seen from the viewpoint of an immigrant who failed to "make good," one who "if he had been an old monk of the fifteenth century, busy all day long over some exquisite script . . . would have been happy"; but whose too patient acquiescence in life as he found it could only spell failure in a new land which reserves its prizes for hustle and daring. The scene is laid in the poor quarter of a French-Canadian city, and the story tells of the daily life of working people, their hardships and small pleasures, and practical sympathy with each other's troubles—a theme which is treated with Miss Sime's characteristic gentleness of touch and keen insight into human nature, while a delicate vein of humour lightens the necessarily drab colouring. The dominating personality is Katie McGee, a mercurial Irish needlewoman, whose quaint philosophy of life and unconquerable pluck in a world "where nothin' don't never come *awf*" make her one of the most lovable characters in modern fiction. The sordidness which would otherwise be inseparable from a true record of life in such an environment, is transfigured by the highest idealism, which makes the book, in spite of its many sad incidents, an essentially happy one.

"The Year-Book and Almanac of Newfoundland for 1921" is to hand. It contains, among its normal features, nautical intelligence of the year, information relating to public offices, institutions, banks, etc., of the Colony, and a directory of towns, villages and settlements in the Island, as well as the Official Customs Tariff and the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

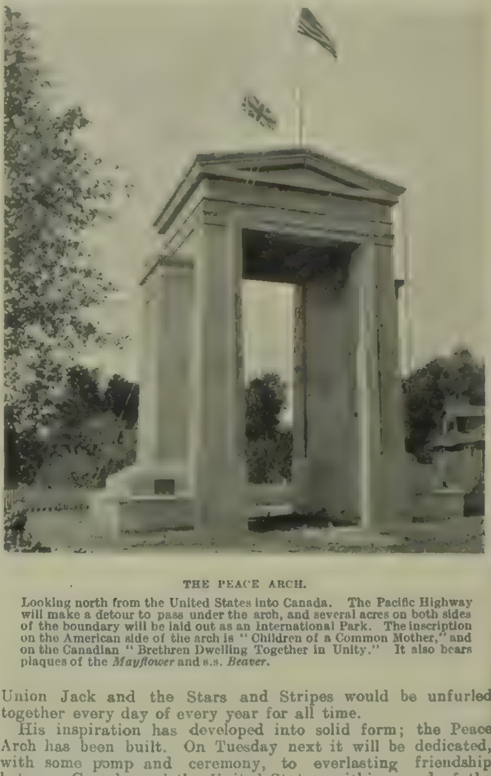
Any British reader of "American Impressions," by Hon. H. Braddon, M.L.C. (Sydney Penfold & Co., London: the British-Australasian Book Store, High Holborn) will feel indebted to that author for adding his quota of sentimental cement to the union of good feeling between the U.S.A. and the British Empire, which will, it is hoped, mean so much to both. Though written by an Australian, this book does not by any means merely express the Australian point of view, but is written to appeal Imperially. It will be equally welcome in the States and in the Empire.

NORTH AMERICA'S PEACE ARCH

To be Dedicated on Tuesday.

July 4, 1915, was the anniversary of one hundred years' peace between the Dominion of Canada, as part of the British Empire, and the United States of America. For one hundred years, across a continent 4,000 miles in width, an imaginary line had been the only division between two vast countries, and, without sentries, guns or forts, harmony had prevailed, and people of both countries had been free to pass and repass from under the sway of the Union Jack to the land of the Stars and Stripes and back again without ado, excepting inspection of baggage by Customs Officers on both sides of the line.

Out on the Pacific Coast, where the Grand Pacific Highway passes across the imaginary boundary line from the State of Washington into the Province of British Columbia, a celebration was held, and, during its height, when the two nations' flags were unfurled and raised at the same moment, Mr. Samuel Hill, President of the Pacific Highway Association, was inspired with the thought of building an arch upon which the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes would be unfurled together every day of every year for all time.



THE PEACE ARCH.

Looking north from the United States into Canada. The Pacific Highway will make a detour to pass under the arch, and several acres on both sides of the boundary will be laid out as an International Park. The inscription on the American side of the arch is "Children of a Common Mother," and on the Canadian "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity." It also bears plaques of the *Mayflower* and s.s. *Beaver*.

His inspiration has developed into solid form; the Peace Arch has been built. On Tuesday next it will be dedicated, with some pomp and ceremony, to everlasting friendship between Canada and the United States, within sound of the mighty Pacific, and within sight of the lofty mountains and gigantic forests on either side of the boundary.

E. B. BUCHAN REESOR.

* *

Major Sydney Cotton is going to Newfoundland to co-operate with the sealing steamers by locating seals from the air and advising the vessels by wireless. He will also signal shoals of cod to the fishing vessels.

Sir R. A. Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, last week left for Canada and the United States to deal with matters connected with various important public questions, and particularly the effect of the new American tariff on the fishery exports of Newfoundland.

The Dominion Government has guaranteed a loan of $10,000,000 to stockbreeders for the improvement of Canadian livestock, and is making arrangements for a better system of transport, in anticipation of the removal of the British embargo.

"A land of beauty, a land of plenty, a land in which the people are happy," was how the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick described the Province in his address of welcome to the delegates to the ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

New European Offices and Officials.

THE offices of Mr. William Phillips, European manager of the Canadian Government Railways and of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, were transferred from Orient House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, to 17-19, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.1, on September 1. The secretary's and accountant's offices of the C.N.R. will remain at Orient House, New Broad Street.

In connection with the consolidation of the European traffic offices of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways, the following appointments are announced by Mr. Phillips:—

LONDON.

Freight Department.—Mr. George E. Cowie, general freight agent, in charge of United Kingdom freight traffic (office, 17-19, Cockspur Street); Mr. P. A. Clews, general freight agent, in charge of European freight traffic (with the exception of the United Kingdom) (17-19, Cockspur Street); Mr. J. Deed, city agent, freight and passenger departments (44-46, Leadenhall Street).

Passenger Department.—Mr. J. P. McClelland, district passenger agent (17-19, Cockspur Street).

Publicity Department.—Mr. F. J. G. Smith, publicity agent (17-19, Cockspur Street).

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. H. V. Caldwell, district passenger agent, Cunard Building; Mr. E. L. Roper, district freight agent, Cunard Building.

GLASGOW.

Mr. J. M. Walker, district agent, 75, Union Street.

MANCHESTER.

Mr. R. J. McEwan, district agent.

Canadian National Express Company.

Mr. Phillips further announces, in connection with the consolidation of the Canadian Express Co. and the previously existing Canadian National Express Co., into the Canadian National Express Co., the appointment of Mr. E. J. Wearing, formerly general agent of the Canadian Express Co., Liverpool, to be European express agent of the Canadian National Express Co., with office at 20, Water Street, Liverpool.

* *

MR. FRED C. SALTER.

Farewell Presentation in London.

Another chapter in Canadian railway history was closed on Thursday of last week, when Mr. Fred C. Salter, since 1908 European traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is leaving shortly for Canada, was the guest at a farewell luncheon in the Hertfordshire Room, Great Eastern Hotel, London.

Sir Alfred Smithers, M.P., late Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in the chair, and those present included Mr. William Phillips, European manager of the Canadian National Railways, and the following members of the London, Liverpool and Glasgow staffs of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Express Company:—Mr. E. L. Roper (Liverpool), Mr. J. Deed (city agent, London), Mr. G. E. Cowie (general passenger agent, U.K. traffic), Mr. R. J. McEwan (Glasgow), Mr. T. Bowling (accountant), and Mr. Wyndham—Canadian National Railways; Mr. P. A. Clews (assistant to European traffic manager), Mr. E. J. Wearing (general agent, Liverpool), Mr. J. M. Walker (general agent, Glasgow), Mr. S. Fleetwood (accountant), Mr. H. V. Caldwell (passenger and advertising agent), Mr. F. Perry (cashier), and Mr. C. Winter—Grand Trunk Railway.

The Chairman wished Mr. Salter all the good luck that he deserved in his new occupation on the other side. He was not, he said, going to say anything or indulge in any speculation about the railway position in Canada. He was only going to say this—that he had every hope that all the railways under Government control would be able to show successful results in the face of the very keen competition that they would undoubtedly meet with in Canada. His only hope was that their efforts would be successful, and that Canada would enjoy the benefit of a first-class railway system. He owned that the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada had had great difficulties to contend with. He would not go into any details, but he would say that these difficulties would have immensely increased had it not been for the marvellous loyalty of their staff in Canada, America and England. When the Grand Trunk was first commenced in 1851, the British spirit which went into the line on that occasion had been with it ever since, and although the officers to-day of the Grand Trunk Railway were largely Canadian or American, he believed there still remained in the line all that British spirit which carried them through very great difficulties.

The late Mr. Wainwright, remarked the Chairman, was absolutely a wonderful man, who won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Amongst others, he mentioned Mr. W. D. Robb, a man of unimpeachable integrity, whose friendship he had enjoyed since 1885, when he first went to Canada, a man of whom it was said that his religion was the Grand Trunk. Their treasurer, Mr. Frank Scott, also deserved the highest place for loyalty. In England they had Mr. Norman, who died after completing 50 years' service. Mr. Deer, who, he was sorry to say, was not there that day, had put in over 45 years' continued service. Therefore, amid all the misfortunes and trials which the Grand Trunk had had, one saving factor had been the loyalty of its staff. There had been no better example of that loyalty than that shown by Mr. Salter. He had been there ever since 1904, and they had been through periods of unexampled tension together. He was sure that he was only voicing their wishes when he said that they wished him health and long life and that he would succeed in the duties he was going to undertake.

The Chairman then presented to Mr. Salter a handsome cabinet of silver cutlery, bearing the inscription:—"Presented as a mark of esteem and appreciation to Fred. C. Salter, Esq., by Sir Alfred Smithers, on behalf of all the employees of the traffic organisations of the Grand Trunk Railway System and associated members of the Canadian National Railways."

Mr. Salter, in reply, speaking with emotion, said that he had been through some very pleasant moments and some very sad moments. The severing of that connection after seventeen years was one of the saddest moments. He wished to thank Sir Alfred for the generous words he had spoken, and also those present for the generous way in which they had received that expression. Sir Alfred had put him rather in the position of Dr. Johnson, who was called before his Majesty after writing his famous dictionary. As he was leaving the Palace, his face wreathed in smiles, he met Boswell, who asked him: "What did you say to his Majesty?" Johnson replied: "Who am I to bandy words with my monarch?" The spirit of affection was the greatest gift that one man could give to another. He was leaving these shores, and they might never hear his voice again. All he asked of them was that they should remember Fred Salter. He knew he was leaving to his successor, Mr. Phillips, a loyal, intelligent and conscientious staff, who would render to him that support and loyalty characteristic of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Phillips added a few words, and after all present had taken a personal leave of Mr. Salter the meeting terminated.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES' FAREWELL.

A farewell luncheon is to be given to Mr. F. C. Salter by friends and well-wishers associated with the various transportation companies doing business with Canada. Representatives of the C.P.R., C.N.R., Cunard, and White Star American Express Co., and of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, are on the committee, which has issued a circular, signed by Sir G. McL. Brown, stating that the luncheon will take place at the Elysée Restaurant, Coventry Street, on Monday, September 12, at 1 p.m. Tickets, price 15s., exclusive of wine, can be obtained from Mr. Boswell, Passenger Department, C.P.R., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.

(*Mr. Salter's portrait appears on page* 260.)

* *

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE AND RAILWAY FINANCE.

In a long letter to Mr. Meighen, Sir Joseph Flavelle, the Government Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, suggests (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that the Government should take common shares in a new National Railway Company in payment of its existing advances to the various systems, amounting to $350,000,000, and should turn over to the new company equity in the system subject only to bonds and debentures and guaranteed stock issued to the public, upon which the annual interest is $32,000,000.

He also suggests that in future, expenditures properly chargeable to capital should be provided by the Government, which should take in exchange preference stock in the company at par, while annual deficits through the failure of the operating revenue to cover operating expenses should be met by the issue to Government of common stock at par.

The result would be that the cost of constructing the Intercolonial and Trans-continental sections of the Government system would be written off at once, and the Dominion would be required to face the fact that its $350,000,000 in loans would have no immediate interest-bearing value, and until the National System was on a paying basis the annual deficits in operation and fixed charges would be an actual and irrecoverable loss.

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The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c., 1938, 87; 4 p.c., 1922, 114.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅜; 4 p.c. Reg. Stk., 76⅛; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95¼.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79¼.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 63½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62¾.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 69¾; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 88¾.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 65; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 75.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 78¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 82½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 76; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 94½; 1932-52, 94; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 96¾; 1923-53, 94¼; 1953, 82.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1948-50, 70; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79¼.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 1953-62, 87.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 93.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 95; 4½ p.c., 1963, 86.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 85⅛.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 78¼.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 69¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 83¾; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 68½.

Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Swge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 68; 4 p.c., 1932, 66; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 65.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 75.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 79½.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 9¾.

Algoma Cent. Termls.—20; Stamped, 20.

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 82.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 73.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 67¾.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 95; 4 p.c. Perp., 57¼; 3 p.c., 1953, 53¾; 4 p.c. 1930 Man., 99¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 88¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34¼; 4 p.c. Gtd. Deb. Man., 91; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 95; Ont., 4 p.c. Perp., 55¼; 3½ p.c. Dom., 66; Pac., 4 p.c., 77¼; 4½ p.c., 86¼; Quebec, 4 p.c., 53; Westn., 4½ p.c., 1942, 87½

Can. Pacific.—148¼; 4 p.c., Non Cum., [illegible]; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 64¼; Spec. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 131½; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Debs., 65½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 67½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 67⅜; 4 p.c., 1955A, 66; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 67¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 46¼.

Grand Trunk.—91/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 61; 1st Pref., 41¾; 2nd Pref., 30½; 3rd Pref., 12 13-16; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 63¾; Gt. West. Borrd., 5 p.c., 78; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c. Debs., 62½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 101.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 81¾.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 79½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 85½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 77¾; 1st Mt., 4 p.c., 60½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 84½; 2nd Deb., 104½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 10/6; Perp. Pref., 11/9.

Can. N.-West. Land.—Com., 32.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/9.

Hudson's Bay.—6 3-16; Pref., 81/3.

San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 16⅜.

Trust & Loan of Can.—15/-.

Union Bk. of Can.—34½.

West. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 24.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—27⅜; Pref., 75½.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 56; Pref. Ord., 55; Perp. Pref., 60; Perp. Debs., 59¼.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 71.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 110.

Cities' Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 57

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c., 110¼.

Kaministiquia.—Cap., 93¾; 5 p.c. Bds., [illegible].

Montreal Trams.—5 p.c. Bds., 114½.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 123½; Bds., 118; S.F.G. Bds., 112¾.

Sherbrooke Ry. & Power.—5 p.c. 30-yr. Cons. 1st Mt. Bonds, 60.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 80⅞

Toronto Sub. Ry.—4½ p.c. Deb., 53.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 97½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 79.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 73¼.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 65¼.

Lake Superior Corp.—5 p.c. Bds., 76¼.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 79½

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Explor.—4/-.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—11/10½.

Mond Nickel.—24/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum., 15/-; 8 p.c. Mt. Debs., 106½; (Issued 98. £73 pd.), 80¼.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 6/9½; 7 p.c. Pref., 7/3.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c., 52; 5 p.c. Inc., 8; Com., 4½d.; Def. Int. Warrants, 65.

Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5 p.c., 38.

Can. Steamships.—Deb., 75.

Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 13⅜.

Furness Withy.—24 1½.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—16/10½; Pref., 16/4½.

Lake Sup. Paper.—6 p.c., 101½.

Marconi of Can.—6/6.

* *

PULP AND PAPER IN B.C.

Starting in 1911 with an output of 90 tons, the chemical pulp industry in British Columbia has increased year by year until in 1920 the output reached 108,670 tons. The first year in which mechanical pulp was manufactured in the Province was 1917, in which year 65,000 tons was turned out. In 1920 this had increased to 108,000 tons. In 1913 the output of paper was 45,816 tons. This increased to 146,500 tons in 1920. The value of pulp and paper production in 1920 in British Columbia was $21,500,000, making it one of the most important industries in the Province.

* *

LUMBERING AT HAMILTON INLET.

A party, representing the Hoffman Pulp and Lumber Corporation, left Sydney, N.S., recently on a tour of inspection of the company's timber holdings at Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. The purpose of the visit is to make an exploration of the territory and to take all preliminary steps which would lead to operations next spring. Mills will have to be established and housing accommodation for a thousand men erected. The territory acquired by the Corporation covers an area of 148 square miles, and it is the intention to cut a minimum of 100,000 cords of pulpwood per year.

* *

Owing to the depression of the market and to the accumulation of supplies, the International Nickel Mines at Copper Cliff and Creighton, Ont., have decided to suspend operations indefinitely

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., September 13.	Wed., September 14.

THROGMORTON STREET, *Tuesday.*

The Stock Exchange has only had a quiet week, relieved by activity in a few specialities, but there are indications that holiday influences are becoming less of a factor in the market position, and that the chief departments are inclined to prepare for an autumnal widening of operations. The undertone has been assisted in more than one direction by indications that trade conditions are definitely improving, and monetary influences have not been adverse, though owing to the usual month end considerations, Lombard Street has not been working on a wide margin. The Irish and Indian news had a slightly unsettling effect at one time, but has now ceased to operate.

Gilt-edged issues have see-sawed rather aimlessly, but have preserved a fairly good undertone. Among home rails there has been a further substantial improvement after a short period of hesitancy. Dollar securities have also fluctuated in sympathy with the New York exchange. Among South American rails the Argentine group has registered a fair recovery, but conditions are rather professional. Brazilian rails are precarious at a further improvement, and Mexican rails have declined moderately, but are now steadier. In the foreign market conditions have been quiet and checkered. Among mines Kaffirs were conspicuously strong at one time, but are now resting and below best. There is no improvement in oil market conditions, and prices have further drooped. Rubbers continue due, but industrials have shown an improving tendency in sympathy with the latest trade reports.

Among Canadian securities business has only been moderate, and the general appearance of the group has been checkered, though the undertone has been hard. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been steady at previous levels. The Fours hold at 76, and the 4½ per cents. at 95s. Municipal issues have been hard.

Canadian Pacifics are weaker among railroads, though at 148½ they stand rather over the lowest. Grand Trunk issues show irregular variations of ½ on adjustments, and vague arbitration award rumours.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, after a moderate set-back, have partially recovered to 6 3-16. Lower-priced shares have hardly moved.

Industrials have see-sawed, and a downward tendency has predominated. Dominion Steels at 32½ are 2 down. Spanish River Pulp pref. at 67½ is 3 down. Canadian Car issues have marked time, but Lake Superiors have receded 1 to 8½. There has been a fall of a point to 56½ in Canada Cements. Canadian General Electrics have been offered back ½ to 111½.

Brazilian Tractions show a reaction of 1 to 27½. Mexican Traction senior issues mark occasional falls of 1 to 3 points.

There has been only a very restricted volume of business in Canadian mining shares.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 20

At the end of last week there was a slightly better tone in the market, and the leading paper shares were fairly firm. Other stocks showed some activity, B.E. Steel moving up to 12½, and preferred to 25.

This week the markets have been dull, and transactions generally showed slight declines. Montreal Tramways were marked down 37 points, not on account of any depressing factor in connection with the company, but rather to bring the price in accordance with similar securities, as the previous marking of these shares was early in April last. The new issue of British Columbia 20-year 6 per cent. bonds was offered at 95.52, giving a yield of £6 8s. per cent.

On Tuesday the Stock Exchange was listless, the majority of the paper stocks showing slight declines. Lake of the Woods moved up two points. Laurentide reached the new low level of 65⅞, which caused some apprehension in regard to the forthcoming annual statement. The wage arbitration of the pulp and paper companies effects a general reduction of 15 per cent., the skilled workmen being reduced by 10 per cent., but the unskilled by 25 per cent.

On Wednesday the paper group received most attention. The majority of the stocks showed a loss on the day's trading, but Toronto Railway improved to 72½. Steel of Canada touched 44½.

On Thursday prices were slightly lower, specially the paper stocks, and trading generally was dull.

Yesterday there was no improvement to report. St. Maurice dropped 10 points to 85. The steel stocks were generally lower. The feeling of the market is, generally speaking, hopeful, although the movement of prices hardly indicates grounds for optimism. The Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines has called a shareholders' meeting for Wednesday next to discuss the sale of the property to London interests.

An interesting circular has been issued on the position of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, showing that the plant now has a daily capacity of 500 tons of newsprint. It is stated that the company is purchasing its wood considerably below the ordinary market price, and should, therefore, be in a position to compete satisfactorily with other companies.

Among current prices Abitibi is 28½; British Empire Steel, 10¾, Preferred, 24½: Brompton, 18; Canada Steamships, 19½; Canadian General Electric, 94; Hollinger, 7.10; Laurentide, 65½; Quebec Railway, 26: Riordon, 2½: Spanish River, 45; Steel of Canada, 46: Toronto Railway, 72: Wayagamack, 27.

* *

In view of the partial failure of the wheat crop in Southern Alberta and the contiguous territory in Saskatchewan, it is suggested that rye should be cultivated instead.

What is characterised as the most promising iron prospect in Canada has been located 67 miles north of Spragg, Ont., and six or seven miles south of the first reserve in the Blind River country, 100 miles from the Sault Ste. Marie.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ending August 21.

Canadian Northern, $1,2[illegible]; dec., $[illegible]

Canadian Pacific, $3,4[illegible]; dec., $101,000

Grand Trunk, £[illegible]; dec., £11,0[illegible]

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

British Columbia Breweries.—The total sales for June amounted to $133,577, compared with $195,344 for June, 1920. Net profit amounted to $[illegible]

Canadian General Electric.—Dealings have been specially allowed by the London Stock Exchange Committee under Rule 148a in the $1,750,880 Common stock and fractional certificates.

Canada Land and Irrigation.—Dealings have been specially allowed by the London Stock Exchange Committee under Rule 148a in the £242,631 7 per cent. Prior Lien Debenture Stock, 50 per cent. paid.

Grand Trunk Railway.—A Reuter's cablegram, dated Ottawa, Monday, says: It is not expected that the Canadian Government will meet the Grand Trunk bond interest, which is due on Thursday, as it is the Government's policy not to accept liabilities pending the arbitration award.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.—An interim report covering 7½ four weekly periods from January 1 to July 29, shows total income, $5,126,051; expenditure, including maintenance, $2,786,129; net profit, $2,339,921, against $2,074,024; expenditure for plant, $162,186, against $107,972; dividends paid to August 12, $1,968,000, against $984,000.

Canada Permanent Mortgage.—Shareholders of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation met at Toronto on August 17, and ratified the proposal to purchase the assets of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited. The shareholders of the latter company unanimously approved the amalgamation the previous day.

Canada Landed & National Investment.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the capital stock has been declared for the quarter to September 30, and will be payable at the office of the company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after October 1, to shareholders of record on September 16. Shareholders in Great Britain will be paid at the current rate of exchange.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Cable results for June: Total number of standard ounces produced, 114,282; operating cost at mine, £8,433; special capital expenditure, £291; total footage, 132; total tonnage, 8,201. (Note.—These amounts have been converted into sterling at the usual rate of exchange, but calculated at the present rate the figures would be higher. The above figures do not include royalties and head office expenses.)

* *

A useful booklet on "The Trade of the New Countries of South-East Europe"—being a report by Mr. L. D. Wilgress on Roumania, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Turkey, and Yugo-Slavia—has been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. The price outside Canada is 35 cents.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
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D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

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U.S. GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Uneasiness of Western Shippers.

The *Manitoba Free Press* publishes prominently an article expressing the growing uneasiness of Western Canadian grain shippers at the enormous movement of American grain through Canadian elevators, rail, and water routes, and Canadian ocean ports.

The *Free Press* claims information that the Canadian elevators at the great Lake ports with a total capacity of seven million bushels have already only 1,500,000 bushels of space unoccupied, while American cargoes of 5,000,000 bushels are waiting at Chicago, and shippers are pressing for further bookings by the Canadian route since the rates by the Canadian land and water route and ocean ports are cheaper than the American route. It states that the Montreal elevators are filled with 3,000 carloads of American grain waiting to unload. In view of this unprecedented crowding of the Canadian grain facilities with American shipments, the Canadian Western grainmen are seriously uneasy, and fear that when the Western Canadian harvest starts to move towards Montreal it will find the facilities blocked with American grain.

The Montreal authorities (adds the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) for some time past have remarked on the unprecedented shipments of grain through Montreal, which are largely due to the rush of American grain. This has brought a record number of steamers from all parts of the world looking for a share of the heavy traffic. The port authorities express confidence that, given sufficient shipping tonnage, they will be able to handle both the American and the Canadian grain without more than the usual delays during the autumn rush.

* *

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The August issue of the Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, states that at the beginning of July unemployment among Trade Unions was 13.15 per cent. of the total membership as compared with 15.46 per cent. at the beginning of June, and 2.14 per cent. at the beginning of July, 1920. Many of the Unions reported also a large percentage of their members as working on short time. According to returns received from some 5,000 firms, employment conditions during July showed moderate improvement, although a certain amount of fluctuation resulted from shut-downs and subsequent re-opening of railway shops. Employment for the month was strikingly less favourable than during the same period in 1920.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during July was less than during either June, 1921, or July, 1920. There were in existence during the month 32 strikes, involving 7,662 workpeople, and resulting in an estimated time loss of 103,554 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 24 strikes, involving about 3,743 workpeople.

* *

THE NORTHERN FUR TRADE.

The net results of the season's operations in the Alberta northern fur trade are reported as indicating a fairly average year. In Alberta it is stated by Edmonton dealers the catch has been light and away below par, but the pack in the farther north has been heavy enough to even up to the point of a fair average. It is expected, however, that the sum total of furs passing through Edmonton this year will be considerably below that of preceding years. The assortment of the furs now being made up for shipment or already sent forward is much as usual. Fox and lynx have been scarce, but mink has been fairly plentiful.

* *

Two hundred prize cattle from Western Canada were shipped to Liverpool this week from Montreal

Western Canada's wool clip this year will probably amount to some 5,000,000 lbs. The figure for Alberta is estimated at 2,200,000 lbs., the same as last year, while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia are expected to contribute about 3,000,000 lbs. to the total

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

"Strand."

The September *Strand* contains some exceptionally interesting articles, in addition to the varied and excellent fiction for which this journal is noted. Ernest Brooks, O.B.E., official photographer to the Royal family, relates numerous intimate and amusing anecdotes of his illustrious clients, and publishes some very uncommon photographs. Everyone will want to read Arthur Lawrence's appreciation of that greatest of black-and-white artists of his time, Phil May, many of whose sketches are here reproduced for the first time; and lovers of the drama will turn with interest to A. B. Walkley's reminiscences of "Some First Nights." Such names as F. Britten Austin, James Barr, W. B. Maxwell, Horace Annesley Vachell, and Edgar Wallace, among others, guarantee the high standard of the fiction provided, and a new Sherlock Holmes story is promised for next month.

"Review of Reviews."

Discussing the Irish Truce and the coming Conference in Washington, in his opening article in the *Review of Reviews*, the editor expresses the cheering belief that "a new spirit of conciliation and good sense is making its way in world affairs, preparing . . . . far-reaching changes in the society of nations, and in the present policy of armed alliances before new conflicts." He founds this belief on the quickening of the will for peace of the "nobodies," resulting in that public opinion which cannot be resisted. Canadians will be specially interested in "The World's New Statesmen," by H. Wilson Harris, whose sketches of some of the hitherto little known men brought into prominence by the League of Nations Conferences include one of the Canadian delegates, Mr. Newton Rowell, of whom it is said that he "made a contribution that could not have been dispensed with, and that came from no other quarter. His attack on European statesmanship . . . . will not soon be forgotten." A less worthy type of man is the subject of M. W. Fodor's article on "The Real Masters of the New Europe"—opportunists who have founded new financial dynasties on the economic conditions caused by the war. Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, writing on the serious menace of Russian intrigue in the Middle East, shows that the object of the Moscow Government is no less than "to drive a straight path of conquest from the Caucasus to the Pamirs, with the intention of eventually invading India"; John M. Goblet writes on "The Wasps' Nest of Europe," giving the popular French opinion on the Upper Silesia question; Charles Dawbarn discusses the question, "Have Missions Failed in Africa?"; and Princess Antoine Bibesco gives her impressions of America and the Americans.

"Sperling's Journal."

The editorial comment in *Sperling's Journal* deals with "The Empire and its Problems," with particular reference to the Imperial Conference, which is characterised as "singularly sane, businesslike and unobtrusive," and described as "an assembly of statesmen deliberating on tangible problems without rhetoric or any straining after effect." Consultation, it is rightly urged, is the secret of the Empire—"the frank and free consultation of men of equal status, pressing common objects and silently trusting each other to play the game." In "The American Halt" Sir E. Mackay Edgar dwells upon the "error in perspective" made by the United States in seizing upon certain opportunities offered by the war, and exaggerating their value. While painting a black picture of the state of affairs at present existing in the States, he nevertheless regards the future of America as "so assured and resplendent that if I were an American financier I should never dream of wasting my time on the meagre returns, the long credits, and the unsparing competitive stress of foreign business, when had the boundless openings of domestic trade right at my elbow." Hartley Withers examines "The Way to the Gold Standard," and there is an article on "Some Aspects of the Oil Industry To-day."

RAILWAYS' UNFAVOURABLE YEAR.

Detailed Review of Operations.

Canadian steam railways in 1920 experienced one of the most unfavourable years in their history, states the preliminary report on railway statistics for the year ended December 31, 1920, issued by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The ratio of operating expenses to the operating revenue of Canadian roads was 97.17 per cent. in 1920, as against 92.2 per cent. for 1919, and compared with an average of 71.0 per cent. for the period 1900 to 1917, inclusive, the range for these eighteen years being from 64.7 per cent. to 74.4 per cent. According to the United States Bureau of Railway Economics the operating ratio of the American Railways for 1920 was 93.59 and for 1919 85.25. The prospects for 1921, says the report, are somewhat brighter.

Of the 56 railways operating, 31 paid operating expenses and 25 had a deficit. Of these 31 roads, after paying taxes, interest, rents, etc., 19 had a corporate income of $36,581,437. The corporate loss of the other 37 roads amounted to $79,669,825. Of this amount the Canadian Northern system's corporate loss was $40,501,705; Canadian Government lines, $9,432,054; Grank Trunk, $4,519,809; and Grand Trunk Pacific, $17,456,359. The corporate loss of the Canadian Government lines does not include interest on funded and unfunded debt. The figures for the Canadian Northern system, however, include interest.

Revenue and Dividends.

Only seven roads, says the report, declared dividends. These were: Canadian Southern, $450,000: Canadian Pacific, $29,227,276; Hereford (M.C.) $32,000; Massawippi Valley (B. and Me.), $24,000; Napierville Junction, $36,000; Quebec Central, $169,000; Thousand Islands, $4,200

The roads earned a total revenue from operations of $491,938,857, an increase of $83,340,496 over 1919, but the operating expenses increased from $376,789,093 to $478,002,823, or by $101,213,730. The net operating revenue was $13,936,003, a decrease of $17,873,265.

After paying taxes, $9,553,990, interest of funded and unfunded debt, $59,102,979, and with other deductions and additions to income, there was a corporate loss of $43,088,388, against $14,928,666 for 1919.

Over 86 per cent. of the increase in operating expenses was in salaries and wages, which increased about 25 per cent., or from $233,323,074 to $290,431,221, and about 14 per cent. was in the cost of fuel, which increased from $52,563,334 to $66,983,301. The number of employees increased 11,206, or 6 per cent., while the fuel consumption increased 970,842 tons, or 10 per cent. The revenue freight carried one mile increased 2,942,584,394 tons miles, or 18 per cent., but the passenger traffic fell off 137,013,216 passenger miles, or 3.7 per cent. This decrease was caused, not by fewer people travelling, but by a shorter average passenger journey, which was reduced from 76.3 miles to 68.6 miles.

The miles of road operated in Canada during 1920 were 39,196, against 39,058 in 1919. The total capital of all roads in 1920 was $2,088,222,267, against $2,036,165,606 the previous year.

* *

The employees at the Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles, P.Q., have accepted the decision to close down ten days every month, against the alternative of working full time with a 20 per cent. reduction in wages.

According to Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of operations, Grand Trunk Railway system, business conditions are improving daily. "The railways," he says, "are a sure barometer of conditions of the country, and the railway business is picking up all over the Dominion."

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Scotland*, which was to have been used on the Montreal-Liverpool run, has been chartered to Mr. F. C. Clark for his seventeenth cruise of the Mediterranean Sea. The vessel will leave New York, visit the leading Mediterranean ports, stopping eighteen days in Egypt, and return via Liverpool. She is now being refitted.

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CANADIAN GOLF.

The Canadian Amateur Championship was concluded on the St. Charles Country Club's course, Winnipeg, on Monday. In the final round Mr. F. Thompson (Toronto) beat Mr. C. Hague (Calgary) at the 28th hole.

In a match over 36 holes on the Lambton course, Toronto, on August 26, G. Duncan (Hanger Hill) and Abe Mitchell (North Foreland) beat G. Cumming (Toronto Club) and W. M. Freeman (Lambton) by 6 up and 5 to play (says Reuter's Toronto correspondent). Cumming was the Canadian champion in 1905.

On the Grand' Mère links on Saturday George Duncan and Abe Mitchell defeated Charles Murray (Royal Montreal) and David Cuthbert (Grand Mere) by 5 holes up and 4 to play in a 36-hole match. At the end of the first round play was all square, Murphy having shown excellent form. In the afternoon Duncan and Mitchell, however, were much the superior side. Murray was Canadian champion in 1906.

* *

The Canadian-Pacific liner *Empress of Britain*, which left Liverpool on August 11 for Quebec, arrived back in the Mersey on Friday night of last week, having completed the round trip in a little over 15 days.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.
Paris Comite Consultative:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*

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The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

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Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.

Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P.; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
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The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.
The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.
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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL $9,700,000
RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.

LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club decided the heats of a 33⅓ yards' handicap at the Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, on the 29th ult. Eleven members competed, and the racing showed considerable improvement on the early part of the season. Appended are the results:—

Heat 1.—1, W. Bagnall (5 secs.); 2, J. de B. Arnaud (8 secs.); 3, J. Dodds (1 sec.). Time, 28 secs.; won by 2 yards.

Heat 2.—1, L. G. Pearce (5 secs.); 2, D. H. Mansfield (7 secs.); 3, S. H. Bean (scr.). Time, 30 1-5 secs.; won by a touch.

Heat 3.—1, E. S. Stewart (5 secs.); 2, J. G. Grant (7 secs.); 3, S. Tudman (11 secs.); 4, L. Peacock (11 secs.). Time, 29 secs.; won by 2 yards.

The Bank of Montreal also swam a team race against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a very fine race was witnessed, the two fourth men commencing dead level. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation just managed to win by 1 2-5 secs., and completed the distance (133⅓ yards) in 86 secs.

* *

THE KICKER AND THE KNOCKER.

The kicker and the knocker do not belong to the same family (says the *Winnipeg Community Builder*). The kicker is a useful member of society. He sometimes overdoes things, but he has accomplished many reforms

The kicker is usually dissatisfied with "letting well enough alone." He is not a coward; through the clash and stress he finds the way to better things. Guided by appreciative intelligence, he is a moving spirit

But the knocker is no good to himself, his family, or anybody else, and the town would be better off without him. He is a slanderer, a sluggard, and generally an arrant coward.

* *

It is officially announced that the Yukon Territory voted against the prohibition of imports of liquor by a majority of 395.

A set of colours worked in Toronto by wives or mothers of ex-Service men, was consecrated by Canon Scott, of Quebec, at the Toronto Exhibition on Warriors' Day. The colours will be placed on Wolfe's Monument in Westminster Abbey

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Five Canadian members of the R.F.C., commanded by Lieutenant Field, flew on Wednesday of last week from Montreal to New York (about 350 miles) in 3 hours 15 minutes.

The Yukon's 25th birthday was celebrated at Dawson City on August 17 the anniversary of the discovery of gold in the Klondyke by a parade and a sourdough banquet, at which nothing but Yukon products were served.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Grand Trunk Arbitration.

Whilst there is no definite information to hand yet as to the exact date on which the anxiously awaited award of the Grand Trunk Railway arbitration will be announced, a little activity has generated in the market for the company's junior securities this week on what are vaguely described as "unofficial and unconfirmed statements" that the terms of the award are now in the possession of the Canadian Government. This may be in part explained by recent statements emanating from Montreal foreshadowing the publication of the award during the present month, and hinting that in arriving at their decision the arbitrators have provided a small proportion of the sum they have to allocate for the unfortunate Ordinary stockholders. If this should prove to be the case, it will justify our own earlier anticipations, for we have always held the view that it would be inequitable to ignore the reversionary claims of the large class of stockholders who bought this stock well up in the "twenties," content to forego a present return on their capital in the belief that the ultimate prosperity of the unfortunate company would bring them a commensurate reward for their years of patience.

* * *

Sir Joseph Flavelle and the Railways.

According to an Ottawa cable, Sir Joseph Flavelle, the new chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., is optimistic as to the eventual success of the National Railways system, subject to an adequate freedom of management and public confidence. Sir Joseph, in a long letter to the Canadian Premier, suggests the formation of a National Railway Co., with a nominal capital of $750,000,000, to be divided into two-thirds of Common stock and one-third of 6 per cent. Preference stock, the former to be allotted to the Government in payment of existing advances to various systems acquired, these being estimated at about $320,000,000 in loans plus $33,000,000 of Grand Trunk Railway Debentures. Holders of Canadian Pacific shares will be particularly interested in Sir Joseph Flavelle's opinion that harmonious co-operation of the premier Dominion Railway with the National Railways system should adequately meet the transportation needs of the country, and avoid an unnecessary duplication of services, with the resultant corollary of increased economy in the operation of both the C.P.R. and the National systems.

* * *

Investment v. Insurance.

We are often asked by readers to make a selection of gilt-edged Canadian securities which would furnish a substantial fund to provide for the dowry of a daughter or the financial requirements of a son starting in business about 20 years hence. Some of these correspondents seem to think that this can only be satisfactorily achieved by means of insurance. Whilst the endowment schemes applicable to such cases are often quite admirable, the investor can, of course, quite easily provide a substantial capital sum by the judicious selection of securities, maturing at about the desired date. We think that, as capital increment in such a case is of greater importance than present income, the lower interest-yielding securities should be selected for this purpose. The following list is worth consideration:—

	Redeemable.	Last Marking.	Capital Increment %.		
Canada 3% Reg. ..	1938	66½	£33	10	0
Quebec 3% Inscribed	1937	65	35	0	0
C.P.R. 3½% Reg. ..	1938	71¾	28	5	0
Montreal 3½% Reg. ..	1942	64	36	0	0
Toronto 4%	1936	76⅝	23	7	6
Calgary 4½%	1930–42	81½	18	10	0

* * *

Seventeen Years' Capital Increment.

This list of half-a-dozen Canadian gilt-edged issues matures from 1936 to 1942 (the price given for the Calgary issue is evidently for the furthest date), and would exactly meet the requirements of a parent or guardian where the child is about 4 or 5 years' old, because if it was required to utilise the funds at about 1937 or 1938, the two maturing later would then be very much nearer par than they are now. The prices given represent "markings," and, as it is impossible to say whether they are purchases or sales, it might be necessary to give one or two points more, and the incidental costs of purchase have to be allowed for. For a total cost of about £875, it should be possible to purchase £200 each of the stocks enumerated. The annual income would be £43, or equal to a total addition to the investment of £688, or, if we allow for an average income tax to 1937 of, say, 4s. in the £, £550. If the income was judiciously re-invested each year this would largely offset the income tax. The total net capital value of the fund by 1937 should be about £1,800, or a capital increment approximating to £1,000. The selection we have given could, of course, be varied to suit individual requirements. For instance, in the case of a child at present 1 year old, it would provide a very substantial fund to provide for educational purposes ten years or so hence, because whilst it would not by that period have reached its ultimate aggregate as the margin between now and the dates of maturity narrowed, there would be a corresponding appreciation in the values of the various securities in addition to the annual fixed income.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

An important development in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment in Canada is reported. The English Electric Company of Canada is associated with the English Electric Company, and has thus secured the use of all its patents, designs, process, etc., and has also recently acquired the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company of St. Catharines and obtained an order for half a million dollars of equipment for the Ontario Hydro Electrical. The English Electric Company, which has an authorised capital of £5,000,000, controls a large number of British companies, and its Canadian branch may in time become an important competitor of the Canadian General Electric.

* * *

It has been reported by cable that the special general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., was held at Montreal on Monday. The shareholders have approved the new issue of 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Collateral Bonds in place of the previously authorised issue of 8 per cent. Collateral Trust Debenture Stock, which was not proceeded with owing to the heavy fall in exchange. At this meeting the quarterly preferred dividend was declared, payable October 1, to holders of record of September 15. The company has saved money by arranging its financing in Canada, and it is stated that its interest payments will not be increased by this new issue, which will repay bank loans and other obligations.

* * *

The financial statement of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 20 showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $1,234,333.

* * *

The Imperial Oil Company is reported to have nine wells in course of drilling in Alberta and Saskatchewan and two wells in the Mackenzie district. An alternative route to Fort Norman advocated by some travellers is by way of Skagway, which is 850 miles distant.

* * *

The Minister of Mines in the Government of Ontario has expressed his desire to protect the interests of shareholders in Ontario mines. Under the Mining Act he has very broad powers, and in order to protect investors from "wild-cat" promoters, he is considering the advisability of ordering a quarterly return from all mines which will give the details of ore extracted, the amount of the ore milled, and the value of the metal obtained. The prompt publication of such returns would unquestionably be of great value to shareholders in all mining companies.

* * *

The migration of the Mennonite Colony, who have conscientious objections to the school regulations of Manitoba, is throwing a large block of improved agricultural land on the market. The area is approximately 100,000 acres, and has been under cultivation for the past 45 years. This is said to be the most valuable tract of its size in Manitoba. Well supplied with railways and good roads and elevators, it would appear to offer a very admirable location for a land settlement scheme or co-operative farming organisation.

* *

WESTERN HARVEST ESTIMATE.

The *Manitoba Free Press* estimates the area of wheat sown in the Prairie Provinces at 17,461,000 acres, against 16,841,000 last year, and the yield at 248,000,000 bushels, against 234,138,000; oats, 9,522,000 acres, against 10,070,000, and 358,000,000 bushels, against 314,297,000; linseed, 751,000 acres, against 1,391,000, and 6,099,000 bushels, against 7,588,000.

The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from their head office in Montreal:—

Prairie Provinces: Harvesting proceeding under satisfactory conditions. *Winnipeg district*: Threshing well advanced, yield 15 bushels per acre. *Regina*: Returns all grades satisfactory. *Saskatoon*: High grade wheat expected yield 20 to 30 bushels. *Lethbridge*: Returns disappointing north-east and west, good yields south. *Calgary*: Fair to average yield. *Edmonton*: Larger percentage wheat escaped damage, good yield oats expected.

Ontario: Wheat yield lighter than expected, corn heavy crop, fruit fair to good.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces: General crop below average. Rains benefited roots and pasture.

British Columbia.—Grains good average, roots fair. *Okanagan*: Fruits above average, other districts not so good.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

REGULAR READER.—Lord Byng visited Canada in 1894, when assisting to compile a Life of Stonewall Jackson.

G. A. (Southend).—See list of Canadian representatives in London at the top of "Canadians in London" (page 278).

ANNE.—We cannot give you the information off-hand, but hope to have it in time for next week's issue.

ENGLISHWOMAN.—"Teepee" is the Indian word for a tent. A useful article on Canadianisms appeared in "Canada To-day, 1920," published from the offices of *Canada*.

R. J. (Gillingham).—You can always see files of the leading newspapers published in Canada at the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, Westminster, near St. James's Park Station.

INTERESTED.—Article 91 of the British North America Act declares that "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" extends to "Indians and lands reserved for the Indians."

C. F. B. (Edinburgh).—We did not suggest that Canada should make a charitable gift of foodstuffs to Russia, but that a share of the supplies that are being subscribed for should be purchased in the Dominion

EX-SERVICE MAN.—Applications for free passages must be made before December 31, or within a year of your discharge, whichever is latest. You can obtain forms either at your local Employment Exchange, or from the Oversea Settlement Office, 6, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

F. C. (Austin Friars).—The value and importance of portions of the mineralised area of that district have been convincingly proved The "mines" you mention are merely claims, and are not intersected by the proved formation as shown on our maps. We have heard nothing of this group of claims, so no important development can have taken place.

J. C. N. (Kensington).—Slavery was gradually extinguished in Upper Canada by an Act of the Legislature, passed on July 8, 1793, which forbade the further importation of slaves and ordered that all slave children born after that date should be free on attaining the age of 21. By Imperial legislation, slavery terminated throughout the British Colonies on August 1, 1834.

NORFOLK.—We consider that you would be wise to average No. 1, as the price should recover when markets get more settled, and this is quite one of the best shares in that group. We should, however, be inclined to hold No. 2 and sell Nos. 4 and 5 instead. It does not provide quite as much money for the purchase of more of No. 1, but No. 2 is better worth holding.

* *

CANADIAN BUTTER.

The quality of the butter submitted to date by the Provincial creameries in the Dominion educational scoring contest is better than in any previous year, according to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick.

Edmonton City Dairy secured the highest score of any sample since the competition commenced in 1919, with 98 points for their July sample. The highest scoring sample for June was supplied by the Central Creameries, Calgary, with 97.5 points, and for May by the Shoal Lake Creamery, of Manitoba, with 97 points.

* *

There is a large variety of interesting reading in the summer number of the *Newfoundland Quarterly* (published at St. John's). The principal contents include: "Outport Nursing," by Lady Harris; "Governors I Have Known," by A. A. Parsons; "Newfoundlanders at McGill University," by J. H. G. Way; and an appreciation of the Premier, Sir Richard Squires.

ONTARIO'S HONEY.

Reports received by the crop report committee of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association from 442 members, together with special reports from 40 of the most prominent apiarists in different counties in the Province, show that quality of the honey crop in Ontario this year is much better than in 1920, with a good average yield in all parts.

The total amount of white honey reported for the 47 districts considered is 1,591,273 lb. from 21,169 colonies, or an average yield of 75 lb. per colony.

* *

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Visitors to London will find an evening at St. James's Theatre well spent. "Threads" is an interesting play, thoroughly well acted, and the characterisation is particularly good. The part of John, the returning husband, is excellently rendered by Mr. Lyn Harding, and Miss Ellis Jeffreys' interpretation of the difficult character of Amelia is admirable; while the other members of the company may also be congratulated on their good work.

* *

APOLLO THEATRE.

"Skittles," at the Apollo Theatre, continues to draw good houses, owing chiefly to the excellent interpretation of his part—that of a benevolent pawnbroker—by Mr. Horace Hodges. The rest of the cast are to be congratulated upon the natural way in which they manage their very conventional parts, and much of the dialogue is quite brilliant.

* *

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"My Nieces," at the Queen's Theatre, is a musical comedy founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's "The Schoolmistress." Much of the music is charming and the acting good.

* *

Frozen meat is a new line of export business through Vancouver. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., who run a monthly steamer between Vancouver and U.K., via Panama Canal, recently took the first shipment of 5,000 carcasses of mutton.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND, No. 138.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of September, 1921, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the first day of October, 1921, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the sixteenth day of September, 1921.

Shareholders in Great Britain will be paid at the current rate of exchange.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto, August 17, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 817. Sept. 3, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

A useful illustrated booklet has been issued by the Board of Trade of Sherbrooke, P.Q., directing to the attention of the business world some facts concerning this well known industrial city and the Southern Quebec territory of which it is the "hub."

A new Customs tariff, giving preference to goods imported from Canada, particularly flour, has been prepared by the Jamaican Government. Canada, in return, has arranged to give preference to Jamaican sugar.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to.

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

There were fourteen establishments producing compressed gas in Canada in 1918, according to statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is stated that 34,000,000 cubic feet of oxygen was produced during the year, and that more than 5,000,000 cubic feet of acetylene was also made. Nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet of carbon dioxide was made, for use in the manufacture of soft drinks.

TRADE COMMISSIONER TO INDIA.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, has received a cable from Ottawa that Major H. A. Chisholm, M.C., has been appointed the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to India, with headquarters at Calcutta.

Major Chisholm, who is at present in Canada, has recently been Trade Commissioner to Cuba, and will proceed to Calcutta during the autumn.

A previous announcement that the Trade Commissioner at Bristol had been appointed to the post appears to have been unauthorised.

* *

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

"British Columbia's Export Trade" is discussed in the editorial pages of the current *Canadian Export Pioneer*, and it is shown how the export trade of the Province, owing to the increased shipping facilities, is waking up, particularly in the timber industry, as evidenced by the visit to this side of Mr. Pattullo and Mr. Turnbull to enquire into export possibilities. There is also a special article reviewing Canadian trade through the Panama Canal, giving some very interesting statistics of sailings and cargo tonnage.

The "Notes of the Month" supply information as to trade with various countries in divers classes of goods, and the progress and difficulties of the new Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London are discussed: while information as to special openings for Canadian products is to be found in "Export Trade Opportunities": and the business introductions and enquiries are a very useful feature.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., the annual subscription being 10s. ($2.50).

* *

"MADE IN CANADA."

An active "Made in Canada" campaign will be pushed throughout the Province of Quebec this fall by the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, use being made of the scores of fairs, agricultural shows, and exhibitions which will be held during the next few months.

Cards have been prepared in French and English, for use on exhibits of Canadian-made products, one reading "Made in Canada," and the other "Keep your fellow-Canadian employed by buying Canadian products and manufactured articles." Exhibitors of Canadian products will be asked to display these cards on their booths and articles.

* *

NEW WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINERS.

Within the next six months there will be put into commission for the Canadian service two new White Star-Dominion Line steamers, which will be the largest of their types visiting the port of Montreal. These vessels, the *Regina* and the *Doric*, are sister ships in nearly every respect.

The erection of the boat deck and deck houses on the *Regina*, which is now being completed, will permit her to accommodate about 600 cabin passengers and 1,700 third-class passengers. It is expected that the *Regina* will be ready for service in February, and that the *Doric* will be in commission in March or April, 1922.

Both the *Regina* and the *Doric* will be approximately 17,000 tons and 600 feet in length. The former is a triple screw steamer with a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines, while the *Doric* will be driven by twin screws and turbine engines.

* *

Building activity throughout Canada in July was $8,695,400, or 32.6 per cent. less than in June. Contracts awarded amounted to $17,741,400, compared with $26,436,800 in June.

A bulletin of the Union Bank of Canada states that approximately one million dollars' worth of flax seed was exported from Canada to Ireland during 1920. During the year Canada's export trade in seed made a considerable advance. Buyers of Canadian seeds were United States, Great Britain, France, and Newfoundland.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, September 2 [illegible]
Tuesday, September 6.—*Metagama.*
Friday, September 9.—*Melita.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of* [illegible]
Friday, September 16.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, September [illegible] *Empress of*
Friday, September 23.—*Metagama.*
Thursday, October 6.—*Empress of France.*
Friday, October 7.—*Melita.*
Friday, October 14.—*Minnedosa.*
Wednesday, October 19.—*Empress of Britain.*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, October 1.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, September 15.—*Empress of Russia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, October 13.—*Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Albania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Caronia.*
Wednesday September 21.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, September 3.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Empress of India.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, October 11.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Arabic.*
Wednesday, September 14.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, September 21.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, September 3.—*Celtic.*
Wednesday, September 7.—*City of Lucknow.*
Saturday, September 10.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, October 1.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, September 9.—*Lapland.*
Friday, September 16.—*Finland.*
Friday, September 30.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 10.—*Canada.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Canada.*
Tuesday, October 11.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 8.—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, September 15.—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, Sept. 22.—*Manchester Division.*

Manchester to St. John.

Monday, September 26.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, September 17.—*Bilbster.*

London to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 7.—*Wisley.*
Friday, September 23.—*Horda.*

Passenger steamship for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—October 8. *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Melita* on September : *Canada*, September 5, and *Empress of France*, September 10.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Caronia*, *Baltic* and *Lapland* on September 5, *Adriatic* on September 8, and *Olympic* on September 10.

* *

A contract is being completed for the sale of electrical power to the city of Detroit by the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission.

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Auerbach, Florence, Montreal — Great Central Hotel.

B

Baillie, B., Toronto—124, Belgrave Road, S.W.

Baillie, John, and Mrs., Montreal—c/o Merchants Bank of Canada, 53, Cornhill.

Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. C., Penticton—38, Sterndale Road, West Kensington.

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Campbell, Geo. A., Mrs., and G. H. M., Montreal—Hotel Victoria

Carline, David S., Maisonneuve, Montreal—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Carsley, Misses E. and M., Montreal—Langham Hotel.

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Hagarty, Clara S., Toronto—Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

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Y.

Yarwood, Mrs. Etta, Toronto—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

* *

THE LARGEST LINER.

The White Star liner *Majestic* (formerly the *Bismarck*), the largest steamer in the world, which will make her first voyage on the service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York next spring, will have accommodation for about 4,000 passengers of three classes.

With a length of 956 ft., the *Majestic* is of 56,000 tons gross, with a displacement of 64,000 tons when loaded, and her oil-burning engines, which can develop 100,000 h.p., will enable her to steam 23 knots. By burning oil she can carry sufficient fuel for the round trip, as against one-way coal bunkering.

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The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline during July, reports the Department of Labour, Ottawa, averaging $10.98 at the beginning of the month, as compared with $11.16 for June; $16.84 for July, 1920; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for July fell to 238.6, as compared with 242.6 for June; 346.8 for July, 1920; and 134.6 for July, 1914.

* *

"We shall have to go slowly for a while," says Mr. W. K. Pearce, one of the assistant general managers of the Dominion Bank of Canada, "but we have turned the corner, and if people don't expect too much all at once you will find that it will not be long before we have prosperity and contentment in the land."

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Captain Edward Beetham, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services on the Pacific, announces the transfer of Capt. R. J. Hickey from the *Empress of Japan* to the *Empress of Russia* as chief officer. Capt. R. J. Hickey is the son of Capt. Patrick J. Hickey, the veteran of the Canadian Pacific coastwise service, and commenced his career as an A.B. twelve years ago

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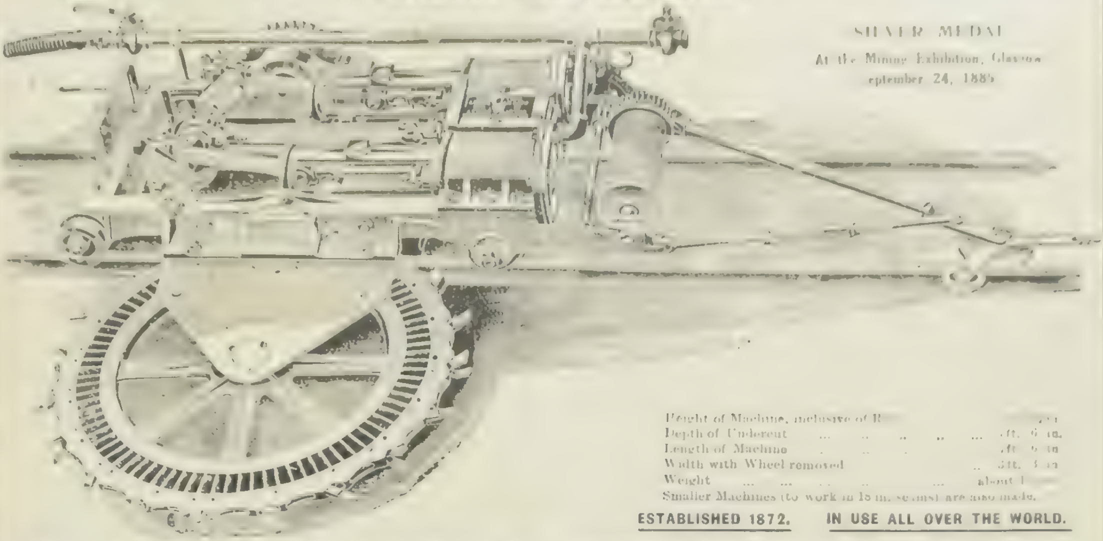

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MEGANTIC............................ Sat. Sept. 24
CANADA .... Sat., Oct. 8
VEDIC .... Tues., Oct. 11

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CANADA

No. 818 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921. Vol. LXIII. | 9ᴰ WEEKLY

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Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not why not?

VIEWS ON CANADA'S STATUS.

COMMENTS in the Canadian Press on the discussions at the recent Conference are interesting and suggestive. Such organs as the Montreal *Star*, Ottawa *Journal*, and Winnipeg *Tribune*, and others who take the broader view of Canada's national development, do not attempt to hide from their readers the new responsibility which Canada has assumed with her new international status.

The Ottawa *Journal* quite frankly says: "If Canada is going to insist on having a voice in British-foreign policy, insist on giving advice and expect to have it taken, then surely Canada must be prepared to back up the consequences of that advice to the full extent of her power." The Montreal *Star* speaks of "the robust readiness of Canadians to prepare to do their share in our common British self-defence," being stimulated by the presence of the new Governor-General. The Winnipeg *Tribune*—which is most ably edited under its new ownership—values the work accomplished at the Conference as strengthening the League of British Nations, and fully recognises the new responsibilities which follow from Canada's new status.

In his monthly notes in the *Canadian Magazine* Sir John Willison takes the view that one of the four points claimed by Mr. Meighen on behalf of Canada at the Premiers' Conference is a new Monroe doctrine, and "completes the exclusion of Great Britain from this Continent." On the strictest interpretation of the claim put forward on behalf of Canada, it may be legitimate to call it a second Monroe doctrine, and to treat the new attitude as revolutionary. We are not alarmed at the remorseless logic of Sir John Willison's arguments. He, however, places the matter in a new light, which will be beneficial if it leads to wider and fuller discussion. He puts his finger on a paradox which could be discussed by the Press in Canada with advantage.

"We in Canada," he says, "have felt sometimes that the British Press and British statesmen have cultivated American friendship too assiduously, and the British diplomats have displayed excessive subservience at Washington. It is curious, therefore, that we should have suddenly discovered that Anglo-Saxon amity depends on Canadian diplomacy at Washington, that we should give priority to American interests in the Assembly of Nations, and that in concern for American susceptibilities we should oppose renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty even against the wishes of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia." The writer then asks the question, "Along which road are we travelling? Are we to co-operate with Washington or with London? . . . . We are demanding equal authority in the Empire, but we seldom utter a sentence which suggests that we are willing to accept any obligations or sanction any definite organisation of the Commonwealth." In this sentence Sir John Willison expresses the feeling which is being voiced in Canada to-day in many quarters. The meeting of the Disarmament Conference at Washington may possibly clear the air and clarify opinion.

* *

RUSSIAN FAMINE SUPPLIES.

NO official statement has yet been made in regard to what share the British Government will take in supplying foodstuffs to Russia, and until an authoritative statement is made, Canada is naturally apprehensive lest Government purchases may go outside the Empire. That such fears are only too well founded may be inferred from the history of the relief provided to Belgium and Southern Europe before and since the Armistice. Apprehensions to-day are not removed by reading in the report from the special correspondent of the *Sunday Times:* "In this connection it is worth noting that Mr. Walter Brown, of the Hoover relief organisation, is much more sanguine than his French, or even British, colleagues of the smooth working of foreign relief measures in Russia. He believes that the Bolsheviks will 'play fair' and not interfere with the distribution of food, even if they insist on maintaining chief control over it. It is true the Hoover delegates have obtained—on paper, at any rate—that on the Russian

Committee of Control *Americans shall be predominant.*" The italics are our own.

From enquiries made this week by the London office of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, it appears that the various organisations in London which are sending relief to Russia and other famine-stricken parts of Europe, have as yet little conception of the great stores of food supplies which are available in Canada. Up to the present the *Pioneer* learns that condensed milk is the only Canadian product which has been sold to these organisations, who profess themselves as always ready to consider offers from the Dominions. To give some idea of the varied nature of the supplies being sent, a consignment of 1,100 tons, despatched to Riga this month, comprised condensed milk, flour, lard, cocoa, rice, soap, sugar and butter beans. One of the Societies has purchased milk powder—obviously an exceptionally suitable food product for famine relief—from Denmark! Much interesting information has been collected by our contemporary, who points to the fact that many million dollars of supplies have already been provided by these philanthropic organisations, and that if Canadian foodstuffs are conspicuous by their absence it is mainly due to the fault of Canadian exporters.

—* *—

THE IMPORTANCE OF A BRAND.

"CANADA" has often pointed out the advantages to exporters of Canadian produce of selling their goods under a name or brand which will identify it to the trade and the consumer, and thereby build up a good-will of increasing value. One of our readers, writing to us on this subject this week, encloses an advertisement of one of the largest grocers in the United Kingdom, who advertise "Finest Colonial Cheese 1s 4d. per lb., from the best dairying districts of the Colonies." Commenting on this, he says: "Canadian exporters should wake up to this game, and each industry unitedly advertise their lines—Canadian cheese, Canadian bacon, Canadian eggs, Canadian salmon, etc. The average consumer in Great Britain only knows he gets 'American' bacon, beef, cheese, apples, etc. Canada must and should hold her end up and scream and brand her wares as Canadian. Then once having got the public to know that the various products are good, it will be a question of the survival of the fittest among the various dealers." He concludes by very truly pointing out, "Who among the consumers of the United Kingdom know that they ate before the war huge quantities of eggs from Russia, butter from Siberia, etc., the source of supply being carefully shrouded in mystery by the wily dealer?"

Canadian trade interests have suffered, during and since the war, a great disadvantage through their food products being sold generally as "American," when in so many cases the Canadian quality was greatly superior to that shipped from the United States. The time has certainly come, as our correspondent urges, when all Canadian products should, whenever possible, be branded and sold as Canadian. There may have been a time in years gone by when the Canadian producer was glad to get his cheese or his butter accepted by the dealers and sold under the name of "American," but that day has passed. The quality of Canadian products is in many cases higher than the American, and there is the additional advantage to-day that the British consumer will always give the preference, when the prices are equal, to foodstuffs coming from Canada or one of the other Dominions.

To take full advantage of this popular preference some systematic advertising must be carried on in the Old Country by the industries concerned. In connection with any broad publicity scheme it would be most useful to have a small staff of travelling salesmen. It would be their business to persuade and encourage the retail stores to ticket and sell Canadian goods under their title of origin. To do so might in the first case necessitate the giving away of printed tickets and show cards, but we are convinced that the cost of this would prove a very cheap and profitable investment. If the Canadian Press would take up this matter and urge concerted action on the part of the Central Associations of the various industries concerned, an active publicity campaign would soon be set in motion.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A General Election.

The political situation in Canada has undergone a sudden and unexpected change since we wrote last week. The announcement had just been made from Ottawa that the Government had decided to postpone a General Election until the spring, after a Redistribution measure, based upon the recent census, had been passed. After going more thoroughly into the matter, however, Mr. Meighen has decided otherwise. The General Election is to be held before the end of the year. The Government's opponents are said to have been taken by surprise by this change of policy; but the political campaign has already commenced, and there is every prospect of a bitter fight.

Mr. Meighen has lost no time in throwing down the gauntlet. It is being taken up by his opponents, and all four parties in Dominion politics—though Labour, as such, is as yet comparatively unimportant will be in the ring. It is to be a straight tariff issue, says Mr. Meighen. The Government uphold the historic National Policy of Protection; the Farmers and the Labour Party seek salvation in Free Trade; the Liberals favour a "middle course." Mr. Mackenzie King, in a speech at Windsor, Ont., last month, advocated the giving of protection to "goods manufactured in the Dominion out of the natural resources of the country," the tariff being revised so that "it will serve the interests of the consuming class, and not the monopolists and the big, selfish interests."

A re-organisation of the Cabinet is expected before the dissolution takes place. This has been regarded as certain for some time, and is intended to place the Government in a better position to face the electors.

* * *

The Present Parliament.

The present House of Commons has been in existence since December, 1917. It was not until twelve days after the dissolution of Parliament in that year that Sir Robert Borden was able—on October 12—to announce the formation of a Union Cabinet for the better prosecution of the war. The Government's main plank at the election, which took place on December 17—the votes of the soldiers overseas being recorded from December 1 to December 17—was the enforcement of the Military Service Act. At the polls the Government secured a majority of 70.

During the four years that have elapsed there have been the usual vicissitudes incident to a lengthy tenure of office. Even amid the discussion of problems of peace and re-establishment party associations have re-asserted themselves and loosened the co-operation made possible by war conditions. With Sir Robert Borden's resignation of the Premiership on July 10, 1920, the Unionist party came to an end, and a new National Liberal and Conservative party came into being. To-day the Government's majority in the House of Commons is only about 25. The General Election will consolidate the political forces of the Dominion in a way that even a series of bye-elections have not succeeded in doing, and will demonstrate what changes have come over their complexion since December, 1917.

* * *

The Imperial Outlook.

In a couple of speeches at Toronto last week, Mr. Meighen admirably reviewed the Imperial and international situation, with special reference to the London Conference. He once more expressed his belief that such a Conference is the only method by which subjects that concern the whole of the nations of the Empire can be satisfactorily threshed out. He also explained the attitude with which he approached these questions, as the representative of the Canadian people—keeping in view at once the spirit of distinct Canadianism and the sense of Canada's status and responsibility, and a full comprehension of the common interests of the Empire, and the need for devotion to its unity.

The most notable features of the speeches were Mr. Meighen's tributes to the achievements of the Mother Country, his appeal to Canadians to realise more and more their responsibilities in the Empire, and his references to the Japanese Treaty. The burden laid on the Mother Country he described as tremendous, and the task ahead so great as to be almost intolerable; but he regards the British Ministers as "as capable as any men who have ever stood at the helm of the Empire." With regard to Japan, Mr. Meighen made it clear that what he had sought to impress upon the Conference was not that friendly relations should be broken off, but that the problems bound up in the Japanese Treaty should be tabled for discussion by all the nations chiefly concerned in their solution. This may be taken as the measure of his hopefulness of the success of the Washington Conference.

* * *

Ireland's Claim for a Republic.

Like many other demands made by the Sinn Fein extremists, the results of Ireland becoming a republic have been overlooked or ignored. There are hundreds of thousands of Irishmen employed in the service of the British Crown. It is obvious that they could not owe allegiance at the same time to a King as to a republic, and their employment by the British Government would have to cease. There are many similar inconsistencies in the ridiculous demands made by Sinn Fein, to which the tonic of publicity might well be applied.

* * *

Canada's Archives.

Attention has been directed, in two articles contributed to the *Times* this week, to the value of Canada's archives and the means provided for their safe-keeping at Ottawa. These records are claimed to be unique, in that they comprise not only manuscripts but paintings, prints, maps, plans, printed books, pamphlets, newspapers, and souvenirs of the French régime and of early British rule. The commendable suggestion is made that those in the Mother Country who have historical material relating to Canada should present it to the Dominion Government, or at least permit transcripts of manuscripts to be made for its use.

In connection with the subject of archives, one of our readers asks why the Dominion does not possess an official stamp collection. The Mother Country has such a collection; so do the United States, France, Switzerland, and Germany, and within the Empire—Australia, South Africa, and India. Dr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, in his search for historical material, might do worse than turn his attention in this direction.

* *

Forty new members graduated at the camp of the Alpine Club of Canada at Lake O'Hara, which was attended by about 150 climbers.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway has presented to the Acadians in Canada a piece of ground in the historic park at Grand Pré, N.S., as a site for a memorial church.

During 1920, 58,626 men and 60,211 women emigrated from the United Kingdom to British North America, against a corresponding immigration of 12,238 men and 12,103 women.

The Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, speaking at the St. Jerome Fair, said that only by greater and more intensive development of agriculture in Quebec could the Province be enriched.

Endowed by the Manitoba branch of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild, a bed to be known as "The Manitoba" has been placed in the Queen Mary Maternity Home at Hampstead, London, for the wives of soldiers and sailors.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

HILL.—At 762, Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal, on August 23, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hill—a daughter.

MCMASTER.—At Women's Hospital, Montreal, on August 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McMaster, 251, Kensington Avenue, Westmount—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RAINER—HOEY.—On August 29, at Epping, Essex, Ernest Walter Rainer, son of Thomas Rainer, of Woodford, Essex, to Mary Reid Hoey, daughter of the late J. Hoey, of Glasgow. (American and Canadian papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

M'CALLUM.—At 68, Arundel Avenue, Toronto, on August 29, James Pattison M'Callum, younger son of Jas. M'Callum, 325, Byres Road, Glasgow.

SIMPSON.—On August 24, at Picnic Cottage, Osmington, Dorset, Gladys Amy, beloved wife of Allan H. Simpson. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

THOMSON.—On August 1, Dinah, beloved wife of Archie Thomson, Gowganda, New Ontario, fourth daughter of the late Peter Donaldson, Sunnyside Farm, Coatbridge.

WHITE.—At Brook Cottage, Broughty Ferry, the home of her sister, Mrs. Walker, Janet White (Kaisar-i-Hind), Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, Central India, on September 2, aged 66

IN MEMORIAM.

SINGLETON.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Sergt. Jack Singleton, Canadian Contingent, killed in action, September 2, 1918. "A sorrow too deep for words"

GENERAL ELECTION THIS YEAR.

To be Fought on Tariff Issue.

Mr. Meighen announced, in a speech at London, Ont., on Thursday of last week, that Parliament would be dissolved within three months.

The Prime Minister declared (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that he would have preferred to introduce a measure for the redistribution of seats before appealing to the people, but this could not be done without prolonging indefinitely the uncertainty and lack of confidence which was retarding commercial and industrial recovery. The census returns, upon which the redistribution was to be based, would not be available before December, and therefore a winter election campaign would be necessary if redistribution were attempted. A winter campaign through December, January, and February was something unthinkable.

Parties and Protection.

The tariff, continued Mr. Meighen, was the issue upon which the election would be fought. The cleavage between the advocates of a policy of moderate Protection and its enemies, the Free Traders, the Farmers' and the Liberal Parties, was never before drawn so clearly or forcibly. The Government fought for the policy upon which the present greatness and prosperity of Canada had their foundations, and which had built up Canada as a self-sufficient nation.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that during the last ten years many advances had been made towards reciprocal trade with the United States, but suddenly the Americans had changed their minds, and now many Canadian products were practically excluded from the American market. This was not a new experience, but a repetition of the lessons which Canada had been taught for 60 years, and while not speaking in any spirit of hostility to the United States, he held that they must guard jealously the industrial structure and integrity of the Dominion, and this could be done only by a tariff made by Canadians for Canadians and not resting on the insecure foundation of arrangements with the United States. He believed that in Canada, as in Great Britain, the time would come when, as in the United States, the farming community would be found stanchly supporting Protection.

A Four-Cornered Fight.

Preparations are gradually progressing for the Dominion election campaign, following the announcement of Mr. Meighen, which took the Opposition groups by surprise, despite the fact that they had been demanding elections for over a year (says the *Daily Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent). Apparently, the contest will develop into a four-cornered affair between the Government supporters, the remnants of the Liberal party, the new Farmers' organisations, and the Labour group. The Farmers' party appear to have refused the advances of the Liberals, and are preparing a strong campaign under the leadership of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who resigned from the Union Government on the ground that it was unrepresentative of the country.

Mr. Meighen is preparing a strong campaign in the Western Provinces with the hope of combating the Farmers' movement: while Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, is planning an Eastern campaign, backed by an almost solid Quebec. Having abandoned the idea of contesting an Ontario constituency, he has announced he will again run for Prince Edward Island.

Labour's Strongly Radical Programme.

The Labour leaders have issued a manifesto with a platform of a strongly radical nature, demanding Government ownership of the railways and public utilities, nationalisation of banks, abolition of taxation on the necessities of life, a levy on capital, reduction of the war debt, State insurance for unemployment, old-age pensions—in fact, the full familiar extremist programme in preparation for an ultimate complete social and economic change. The Labourites are not regarded as a serious factor in the campaign owing to their radical demands, and it is considered that the real fight will be between the Farmers and the Government supporters, and the possibility is that it will be necessary to organise the next Government by a coalition of the stronger groups.

It is intimated by Senator David, the French-Canadian Liberal leader in Quebec, that the Liberals will wage the fight on the basis of *Je m'en souviens*—determination to avenge what he describes as the insults and injustices to French-Canadians during the four war years' conscription troubles. It is evident that this will resurrect the animosities which secured a solid Quebec Liberal *bloc* at the last election.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of a long message discussing the election situation, says: Mr. Meighen is steadily strengthening his personal authority in the country, but the odds are so heavily against him in the conditions which have developed in Canadian politics that it seems impossible that he can carry the majority of the constituencies or secure a preponderance of support outside Ontario and British Columbia.

INDIANS' PETITION TO THE KING.

Chief Deskaheh's Statement of the Six Nations' Case.

IN *Canada* a fortnight ago we outlined the case which Deskaheh (Chief Levi General) of the Cayugas, had come to London to present to the King and the Colonial Office on behalf of the Six Nation Indians, for protection by the Crown under the treaty enagements of 1794. We give below the text of the two petitions presented by Deskaheh, who returns by the *Olympic* on Wednesday, 14th inst., *en route* for his home at Ohsweken, on the Grand River, in Ontario:

PETITION TO THE KING.

YOUR MAJESTY,—

In the early days our people of the Six Nations called the King "Father," but they are no longer children of the forest. I come on a mission from them. They send me to ask the exercise of your protection. Two hundred and fifty-seven years ago the King and our people entered into a covenant of perpetual friendship. We promised our services as allies in all cases of his danger, and he promised protection to us in ours. I bear with me our sacred records of these compacts. The King promised always to hear us when we would appeal to him. When long ago the American Colonists revolted, the King then promised, if we took up the hatchet against them, that he would make good all losses which we might suffer. Our people then fought by his side; our old homelands were then invaded by the enemy. At the end of that war the King lost his dominions south of the Great Lakes, and the enemy held possession of much of our lands. The King then offered us asylums at the Grand River on the north of Lake Erie, and at the Bay of Quinté, on the north of Lake Ontario. About half of the Six Nations people, under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant, of the Mohawks, electing to accept the King's promise to continue his protection, settled there and received his special assurance that they would have the right as a separate people to live there for ever according to their own customs. Their brethren who preferred to make peace with the United States and accept its promise of protection, returned to the ancient Six Nations lands from which they had fled on the south of the Lakes.

THE MOHAWK CHIEF, JOSEPH BRANT.

From the Painting by Romney.

We still have at the Grand River a small domain of sixty square miles, and within it we have since maintained self government in the domestic affairs of our people. We have never since our settlement there accepted any protector in place of the British King, nor have we consented to become subject in home affairs to the Dominion Government of Canada. Nevertheless, the Dominion Government has of late sought to invade our independent rights by Parliamentary measures or through administrative policies disrespectful of us, and of a sort increasingly offensive and ever more threatening to our separate existence. It is its present policy to reduce us to subjection to its will enforced by Civil administration through the Dominion Indian Department.

Holding in trust for us large sums of our money, the proceeds of sales of parts of our domain, the Indian Department renders us no account of these funds, but pays over or holds the income and makes charges against it according to its own will.

The Indian Department has undertaken to apply to our domain the recent Dominion Act for making loans to returned soldiers of the late war, taking mortgages to itself on farms belonging to our young men who served in that war. But these mortgages are taken without asking our leave; in case of defaults under the mortgages the farms will be foreclosed and may then be alienated to outsiders who, claiming these parcels, will attempt to invade our domain, and through their presence, introduce Canadian authority therein.

These officials have presumed to grant leases to outsiders of farm-lands of our members without asking our leave, and in this way strangers have come to live in our midst.

Emboldened by our patience, the Canadian officials presumed to conscript our men for war in the year 1918, but desisted when our resentment was then made known to them.

Enforcing British Citizenship.

The war being over, the Dominion Parliament has now enacted a law for enforcing British citizenship upon Indians, and the Indian Department is engaged in the attempt to enforce that Act upon our people, whereby also our lands may be alienated to outsiders against our will, and our people thus scattered to the winds.

We know by the bitter experience of our kinsmen what it means when white men get foothold on Indian lands; that foothold is never taken off, and, after a time, the Indians are heard of no more. We do not wish to be destroyed as a separate people. We have the same love for our heritage that the Great Spirit implanted in other peoples, and we have an equal right to hold fast to ours. We have surely done nothing to forfeit our natural rights nor our right under the Royal pledge to continued protection at the hands of the Crown against aggression by outsiders, making no exception of any Canadian officials who may be the aggressors.

We long ago gave up to the Crown our out-lying hunting grounds because our neighbours pressing about us desired to buy those lands. We have become tillers of our few remaining acres, and have divided them among ourselves for that purpose. We are wholly self-sustaining. If our people shall one by one, under coercion or tempted by means of Dominion loans, secede from us, then the allotments of our domain which they may own may be treated by the Dominion Government under these laws as open to private sale to people outside our ranks, and that Government will then so treat them and intrude with its authority over those parcels and the people who occupy them, and then over us. Under that process the end of our tribal existence will soon come. Indeed that end is the unconcealed objective of the Dominion Indian Office. In pursuing its present policy that Office is vieing with the United States to be first to accomplish the political extermination of the Six Nation peoples who may live within reach of its strong arm.

Unavailing Protests.

We have protested to the Dominion Parliament against the enactment of these laws, and to the Dominion Government against application of them to us and to our domain, but these protests have been unavailing.

We have no course open but to seek your Majesty, that we may tell of these wrongs and invoke redress.

We have responded as Allies in war whenever our young men have been asked to rally. It was by aid of the Six Nations that the British saved their American Colonies from the French, and, without that aid, Canada would not have become British. Forty of the three hundred of our young men who recently crossed the seas on no quarrel of ours now lie abroad in new-made graves. They volunteered to defend your Majesty's cause; they went believing that favour at your hands would never be withheld, much less that your justice would ever be denied the Six Nations who as a separate people, accepted your ancestor's promise of protection.

And thus I speak for all the Six Nation peoples, and by their authority implore your protection.

DESKAHEH

STATEMENT TO COLONIAL OFFICE

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit, in support of the petition of the Six Nations of the Grand River for their protection at the hands of his Majesty's Government against enc[illegible] by the Indian Department of the Dominion of Canada, this statement, which is submitted by authority of the Six Nation Council, which commissions me to visit the Imperial Government for the purpose.

Our people are still domiciled on the remnant of the Grand River country as the asylum to which we were invited by King George III. in the year 1784 in fulfilment of his promise made through Sir Guy Carleton to recompense us for all losses to be sustained in allying ourselves with the British in the Revolution of the British Colonies in America. In assurance of our future rights in that asylum, Governor Frederick Haldimand placed in our hands his certification in the name of the King under date of October 25, 1784, the original of which I bear with me. Under that assurance we accepted that asylum, and have ever since as a separate people possessed the present remnant of that domain. That in our asylum we were to enjoy our own institutions in our domestic concerns with no interruption from without, and enjoy them under protection of the Crown itself, is made manifest by such enjoyment down to the time of the recent unfortunate experiences to which we have been subjected, and to which I now refer, and borne out as well by the official British declarations and commitments cited in my memorandum herewith submitted.

Herewith also is submitted the petition of our Six Nation people to his Majesty, which, through the medium of your honourable office they trust may reach his Majesty, and they entreat the Imperial Government to present the same in their behalf.

Protests Against Taxation.

To the several causes of complaint therein named our people would add another, arising from the action of the Dominion Indian Department in promulgating an order for imposition of a tax upon Indians, and from the attempt to enforce such tax upon our Six Nation people in the year 1920.

The unavailing efforts of our people to obtain relief from the Dominion Government itself against these encroachments are set forth in the petition to his Majesty.

After informing the Dominion Government of our purpose to seek protection and justice at the hands of the Imperial Government, we were offered the assurance of the Dominion Indian Department, made through the Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs in conference with a deputation from our Council, and held at Brantford on June 30 ult., that it was not the policy of the Dominion Government to enforce its new Enfranchisement Act against those individuals of our people who did not wish it. In that behalf we would say that if that Act permits the Dominion Indian Department to withhold enforcement at its discretion, it remains true, nevertheless, that the Act itself is compulsory in its effect upon our people if applied to them. Our people remain subject, therefore, in that respect to the will of administrative officials of the Dominion, and subject to a distressing uncertainty as to their own future to which they should not be subject.

An Investigation Requested.

Our people submit the request that an investigation under the Imperial Government may be conducted, with a right on the part of our people to attend by a representative, into the matter of the administration of the funds coming originally into the hands of the Imperial Government as the proceeds of surrenders by our people to the Crown itself of those portions of the original Grand River country with which our people long ago parted. Those funds have been depleted, and the income from them to accrue to us diverted from our use with no authority of our people, and they ask that they may have an account thereof, and that new and just and proper arrangements may be made for the future in regard thereto.

The happy relations which have existed between our people and the Imperial Government for so many long years has deprived our people of occasion for addressing the Imperial Government directly for protection in their rights, but on the last occasions of such appeals their deputations were heard, and their petitions given consideration by the Imperial Government; and I beg to refer to the instance when our Great Chieftain, Joseph Brant, addressed Lord Sydney on January 4, 1786, to which the latter made answer from Whitehall under date of April 6 of that year; and to the instance when our deputies, Robert J. Kerr and John Brant, addressed Lord Bathurst, to which the latter made answer from Downing Street under date of September 28, 1821.

Unable to prolong my stay at London pending consideration of our petition by Government, I beg that I may receive at Ohsweken on the Grand River in behalf of our people advice from the Imperial Government as to the relief it extends in answer to these prayers.

I have the honour to remain, Yours obediently,

DESKAHEH

The petition is accompanied by a memorandum dealing historically with the relation of the Dominion Government with the Six Nations of the Grand River.

MORE CITY POPULATIONS.

Additional to List in "Canada" of August 27.

	1921.	1911.
Amherst	9,975	8,973
North Sydney	6,583	5,418
Sydney Mines	8,328	4,470
St. John	46,504	42,511
Three Rivers	22,317	13,691
Shawinigan Falls	10,606	4,265
Windsor	38,541	17,829
Ford City	5,860	—
Sandwich..	4,419	2,302
Walkerville	7,940	3,302
Lindsay	7,542	6,964
Galt	13,210	10,299
Preston	5,431	3,883
Paris	4,365	4,098
Belleville	12,163	9,876
Trenton	5,892	3,988
Chatham	12,301	10,770
St. Catharines	19,664	12,484
Peterboro	20 989	18,360
Niagara Falls	11,789	9,248
Welland	8,677	5,318
Thorold	4,823	2,273

* *

OBITUARY.

At Bridgeport, N.S.—Mr. R. B. Crosby (62), brother of the late Senator Crosby. At Pictou.—Mr. Charles W. Ives (80), who was the first manager of the Merchants Bank in Halifax.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. J. Sweeny, barrister.

At Montreal.—Mr. H. A. Moulton (65); Mr. Henry Hurd (71); Mr. Charles Tait, who was with the Canadian Express Co. for 40 years.

At Toronto.—The Ven. Archdeacon Arundel Charles Hill (75), for 30 years rector of Trinity Church, St. Thomas, Ont.; Mr. Angus Sinclair (72), a well known railway engineer.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Robert Leckie (70), one of the first 36 persons registered as residents of the city; Mr. John McLean (69), a pioneer resident.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Robert James Woods, who was engaged in the canning business in 1886; a son of the late Mr. Justice Woods, of Chatham, Ont.

* *

MR. MEIGHEN ON SIR SAM HUGHES.

Mr. Meighen has paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Sir Sam Hughes:—

"A truly remarkable man has passed from us in the death of Sir Sam Hughes. His mind was alert and well informed, his heart was big, his patriotism intense, he was a dynamo of energy. Fear was something he knew nothing of at all, indeed, courage was his overmastering characteristic. It dominated his other faculties and directed his career.

"That he has done much for Canada and for the Empire he loved, no one would dare to doubt. At a critical time his equipment of talent and experience and his extraordinary personality contributed a vast service to this country, for which all are grateful and the memory of which will live as long as our history is read."

* *

NOVA SCOTIA'S TERCENTENARY.

At Annapolis Royal, on August 31, Nova Scotia celebrated the 300th anniversary of the granting of the charter of "New Scotland" to Sir William Alexander by King James I. The occasion also embraced the bicentenary of the establishment there of the first Court of Common Law in Canada and the centenary of the arrival in Aannapolis of Thomas Chandler Haliburton.

Three tablets were uveiled on the ancient walls of Fort Anne by the Hon. G. .H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; and His Honour MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, respectively (says the *Times* correspondent). Among the messages of congratulation received were one from the Lord Chancellor and one from Mr. William Taft.

An article dealing with the celebrations appeared in *Canada* of August 27.

* *

PRESIDENT HARDING AND THE PEACE ARCH.

In connection with the opening on Tuesday of the International Peace Arch (of which a picture appeared in last week's *Canada*), President Harding has sent the following message of congratulation on the erection of a "symbolic shrine of international peace" (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*)

"You have erected a temple of peace whose gates are never to be closed save by war. One century and more of peace with the British Empire, our relations of unbroken amity with Canada, the fact that the boundary line of 3,000 miles remains unfortified—these are testimonies that the world grows wiser and better. All mankind looks to this example and yearns to follow it. We are justified in believing that the time is at hand when it may take a long step in that direction."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord and Lady Byng received an enthusiastic welcome this week on their first visit to Montreal. He attended the opening race meeting, and, with Lady Byng, is spending much time in visiting hospitals and other institutions for the care of the disabled.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire on Monday attended a meeting of the Bakewell (Derbyshire) Board of Guardians for the first time since he returned home from Canada. He was formerly chairman of the Board.

* *

Sir George Perley has sent $1,000 to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the recent destructive fire at Aylmer, near Ottawa.

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Cabinet, returned to London from a visit to Sweden, Berlin and Paris last Saturday.

* *

The Countess of Minto (formerly Miss Marion Cook, of Montreal) is to make her first public appearance in Scotland on September 14 as a stall-holder at a fête at Floors Castle, near Kelso.

* *

The King has granted the precedence of the daughters of a Baron to Lucy Anna Maria, wife of the Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D., Dean of Rochester, and her three sisters. They are daughters of the late Henry Francis Cockayne-Cust, M.P., and sisters of the present Lord Brownlow. Dean Storrs is a Canadian, having been born at Cornwallis, N.S., where his father was rector.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook has been staying at the Hôtel Metropole, Brighton.

* *

Lady Beaverbrook performed the opening ceremony at a cinema carnival held last week at Brighton in aid of the Royal Sussex County Hospital and of the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund.

* *

The Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney-General of Manitoba, will attend the third International Labour Conference at Geneva this winter as adviser to the four Canadian delegates. One of the main topics to be discussed will be the application of the eight-hour day to agriculture.

* *

Professor John C. Meakins, who occupies the chair of Therapeutics in Edinburgh University, is shortly going to Peru to conduct scientific investigations at various altitudes.

* *

Among the guests at Lt.-Col. Grant Morden and Mrs. Morden's house party at Heatherden Hall last week for the opening of the partridge shooting were the Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, M.P., Postmaster-General, Lord Gisborough, Lord Brooke, and Maj.-General Sir Arthur Townsend, M.P.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, the newly-appointed Agent-General for Ontario, is expected to arrive at Liverpool from Toronto to-day (Saturday) by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa*.

* *

Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., celebrated his 75th birthday last Saturday. To a representative of the *Observer* he stated that he had under consideration the question of returning to Canada and residing there permanently.

SIR DONALD MACMASTER, K.C., M.P

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ireland returned to Ottawa by the *Metagama* last Tuesday.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brierley and Miss Betty Brierley, who are staying at the Hôtel Bentinck, return to Montreal by the *Minnedosa* next Friday.

* *

Mr. A. E. Carlyle, Master of Canada Lodge, is leaving for the South of France next week for the benefit of his health.

* *

Miss Henderson, of the staff of the *Manitoba Free Press*, is staying at the Onslow Court Hotel, Queen's Gate.

* *

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, of Ottawa, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, has been attending the Trades Union Congress at Cardiff, and will be one of the Canadian delegates at the International Labour Congress which meets at Geneva in October.

* *

Mr. J. Courtland Elliott, who has been on the staff of the Department of Economics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, for the past two years, spent last week-end in London, and left on Tuesday for Paris, where he will study for a year under the terms of a scholarship awarded him by the Saskatchewan Government. Mr. Elliott is a son of Mr. J. G. Elliott, president of the *British Whig*, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. T. L. Whitley has returned to London from [illegible]

* *

Dr. David Baird, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has arrived in London.

* *

Mrs. MacNaughton Jones has left London for Paris, where she will spend the winter.

* *

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Newfoundland's Minister of Justice, is expected in London next week on a business visit.

* *

Mrs. Nellie McClung, M.L.A., arrived by the *Melita* last Saturday to attend the conference of the Methodist Church in London.

* *

The Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Hamilton (Ont.) Methodist Church, was the speaker at Kingsway Hall (West London Mission) last Sunday.

* *

Major Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Morrison-Bell have left London for Canada, where they will remain until about the middle of November.

* *

Mr. J. H. Denton, junior judge of the County Court, has been made senior magistrate of the city of Toronto, in succession to Col. Denison. He will also retain the position of judge.

* *

The Chief Rabbi (Very Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz) returned to England last week after an eleven months' pastoral tour of the Dominions, during which he visited a number of Canadian cities.

* *

McGill University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on Sir William Pope, Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge, who opened the convention of the Society for Chemical Research in Montreal.

* *

The Rev. Edward Penard Laycock, who has worked among the Canadian Indians at Lakkalyap, and was for some years vicar of Sandwich, Vancouver Island, has been appointed to the living of St. Luke's, Finchley, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. W. Howe.

* *

Among the departures by the *Empress of Britain* on September 1 were Hon. M. Acland Hood, Dean T. D. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Crowe, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Mr. C. Dessaulles K.C., Dr. H. E. and Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. R. and the Misses Haliwell, Sir Donald Mann, Major A. W. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. T. McDougall, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major J. E. and Mrs. Molson, Mrs. S. J. Pearse, Lt.-Col. N. D. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Porter, Dr. W. D. and Mrs. Rankin, Miss J. G. Sime, Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, Major G. L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tyzack.

* *

Among the Montrealers arriving last week by the *Melita* were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mr. Gratz Joseph and Miss Olive Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Calverley, Mrs. H. W. Thomas, Mrs. G. Ray, and Mr. Allan Parsons; Miss Phyllis Heaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Heaton, Westmount, and Miss Amy Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal, who will attend school in Switzerland for a year; also Mrs. John J. Todd, who brought her nephew, Master Sidney Johnson, to join his mother, Mrs. L. W. Hancock, who is now residing in England. Mrs. Hancock was formerly Mrs. Sidney Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe have returned to Clewer Mead, Windsor, from an extended tour on the Continent.

* *

One of the company of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition ship, the *Quest*, now completing its fitting out in London, is a Canadian. He is Mr. G. Vibert Douglas, a Montrealer and a McGill graduate (M.Sc., Mining and Geology). He was on active service in Flanders from 1915 to 1919 in the 17th Northumberland Fusiliers, and since then has been doing exploratory work in Northern Quebec and Alberta for mining and oil companies respectively.

* *

Among the departures by the *Metagama* last Tuesday were Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. F. A. Chisholm, Col. H. Clark, M.P., Col. and Mrs. H. J. Grasett, Miss G. Gwatkin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lovell, Miss M. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. B. McRae, Miss O. Noxon, Professor W. and Mrs. Rowan, Dr. A. B. Welford.

* *

Among the departures by the *Victorian* on September 2 were Mr. J. G. Brierley, Mrs. E. M. and Miss Beveridge, Capt. W. A. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Fosbery, Dr. G. Hanson, Mr. F. N. Jarvis, Professor W. P. Osborne, Professor C. V. Pilcher, Mrs. Wolstenholme.

* *

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Melita* last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Mrs. Robert and Miss Bie, Mrs. K. A. Thornton (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Calverley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson, Mr. J. P. E. Elliott, Mrs. E. V. Hall, Mrs. H. W. Thomas (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. A. Ball. Mrs. H. M. Bott, Mrs. S. V. Brooker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cockerell, Mr. E. H. Day, Mrs. F. E. Fallowes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Foote, Mr. D. Grant, Mrs. H. O. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Plummer, Professor J. S. Wells (Toronto), Mrs. A. Barber, Mrs. F. Baxter, Mrs. B. Bullen, Mrs. M. F. Dickins, Mrs. N. Harvey, Mrs. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sharples, Mrs. W. White (Vancouver), Mr. H. and Miss Cheney (Hamilton), Mrs. F. M. Colbourne (Victoria), Mr. and Mrs. A. Dale Mrs. L. S. Hamilton, Mrs. C. Harper, Mrs. E. S. Jordan, Mrs. Kathleen McMahon (Winnipeg), Rev. G. M. Young (Fredericton).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Biarritz in October, between Mrs. S. A. Sutherland, of Winchester, Ontario, and Mr. David Campbell-Johnston, British Vice-Consul at Biarritz.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Keppel-Ball, late of Vancouver, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Alice Frances Priscilla, to Capt. Alan Chester Watts-Jones, R.E.., son of the late Capt. W. A. and Mrs. Watts-Jones, of "The Ancient House," Weeley., Essex. The marriage will take place this month in England, where they will reside.

The marriage took place in Ottawa recently of Mrs. W. G. Withrow, widow of the late Captain W. G. Withrow, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton MacCarthy, to Mr. J. Ernest Caldwell.

* *

Mrs. Henry Langford, Cobourg, Ont., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Mary, to Mr. Alfred Fullerton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Fullerton, Dundee, Scotland. The marriage is to take place on September 17.

* *

The marriage of Miss Rose McRae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector McRae, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Ottawa, to Mr. J. Alexander Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stewart, Montreal, has taken place in Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced between Capt. Francis John Plunkett Gibson, Royal Engineers, son of the late F. J. P. Gibson, Vancouver, and Mrs. Gibson, Greyholme, Henley-on-Thames, and Sheila Isobel Coral, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Deane, Kotagiri, India.

* *

The marriage took place in Gananoque of Mrs. M. Gertrude Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McParland, of Gananoque, formerly of Kingston, and widow of Lt.-Col. Edward J. Kenny, of Halifax, to Major Edward Knox-Leet, late R.E., of Montreal, son of Mr. Harold Knox-Leet, of Dalkey, Ireland.

* *

The marriage will take place in London on September 24 of Professor F. Raleigh Batt, of the University of Liverpool and of the Northern Circuit, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Batt, of Heavitree, Exeter, and Amy Isabel, second daughter of the late James Aird and of Mrs. Aird, of Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Letitia Lawrence, eldest daughter of the late the Hon. H. A. Lawrence and of Mrs. Lawrence, and grand-daughter of the first Lord Lawrence, and Mr. Brian Halsey Tyrwhitt-Drake, only son of the late the Hon. Montague Tyrwhitt-Drake, of Victoria, B.C.

* *

The engagement is announced of Hugh Kenyon Molesworth, eldest surviving son of Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, of Plaw Hatch Hall, Sharpthorne, Sussex, and 15, Charles Street, Mayfair, to Nancy Farnsworth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, of Toronto. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, October 12, in Toronto.

* *

The engagement is announced of Eleanor Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Pateman Wallis, M.L.A. for Alberni, and Mrs. Wallis, of Victoria, and niece of Lady Mary Marshall, of Havant, England, to Mr. Victor Middleton Lawson, youngest son of the late Mr. James Hill Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, of Toronto. The marriage will take place this month.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

September 7. — British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Edinburgh (till September 14).

September 7.—Institute of Mining Engineers Annual Meeting at Stoke-on-Trent (three days)

September 11.—Masonic Service, Wesley Chapel, City Road, 3 p.m. (Bishop of Chelmsford).

September 12.—Library Association, International Conference opens at Manchester.

September 12.—Luncheon to Mr. Fred C. Salter, Elysée Restaurant, Coventry St., 1 p.m.

September 12.—Royal Aero Club, Autumn Aviation Meeting, Croydon, 3 p.m.

September 21.—Institute of Metals, Annual Meeting, Birmingham (three days).

September 21.—Lantern Lecture, "Visit of H.M.S. *Malaya* to the East," Sir Ernest Birch, Overseas Club, Aldwych, 5 p.m.

September 26-30. — National Council of Women, Annual Meeting at Sheffield.

* *

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—September 12 (commences). Middlesex v. Rest of England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Ambassadors, West Street.—"If." (Henry Ainley and Madge Titheradge.)

Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Skittles." (Horace Hodges, Alice Bowes.)

Comedy, Panton Street.—"The Love Thief." (Norman McKinnel.)

Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Charles Hawtrey.)

Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Woman to Woman." (Arthur Wontner and Willet Kershaw).

Lyceum, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."

Lyric, Hammersmith. — "The Beggar's Opera."

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment).

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

CONCERTS.

Queen's Hall, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

EXHIBITIONS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Beaver Hut, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Shipping Engineering and Machinery Exhibition.—Olympia (September 7-28).

BOXING.

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.—September 12, 8 p.m.—Joe Beckett v. Bo McCormick (Heavyweight Championship of England).

MASONIC SERVICE.

A Masonic Service will be held in Wesley Chapel, City Road, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which the Bishop of Chelmsford, P.G.C., will preach. This service has been arranged mainly to afford an opportunity to the numerous Overseas members of the Craft who will then be in London to meet brethren of the Craft resident in and around London in this historic chapel.

Applications for tickets should be made to the Acting Secretary, Masonic Service Committee, 6, St. John's Road, East Ham, E.

Is "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO MR. F. C. SALTER.

A farewell luncheon is to be given to Mr. F. C. Salter by friends and well-wishers associated with the various transportation companies doing business with Canada. Representatives of the C.P.R., C.N.R., Cunard, and White Star, American Express Co., and of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, are on the committee, which has issued a circular, signed by Sir G. McL. Brown, stating that the luncheon will take place at the Elysée Restaurant, Coventry Street, on Monday next at 1 p.m.

Tickets, price 15s., exclusive of wine, can be obtained from Mr. Boswell, Passenger Department, C.P.R., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE FRASER RIVER

By Mrs. P. W. C. Goodchild.

(*Concluded from last week.*)

IN due time Aubrey and I reach the boat. He climbs in first and lights the lamps. I follow, and, after divesting ourselves of our wet boots and slickers, we begin to prepare supper. Aubrey is a wonder in a circumscribed space; everything is in its place and to hand. First the Primus stove is lit, then the toast is made, the water boiled for tea, and I, who am an artist at cooking sausages, handle the frying pan. Now all is ready, and here comes Tommy halloaing to us through the darkness. He has done well indeed, and certainly has had all the luck—five brace of duck, two of teal, and half a dozen snipe. We are filled with envious admiration, and I make a mental note to follow him for the morning flight. Supper is duly eaten, the "chores" are done, the pipe of peace is lit, and, sitting in the warm little cabin watching the oil lamp swing lazily backwards and forwards, listening to the rain beating outside, and the splash of the water against the boat, I feel at peace with all the world.

THE BOAT IN WHICH THE EXPEDITION WAS MADE.

"Nine o'clock, by Jove!" says the voice of Aubrey, breaking into my reverie. "Time to turn in. Which bunk do you want to-night, missus?"

I select the one I prefer, and the good old thing makes my blankets into a veritable nest of comfort. I retire, and presently the others follow suit, out go the lamps, and peace descends upon the boat.

A Scraping and Pattering.

After about a couple of hours I am awakened out of a delightful doze by a loud scraping noise and a great pattering of feet. I lie still and listen. The noise gets louder and louder. One would think a regiment of soldiers were embarking. Presently two points of light appear round the door, and a shadowy shape glides in. This is too much for me. I shout wildly to Aubrey, who wakes up, and wants to know what all the row is about. With true masculine superiority, he assures me that nothing is there, and that I have been dreaming. At this instant something leaps on to Tommy's bunk; he awakens with an unearthly yell, declaring that something is running over his face. Aubrey, however, only tells us to lie down and go to sleep again, which we try to do, but the disturbance outside is not conducive to much slumber. Suddenly Tommy throws back his blankets, and, leaping wildly out of his bunk, exclaims, "By Gad! they're rats after those bally birds." He flings open the cabin door, there is an instant scuffle, and we see 30 or 40 dark shapes with gleaming eyes disappear into the night. By this time even the phlegmatic Aubrey is excited, and, having lit the lamp, he proceeds to investigate. The first thing that meets their eyes is the carcase of a duck picked clean to the bone, and another nearly in the same condition. Tommy bemoans bitterly the loss of part of his bag, and Aubrey growls at the mess of feathers all over the boat. They bring in the remaining birds, shut the cabin door, and peace descends once more upon us.

I awake again at 5.15, and slipping quietly out of the cabin, make a hasty toilet of gum boots, slicker and sou'-wester. I then attack the others, and after various efforts succeed in awakening them. When they realise where they are and "what is doing" they tumble up at once, and whilst they pull on a few warm clothes I make a cup of tea to cheer us before we start.

It is pitch dark outside, but there is a faint primrose streak somewhere away in the east. The air is wonderfully still, with that stillness that precedes the dawn. We make our way once more towards the watery fields; already the ducks are beginning to stir, and sleepy quackings are heard as we hurry along. This time I elect to honour Tommy with my company, and he heads out seawards towards a big dyke. Presently he stops, and commands me to squat behind a hedge. I obey, and silence reigns supreme. I have squatted thus for perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, when I suddenly hear a swish of wings overhead, and, looking up, I see a cloud of birds winging seawards in the dim half-light; more and still more follow in endless succession. I am lost in boundless wonder. I forgot the shooting, I forget Tommy, I forget everything but the superb glory of the morning arising on silken wings. Everywhere Nature is hushed in silence. A musk-rat splashing into a "sloo" nearly startles me out of my senses, and it is not until I hear the report of Tommy's gun that I realise where I am. Presently the small birds in the hedgerow wake up and begin to twitter and scuttle about; I hear the crowing of a cock from some distant farm; a soft breeze springs up, and the leaves commence to rustle. The silence of dawn is over, the day is here.

Excellent Sport.

What a banging has been going on within the last few minutes! Somebody must be having some excellent sport. I venture to peep up over the hedgerow, and observe Tommy concealed in a tuft of bracken, his keen face alert with excitement, his eyes fairly starting out of his head in his eagerness not to miss anything.

After remaining for about an hour in the hedgerow I hear Aubrey calling in the distance, and make out to join him. He is quite loquacious, having had some excellent sport, and bagged five brace of duck and a few teal. We are soon joined by Tommy, who has had indifferent luck; "but, by Gad! I didn't miss a shot," he exclaims with satisfaction. He has managed to get a fine goose, amongst other things, and though his bag this morning is not so big as Aubrey's, we turn our faces towards breakfast well pleased with things in general.

On our way back we come across a field full of snipe, which is too much for our Irish friend, and breakfast recedes once more into the dim distance as we start to walk the turnip fields. We are, however, well rewarded, and Tommy, whose forte is snipe, presently announces that he has bagged ten brace. Aubrey can produce another four, so, hunger once more asserting itself, we return to the boat.

Eleven o'clock already! Heavens! how quickly the time has gone. Our breakfast will have to be what is known as "brunch," for we must hurry out to sea to try our luck with decoys. The bag is duly admired, our appetites appeased, and the boat having been set in order, we start up our engine and run out seawards.

Water Black with Duck.

It is a glorious afternoon; the rain has cleared, and a golden sunlight tinges even the muddy waters of the Fraser with a semblance of romantic beauty.

Having arrived at the chosen spot, we anchor the boat, and, with the decoys, embark in the green duck punt. Pushing silently through the reeds, we make our way to a likely place, set out the decoys, and await developments.

How peaceful it all is sitting there in the afternoon sunlight, the fragrance of the men's tobacco filling the air, and not a sound to be heard but the gentle lapping of the water against the punt. Away out to sea the water seems literally black with duck, whilst high up in the sky huge flocks of geese appear to circle round the sun.

"Oh, Aubrey, oh, Tommy, they are coming this way," I gasp in excitement, as the birds wheel and turn in our direction. On they come; the sky seems momentarily darkened so great is the number. I hardly dare to breathe. "There, they are over our heads now. Shoot, why don't you shoot?" I whisper hoarsely. The birds pass, and not a shot is fired. I turn to my companions in disgust. "Why, you never made the slightest attempt to bring one down."

"My dear girl, the birds were nowhere in range," they both ejaculate.

"Not in range!" I exclaim. "Why, they looked enormous. I thought you would at least get two or three apiece."

Tommy smiles knowingly and quotes the well-known adage, "Never let drive at a goose until you see the glitter of its eye." However, he sympathises with my disappointment, and

(*Concluded on page 292.*)

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—Mr. A. G. Farrow, of Oakville, a well-known agriculturist, has been appointed Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer of the Agricultural Development Board, the organisation which is being brought into existence under the legislation of last session to administer the new system of short and long-term loans to the farmers in the Province.

——Figures supplied by the Harbour Master show that in the 1920 season there were 4,464 arrivals and departures of vessels at this port, an increase over 1919 of 1,050, representing a gross tonnage as follows:—Steamships, 4,364,030 tons; propeller and tug boats, 828,673 tons; sail and tow barges, 261,216 tons; total, 5,453,919 tons.

——The Court of Revision has reduced the assessment on the Albion Hotel, Jarvis Street, from $21,187 to $17,187, as it is to be converted into a factory building. The property was recently sold for $15,000, but the new owner has spent about $2,500 in improvements, so that at the revised figures the property is even now assessed at its extreme market value. Reductions of $10 per ft. were granted the Lownes Co. on their Sherbourne Street property, which the assessors had increased from $75 to $100 per ft. Appeals of Cherry Street owners against an assessment of $65 per ft. were dismissed.

PETERBORO'.—At the annual convention of the Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association here the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. E. Groves (Hamilton); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. J. Hay (Brockville) and F. D. Clark (Toronto); Secretary, Mr. H. J. Eddy (Montreal).

CARLETON.—On August 20 fire completely destroyed the warehouse of the Hawthorne Milling Co., entailing a loss of $67,000.

BELLEVILLE.—The City Council has fixed the tax rate for the year at 37 6-10 mills. The total assessment was $8,994,171, being over a million dollars increase from 1920.

COBALT.—An agitation has been started to secure the construction of a bridge across the 450 ft. of narrows of Lake Temiskaming between Haileybury and Ville Marie, in order to provide a better outlet for the large amount of traffic in that section of Quebec, and incidentally give Haileybury and Cobalt the benefit of new trade connection.

KENORA.—Mr. George Headon, of Selkirk, Man., has been appointed Chief of Police here. There were 46 applicants for the position, which carries a salary of $175 a month.

The Backus-Brooks Co.'s plans for the extension of power works at the eastern outlet of the Lake of the Woods have been approved by the Cabinet, and it is expected that the work will be proceeded with at once. The works comprise some excavation and the extension of the old Kenora power house.

BROCKVILLE.—It is stated that the favourite St. Lawrence passenger steamer *Toronto*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, is to be lengthened 50 ft. to provide 30 additional staterooms.

LAKE JOSEPH.—On August 16 the Stanley House, a summer hotel on Muskoka Lake, was destroyed by fire as a result of flames from bush fires. Many of the guests got away in boats and lost all their personal effects. The hotel loss is about $50,000.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Following a conference between local builders and the unions, the latter agreed to accept a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The cut applies to carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and painters.

PORT ARTHUR.—The sum of $53,715 has been collected in fines for infractions of the Temperance Act and other prohibitory measures since the closing of the bars in 1916.

FORT WILLIAM.—At the session of the Supreme Lodge of the Sons of England, the following supreme officers were chosen: President, Mr. T. J. Russell, Hamilton; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Clay, Toronto; secretary, Mr. D. J. Proctor, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. W. L. Bell, Toronto.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The City Council has approved a report of the Road Committee to build a new light-grade hill from St. Valier Street to Glacis Hill. The new thoroughfare will pass through land owned by the Federal Government, and its cost will be $44,000.

——Mr. Gaudoise Hebert has been appointed Inspector of Public Buildings of the Province.

——Mr. Joseph Desjardins has been appointed Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, to succeed the late Mr. Ernest Myrand.

——The next session of the Legislature is expected to open in mid-January. Among the principal items of business will be the consideration of the report of the Quebec Liquor Commission.

MONTREAL.—The contract for the new $9,000,000 hotel, to be erected on the site of the old High School by the directors of the Mount Royal Hotel Co., was awarded on August 17 to the Thompson-Starrett Co., of New York, who guarantee the completion of the building by October 1, 1922. Under the terms of the contract Canadian materials are to be given preference in so far as considerations of price and quality will permit. The hotel will contain 1,050 rooms, a convention hall with a capacity of 2,000, and 30 stores and offices, and will be 10 storeys in height.

——On August 21 there were more ships in Montreal than ever before seen in the harbour at one time. They totalled 66—61 from foreign ports and five coasting vessels.

THREE RIVERS.—Chief Smart, of Calgary, was elected President of the Dominion Fire Chiefs' Association at its convention here; Vice-Presidents, Chief Carlisle (Vancouver) and Chief Dubeau, of Verdun. Chief James Armstrong, of Kingston, Ont., was re-elected Secretary.

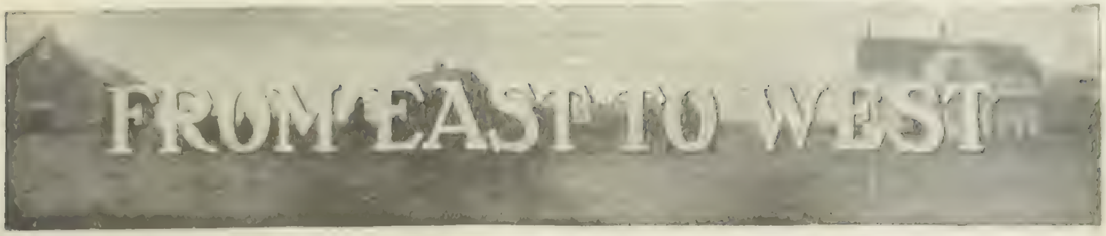
NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The City Council, by a vote of 9 to 8, has decided to take over the hydro-electric power recently developed at St. Margaret's Bay by the Nova Scotia Hydro-Electric Commission. The issue involved the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., which now supplies the city, and which would have taken over the new source of power had the city declined the offer of the Commission. It is expected that hydro-electric power will be available for citizens at about 1 cent a kilowatt-hour.

——Indications in this city point to more active building during the autumn, as the City Council has decided to proceed with the housing plan, which will accomplish the double purpose of providing new houses and giving employment to many workers. The Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company will erect a five-storey structure on Hollis Street, to cost about $160,000. Other large structures in course of erection include the new Law-Arts building and the new Science building for Dalhousie University. The new Bank of Montreal building is also employing a large number of men, and will add materially to the architectural beauty of the down-town section.

——More automobiles are now owned in Nova Scotia than ever before. During the twelve months of 1920, 12,450 autos were registered, while during the first seven months of this year 13,271 have been registered, viz., 11,950 touring, etc., cars and 1,421 commercial cars. In addition to these figures 105 cycles without side cars and 82 cycles with side cars have been registered.

SYDNEY.—Sydney's new marine railway, now under construction for the Sydney Foundry and Machine Co., is ready for business. The plant is for the repair of small vessels up to 1,500 tons net.



FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Moose-hunting promises to provide exceptionally good sport this season, and deer are plentiful.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. Ralph H. Gale, who has been assistant directors' representative at the Lancaster Heights Hospital, has been appointed to succeed Dr. H. Hedden as Superintendent of the St. John General Public Hospital. Mr. Gale went overseas with the First Contingent.

—The Rev. Canon and Mrs. G. A. Kuhring, who are leaving this city, have been the guests at several representative gatherings, where the value of their work in various spheres of activity was alluded to. The V.A.D.'s made a presentation to their former Lady Superintendent.

The official announcement of the census shows that this city has a population of 46,500, an increase of nearly 4,000 over the last census. This, however, does not really show the growth of the city, as, owing to the peculiar geographical situation of the city, the larger proportion of its growth has been outside its limits. The population of Fairville, Beaconsfield, Glen Falls, East St. John, and other suburban places has been materially increased of late years by the surplus population from the city.

BATHURST.—There is a well organised effort this year to revive the growing of flax in New Brunswick, especially in the Northern portion of the Province. Government assistance has been promised in the establishment of flax growing in the Province.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A considerable drop in prices characterised the fourth fur sale by a local auction sales company here. The best rats went at $1.75, as against $2 paid at the last auction. Beaver was sold at $10, while at the last sale the ruling price was $30. Marten showed slight signs of fluctuation, being in demand at $18. Otter were strong at $20. Several silver fox skins were disposed of, the price ranging from $90 to $205 according to quality. Buyers were present from Montreal, New York, Edmonton, Seattle, and Minneapolis.

Professor R. C. Wallace, Commissioner of Northern Manitoba, states that a contract has been signed for the installation of wireless telephone plants at Norway House and The Pas and connection with intermediate points.

——A new office under the Provincial Government is that of Controller of Town Planning, to which post Mr. W. E. Hobbs, surveyor for the Manitoba Good Roads Board, has been appointed. His duties are to supervise civic growth by seeing that proper methods of sub-dividing are followed, and to approve those accepted as properly to be placed on the market as residential lots. In future sub-division must be approved by the Controller as well as by the municipality. Mr. Hobbs was formerly of the firm of Bayne & Hobbs, surveyors and engineers.

——Preparations for the celebration of the golden jubilee of Manitoba College, in November, have commenced under the direction of Dr. G. Bryce, one of the oldest officials of the College. The introduction of the celebration will take place on the site of the original college in Kildonan, which was founded in 1871.

——For the purpose of recovering amber deposits from the sands on the west shore of Lake Cedar, Manitoba, Mr. J. Dix Rogers, of Toronto, has been granted a 21-year lease of about 235 acres. The lease is renewable for a further 21 years, and the lessee pays $1 an acre per annum and 5 per cent. royalty on the value of amber recovered. The lease also provides that $5,000 must be expended on operations during the twelve months.

MORDEN.—Mr. Leslie has been appointed to superintend the Government farm here. For the last few years he has been in charge of the experimental farm at Fort William, where he made a specialty of fruit-raising. He is a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Recent figures published by the Provincial Government give the number of automobiles in Saskatchewan in 1920 as 60,325, as compared with 55,010 in 1919 and 46,880 in 1918. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that the total number of motor vehicles in 1908 was only 74.

——As a result of the ban placed on the killing of elk in Saskatchewan three years ago the elk family is increasing in numbers, according to a statement made by the Chief Game Warden.

——Claim is made by Mr. Norman Ross, Superintendent of the Dominion Forestry Farm at Indian Head, that all fruits can be successfully grown in this Province. Mr. Ross has grown on the experimental farm apples, plums, and hybrid cherries, to say nothing of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and other bush fruit. During the present season 3,000,000 or more trees have been distributed to farmers from Indian Head.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Red clover, yielding at the rate of ten to six tons per acre, has been harvested at the University farm. The clover is known as Atlaswede, a new variety originated here. It stood from 30 to 36 in. high, has a very fine stem, and makes excellent fodder.

CALGARY.—For the convenience of the motorists to the city, an adjacent island in the Bow River has been turned into a motor camp, where cars may be parked indefinitely or a permanent camping indulged in. Stoves for cooking, tables, benches, and adequate sanitary arrangements have been provided.

——Production of all classes of coal in Alberta during 1920 amounted to 7,010,845 tons, valued at $33,919,240, the highest in the coal-mining history of Alberta. Of the total production 130,594 tons were anthracite, 3,419,021 bituminous, 3,359,308 domestic coal, and 101,922 briquettes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Tweed cloth in four shades is being exhibited here as a sample of Canadian industry. It is from wool from British Columbia sheep, weaved on a new comb loom in this city and dyed at British Columbia dye-works. The cloth is of very high-class quality, and it is believed will lead to the establishing of a woollen mill on this island.

——The Hunting-Merritt Lumber Mill, one of the largest shingle mills in British Columbia, valued at $300,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire on August 6. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Its capacity was one million shingles per day.

VANCOUVER.—One of the largest single lots of salmon to leave Vancouver on shipboard left recently on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet s.s. *Somersetshire*. The salmon was consigned to France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and other Continental countries, and consisted of 65,000 cases, or between 2,500 and 3,000 tons.

—The certificate of Capt. William Bradley, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine s.s. *Canadian Exporter*, wrecked recently off the Oregon Coast, has been suspended for six months, and the certificate of Chief Officer Newland Campbell suspended for four months.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Co. will go ahead with construction of the first unit of its 200-ton per day sulphite mill, having an initial output of 40 tons per day. This company recently purchased the British Columbia holdings of the North Empire Timber Co., approximately 1,000,000,000 ft., of which fully 90 per cent. is spruce and hemlock.

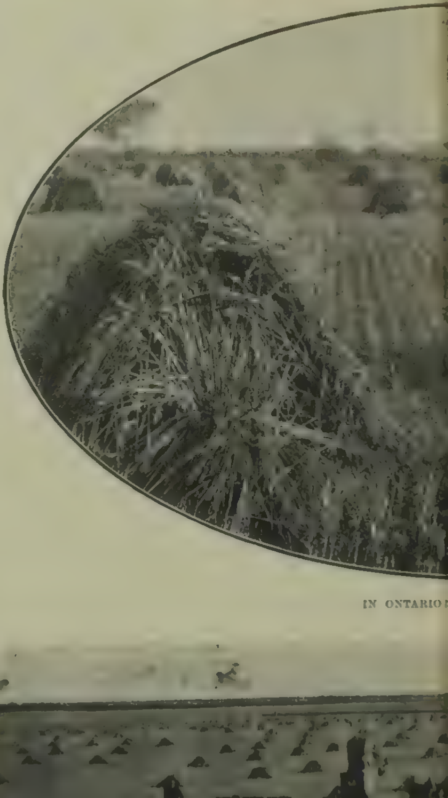
"Harvesting Practically Completed":

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: "HARVEST PRACTICALLY COMPLETED."

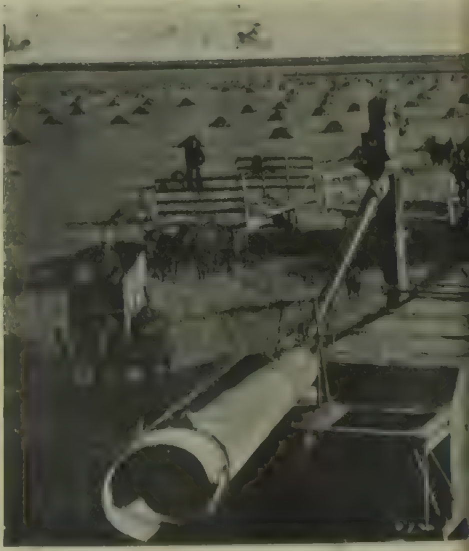
IN QUEBEC: "HARVESTING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED."

IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA: "HARVESTING IN FULL SWING."

NEAR SASKATOON, SASKATCHEW



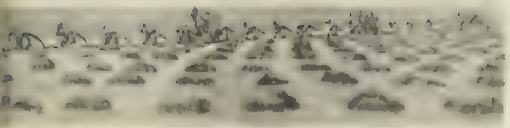
IN ONTARIO



IN MANITOBA:

Latest Crop Reports from all the Provinces.

(*See page* 293)



R CENT. OF THE WHEAT CUT.'

OMPLETED."

FULL SWING."

IN NEW BRUNSWICK: "HARVESTING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED."

IN NOVA SCOTIA: "HARVESTING PRACTICALLY COMPLETED."

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA [illegible]

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE FRASER RIVER.

(*Continued from page* 287).

admits that a flock of geese is apt to cause undue excitement in the breast of the novice.

The afternoon is now drawing to a close, and evening shows signs of creeping in. The decoys have been remarkably successful, and quite a variety of duck are lying in the bottom of the punt. "Time to make tracks," says Aubrey, the ever prudent, glancing in the direction of the reddening sun, so once more boarding the bigger boat, the engine is set in motion, and whilst we puff up the river to Eburne I make tea in the cabin, and we have one more cheery meal before we disembark.

"Ah! I can see the bridges, we are nearly there. How sad!" I sigh as I divest myself of gum boots, and endeavour to make myself a little more fit for civilisation.

The landing stage is reached, the boat anchored, the punt pulled aboard, and, locking the cabin door, we proceed to catch the tram for Vancouver. The feathered appearance of my two companions causes intense admiration as they carry their bag through the streets.

SOME OF THE BAG.

Ah! the car is coming, we are just in time; and happy, glowing and satisfied, we are whisked back to the city once more.

(*Concluded.*)

* *

PASSPORTS AND VISAS FOR CANADA.

The Passport Control Department of the Foreign Office have issued a circular to all passport control officers on the Continent, drawing attention to two Orders in Council, dated July 26 last, issued by the Privy Council in Canada, one dealing with the question of passports and visas for Canada, and the other relating to the monetary requirements for persons entering Canada.

All persons entering or landing in Canada must now be in possession of a passport and a British diplomatic or Consular visa, but this regulation does not apply to British subjects coming to Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or any self-governing British Dominion, or Newfoundland, nor to American citizens entering Canada from the United States of America, nor to persons who have been resident in the United States of America for a period of at least one year immediately prior to their entry into or landing in Canada.

The Order in Council (adds Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada) has been amended to obviate the necessity for American tourists obtaining a British Consular or diplomatic visa on their passports if they are taking passages on a Canadian ship to reach the United States by way of Canada.

The grant of visa, however, does not in any sense guarantee that the applicant will be admitted into Canada, as all immigrants must satisfy the requirements of the Canadian immigration authorities on arrival in Canada.

* *

A dairy farm near Windsor, N.S., is being run by a girl of 20, assisted by a couple of men farm hands. It is over 200 acres in extent, and has eighteen cows.

The British delegates to the World's Press Congress at Honolulu left by the *Aquitania* last Saturday. *En route* they will visit Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the Philippines.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

It is not generally known that, in order to participate in the benefits of the Canadian Government's returned soldiers' insurance scheme, residence in Canada at the time of application is not necessary in the case of those who served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces.

In the case of any person who served with the Imperial Forces, or the Forces of an Allied or Associated Power, it is required only that the applicant was living in Canada at the outbreak of war and that he or she is living in Canada at the time application for insurance is made.

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Commissioners, Ottawa, point out that in connection with the Government scheme medical examination is not required; the rates are very low; the premiums may be paid in small monthly instalments; and every policy issued by the Government has a generous cash surrender value after it has been in force for two years.

* *

Mr. Benjamin Ward, of Toronto, who is nearly 92, has just crossed the Atlantic for the 43rd time on his return journey to Canada after visiting relatives at Nottingham. He made a fortune in the wool trade.

A bush fire in Northern Ontario, while destroying a settler's buildings and hay crop, made the work of clearing an easy matter. "At present prices," he said, "the cost of clearing one acre of green bush runs close to $200, but after the fire, when the trees had been felled and piled, I cleaned up two and a-half acres for $20."

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WAR SERVICE SHIELDS.

Canadians visiting London who may be interested in the new Service Heraldry, either for themselves or their relations or friends, should make a point of visiting the studios of

Messrs. DU BARRI & HILL, 115, EBURY STREET, S.W.1., which are not far from Victoria Station.

In these studios finely enamelled shields on silver or copper are designed, showing the entire record of service of any man who served in the Great War. These unique and individual armorial shields are a personal and permanent record which will be much valued by future generations and are only to be obtained at the studios of **Messrs. DU BARRI & HILL.**

CANADA GARAGE,
BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
YPRES.

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13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
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BELGIUM

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CANADIAN EXPORTERS visiting London and desiring assistance in establishing relations with business houses in England are invited to avail themselves of the services of the Business Enquiries Department of the "**Canadian Export Pioneer,**" 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

How the "Tyrant" Treats Sinn Fein.

"The Sinn Fein can consider itself fortunate that in its present negotiations it is dealing with such a patient and deliberate person as John Bull. Would Uncle Sam be so indulgent to a rebellious faction which had violated all the laws of justice and humanity to perpetuate an ancient prejudice? Would the German Emperor, whose game the Sinn Fein played during the war, have tolerated for a moment the murder and arson campaign that has been prosecuted in the name of Irish freedom? Britain may be a tyrant in Sinn Fein eyes. But Britain is extending to the Sinn Fein a merciful consideration it would have found under no other flag in the world."—*Toronto Telegram.*

The Washington Conference.

"All those who wish well for the world must hope and pray that the great gathering to convene in Washington shall be crowned with success. Not that we should desire that all force should be wiped out, that the nations of peaceful motives should render themselves impotent to sustain justice and right, but because the condition of the peoples, and the terrible consequences that would ensue from another war, decree that military and naval rivalry cease. Finally, and greater than all else, there is the debt the world owes to its dead. The millions who lie in God's acre in Europe died for something better than that their descendants should be crushed under armaments or that they should suffer a more dreadful war. They died for the ideal of peace. If this conference fails, as fail it must if it be not fortified by the public opinion of the world, then Armageddon was for naught, and there is no hope. If, however, it succeeds, as please God it will, then, in the mighty sentence of Jan Christian Smuts, humanity will have struck its tents, and will be on the march once more."—*Ottawa Journal.*

The Cult of Isolation.

"We are not without this cult of isolation in Canada. It is even dignified at times as true patriotism. It is actually the limitation of minds which rest in the ideas of blood connection or race or of territorial nationality, as the end of possibility in social evolution, just as the Greek mind rested in the idea of cities and never went beyond it."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

Canada's Need.

"In a few years of political confusion, feebleness and futility we may set Canada back for a generation and even drift or be driven into courses which will compromise all its future. Give us for six months the unity, energy and determination which animated all classes of Canadians and all sections of the country during the war and the call of class will be silenced, the pessimists shamed, the destructionists put to rout, and our industrial fabric and political institutions settled upon impregnable foundations."—*Montreal Star.*

Toronto's Foreigners.

"A grave danger to Canadian institutions, graver than the peddling of illicit whiskey, is constituted by the large, increasing and indigestible mass of foreigners. The fact that thousands of them are here for years and do not learn the English language is sufficient commentary upon their value as citizens. They clutter up our Courts with their disputes. They make it necessary for interpreters to be appointed, and the Courts themselves are dependent upon the interpreters for the evidence that is submitted."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Brief and Breezy.

"If Hatfield could reverse his process he would be sure of a steady job in Vancouver."—*Calgary Herald.*

"As an American contemporary remarks, the Germans are always doing things that are disagreeable to the rest of the world. Just now they are working."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

"It is a good things for us to organise and get together, but it is well to remember that co-operation and organisation will be of little avail if we are not personally efficient in the management of our own farm."—*Canadian Countryman* (Toronto).

"Sir Sam Hughes filled a big place in the history of Canada at a critical time, and filled it well. A man of warm sympathies, great energy, some prejudices, and marked freedom of speech, he made friendly and hostile critics with equal facility."—*Montreal Gazette.*

"A Government needs the judgment of men skilled in commerce and finance quite as much as it does honesty of purpose; and a Farmer Government could very well make use of its city friends as it addresses itself to the more or less complicated processes of legislation and administration."—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

THE NEW CANADIAN CLUB

Enters Upon Possession of Its Club-House

The newly formed Canadian Club of Great Britain entered upon possession of its club-house in the premises of the Service Club, 19 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W., on Thursday of last week. The occasion was marked by the hoisting by its president (Mr. C. Lionel Hannington) of the large Canadian flag presented by him to the Club. We reproduce a photograph of the ceremony.

Applications for membership of the Club are steadily coming in from Canadians in London and elsewhere, and already a large number have completed their membership by paying their first year's subscription.

Of the gentlemen invited to become Hon. Vice-Presidents, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia), and Mr. Herbert Molson have already accepted office.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN CLUB HOISTING ITS FLAG.

FAVOURABLE HARVEST WEATHER.

Grain Cutting Practically Completed.

The Bank of Montreal has received the following cable from the head office in Montreal, dated September 2:—

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.—Weather continues highly favourable for harvesting. *Edmonton district.*—Practically all wheat cut; samples excellent; average crop. *Calgary.*—Threshing begun. *Lethbridge.*—Harvesting full swing; yield varies, light generally. *Regina.*—Yield wheat below expectation; other grains satisfactory. *Saskatoon.*—75 per cent. wheat cut. *Winnipeg.*—Threshing in full swing; grain being marketed rapidly.

QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.—Harvesting practically completed; cereal yields light; rains greatly benefit roots and grass.

ONTARIO.—Harvest completed; wheat poor quality and below average. Corn heavy; excellent condition; hay 75 per cent. of average. Roots excellent, except potatoes. Fruit fair. Tobacco in good condition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Grain cutting completed; yield satisfactory. Roots good condition, but potatoes 75 per cent of normal. *Okanagan.*—Fruit yield satisfactory; other districts below average.

(*Harvesting Photographs on Centre Double-Page.*)

* *

A party of 30 Australian Rugby footballers arrived at Southampton on Monday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Scandinavian*, having travelled to England *via* San Francisco and Montreal.

"India in 1920," a report now presented to Parliament, is a comprehensive review of events in that country during 1920 and the early months of this year. It has been prepared by Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Fellow of All Souls, who is a Director of the Central Bureau of Information of the Government of India. In the many phases of Indian life which are reviewed, that of constitutional reform is of chief interest, the reformed Councils, which are to lead to full responsible Government, having come into operation at the beginning of this year. Other chapters deal with events in Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier, the economic life of India, the people of India, and the Government of the people.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77½; 4 p.c. 1938, 86¼; 4 p.c., 1922, 114.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 75½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66⅞; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 72⅝; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66¼; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 75; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94¾.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 63¼.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 68.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 69⅞; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 88¾.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 75; 4 p.c., 1934, 91.

Saskatchewan.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937. 64¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 75.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1930-51, 94½; 5 p.c., 1932-52, 92; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 94½; 5 p.c., 1923-1953, 111¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 81.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85¾; 4 p.c., 1948-1950, 70; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 79¼.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 67; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 74¾.

Nth. Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 66.

Port Arthur (Ont.).—5 p.c., 1932-43, 86.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 96; 4 p.c., 1958, 65.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 72½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 82.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 69¾.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 95⅛; 3½ p.c., 1929, 83; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 69¼.

Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 68.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 66; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 66; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 62½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 63; 4½ p.c., 1962. 69.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 73; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 79½.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 9¾.

Algoma Cent.—5 p.c., 20; Stpd., 20.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mt., 82

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 68½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 57⅝; 3 p.c., 1953, 53¼; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 99⅜; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 67 13-16; 4 p.c., 1934, 34¾; 5 p.c. Land, 1930, 95; Alta 3½ p.c. Dom., 66¾; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 55¼; 3½ p.c., 1961, 66½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 77¼; 4½ p.c., 1950, 84; Que. 4 p.c., 53; Westn. 4½ p.c., 1942, 86½.

Can. Pac.—149⅞; Pref., 62¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 64⅞; Algoma 5 p.c., 83; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., [illegible]

[illegible] Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 65½.

[illegible] 4 p.c., 1942, 67½

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 67; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 66½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 66; Branch 4 p.c., 87½; Lake Super. 4 p.c., 69; 4 p.c. Debs., 48

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 5; 4 p.c. Guar., 60⅜; 1st Pref., 45¾, 2nd Pref., 34⅜; 3rd Pref., 14¼.

Borrd. Cap. Perp., 77½; Perp. 4 p.c., 63; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c., 77; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 101½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 64.

Man. S.W.—5 p.c., 1934, 110⅛.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 82.

Ont. & Que.—5 p.c. Perm. Deb., 80.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 86.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 64½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 78; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 77.

Toronto Grey.—4 p.c., 61.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 104¼.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 12/1½.

Calgary & Edmonton Land.—7/-.

Can. Nth. West Land.—Com., 31⅛.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/9.

Hudson's Bay.—6 1-32; Pref., 81/10½.

Inv. Corp. of Can.—4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 50.

Royal Bk. of Can.—46⅜.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Debs., 17.

South Winnipeg.—6 p.c. Debs., 18.

Western Can. Land.—6d.; 5 p.c. Debs., 24; Mort. 5 p.c. 1st Bds., 63.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Tract.—28¼; Pref., 76¾.

B.C. Teleph.—4½ p.c. Debs., 58.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 55½; Pref. Ord., 55¼; Perp. Pref., 59; 4¼ p.c. Perp. Debs., 61.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 106.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 57½.

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c. Bds., 106½.

Montreal Trams.—5 p.c. Bds., 114.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 86½.

Northern Ont. L. & Power.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 88⅞.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 123; 5 p.c. Bds., 118; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 111½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 80¾.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 52.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 100½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 69½; Pref., 65½.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 64½.

Lake Superior.—1st Mt., 72½; 5 p.c. Inc., 43½.

Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 82½.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 105.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Expl.—4/6; Prop. (1919), 12/1½.

Le Roi, No. 2.—3/6.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/7½.

Mond Nickel.—23/1½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18/9; 5 p.c. Debs., 15/-; 8 p.c. Debs., 107; Issued 98, £73 pd., 80½.

Miscellaneous

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—Ord., 25/-.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 5/10½; Pref., 7/-.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 105½.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 53¼; 5 p.c. Inc., 7¼; Com., 7½d.; Def. Interest, 67.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 49.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 7.

Furness Withy.—24/-; Pref., 7¼.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—16/6; Pref., 16/6.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 96.

Marconi of Canada.—6/3.

* *

THE BRITISH TRADE SHIP

The itinerary of the floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries arranged by the British Trade Ship, Ltd., foreshadows a voyage of 18 months' duration, covering a distance of 43,000 miles and embracing 34 important trade centres.

According to present plans, a specially-designed ship, named *British Industry*, will sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923 for the chief ports of the world. She will first proceed to the East Coast of South America, where there will be four ports of call—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. She will then sail to South Africa, calling at Cape Town and Durban, and thence to Australia, where the ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Hobart, Sydney, and Brisbane. After proceeding to New Zealand, and calling at Wellington, Lyttelton, and Auckland, the ship will steer north by way of Fiji to Yokohama, Kobé, Shanghai, and Hong-kong. Seven days are allowed for docking and repairs at Hong-kong, and on the 358th day after leaving London the ship is timed to start on her homeward voyage viâ Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Penang, and Rangoon. In India the ports to be visited are Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and Karachi, and on the way home the vessel will make a short stay at Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The ship will be of 20,000 gross tonnage and will have eight decks, four of which will be devoted to exhibition purposes.

* *

THE NORTHERN OILFIELDS.

Fifty thousand dollars' worth of business had already been done by the recording office at Fort Smith when reporting to the middle of July (says the Edmonton correspondent of the *Financial Post*). That amount represents the fees taken on oil and mineral claims in the Mackenzie River country, the office at Fort Smith having been opened for that particular purpose. Two sub-offices for the recording of claims have since been opened at Fort Resolution and Fort Norman, the former to continue in operation through the winter.

Notwithstanding this substantial activity in northern claim staking, a good many men are said to be playing the waiting game and are delaying their filing until some new development in the oilfields takes place. It is not likely that any new outfits will go north after this date, but news of a strike by some of the wells already started will put fresh life into the boom and will be followed by a land-office rush at the territorial recording agencies

* *

Seven hundred miles of ⅜-inch aluminium steel reinforced cable have been ordered from Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, by the Victoria (Australia) State Electricity Commission.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., September 13.	Wed., September 14.

[illegible]

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been rather disposed to contract than expand, and the general aspect of markets has been irregular. The pronounced ease of the money market since the turn of the month has assisted gilt-edged and other investment securities so far as their undertone has been concerned, but the resultant improvement in prices has not been pronounced, though leading Government issues are mostly higher on balance The adverse character of the latest Irish reply has been a restrictive factor as regards both investment and speculative business

Home rails, in the absence of any good volume of support, have slipped back, though there has been no important selling pressure. Revised dividend estimates have caused a good rally in the Argentine railway group, but other foreign rails have been quiet and spotty.

In the foreign market French loans have see-sawed, and Japanese bonds have also fluctuated in sympathy with the New York Exchange. Mexican loans have not fully maintained a good advance registered on rumours of impending "recognition" by the United States Government

In the mining market Kaffirs have fallen into the background for the time being, though their undertone remains fairly confident, and the gold price after being lower has recovered. Oil shares have been in distinctly better fettle, and professional repurchases have brought about a good rally in prices. Rubbers are slow, and Industrials quietly cheerful.

Among Canadian securities, the general tone has been steady, and specialities have shown to advantage at times. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion hold their ground. The 4½ per cents. are unchanged at 95, and the Fours are also unaltered at 75 after allowing for the dividend deduction. Municipal bonds have been steady but idle.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have fluctuated with the dollar, but are rather higher on balance at 150. Grand Trunk stocks have developed strength on more optimistic talk relative to the impending arbitration result, the publication of which is believed to be imminent. The 1st Pref. has spurted 6 to 48, and there were many other gains of 1 to 2 points. Grand Trunk Pacific Debs. at 47½ are 1 up.

Land shares have been quiet, and Hudson's Bays have further dwindled to 6. Lower-priced issues show no particular change.

Industrials have been chequered and lacking in sustained activity. Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. has fallen 2½ to 60½. Dominion Steels hold at 32½, Shawinigan Water has receded 2 to 123½, and Spanish River Pulp Pref. 66½ is 1 down. Canadian General Electrics at 110½ are also a point down.

Brazil Tractions at 27¾ have gained the turn Mexican Traction bonds are 1 to 2 down

Canadian mining shares have been quiet, but Mining Corp of Canada at 5/9 has gained the turn

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, *August* 27

The market this week opened with profound dulness, and the few shares that were traded in chiefly registered lower prices. Asbestos fell to 36, Laurentide were lower at 65, and Brompton at 17½, Abitibi closed at 28½, B.E. Steel 2nd pref. at 24½. Spanish River Common sold at 48¾.

On Tuesday there was more activity, chiefly among the paper stocks, the tendency of which was lower. Spanish River Common sold slightly lower at 48¼, and the Preferred at 57⅜. Wayagamack improved, at 28½. Asbestos recovered a portion of yesterday's loss, closing at 40½. Ogilvie changed hands at 175, this being the first sale recorded for some little time.

On Wednesday the improved activity was maintained. Laurentide fell below 64, but closed at the even figure. Spanish River Common and Riordon gained half a point. Canada Car Preferred dropped to 50. Canadian General Electric closed at 93¼.

On Thursday more business was done than for some time past. Laurentide fell to 62, Spanish River Preferred to 56⅞, Abitibi to 27. Wayagamack showed a slight advance at 29. Dominion Iron Preferred was marked at 58. Ogilvie closed at 170, Winnipeg Railway at 31, Steamships Preferred at 50. B.E. Steel 1st Preferred was marked at 56.

On Friday trading continued active. Laurentide rose to 63¼, and Wayagamack to 32. Abitibi lost a fraction at 26½. Brompton closed at 16. B.E. Steel Common fell to 9.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 26⅝; Asbestos Common 39, ditto Preferred 67; British Empire Steel 9, ditto 2nd Preferred 24; Brompton, 16; Canada Steamships Preferred, 50; Dominion Canners, 23; General Electric, 93; Hollinger, 7.40; Laurentide, 63½; Quebec Railway, 23½; Spanish River 49½, ditto Preferred 58; Wayagamack, 32.

Ames Holden Tyre Co. has paid its arrears, amounting to 8 per cent. on the Preferred stock. This is encouraging to holders of the stock of the parent company, but this dividend announcement had no effect on the price of its shares. Ames Holden Tyre Common rose to 30.

Western crop reports have been very conflicting, but the best authorities appear to anticipate a total yield of 275 bushels of wheat for the Prairie Provinces.

The Sudbury Nickel Mines are said to have lost the huge sum of $60,000,000 worth of platinum in the progress of smelting their ores during the past 25 years

A cable was received during the week to the effect that the Imperial Oil Company, boring at Windy Point on Great Slave Lake, had reached salt water at 1,200-ft. level, so that boring appears to be unsuccessful.

The July bank statement shows a considerable falling off as compared with the previous month.

The new financing plan of the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines is announced from Toronto. A new company is being formed and the sum of $200,000 for working capital is being found by a London financial house.

The Lake Superior Corporation balance sheet shows a heavy decline in earnings but the outlook for the coming month is reported to be good

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Ten Days Ending August 31.

Canadian Northern, $1 772,000; inc., $56,100

Canadian Pacific, $5 755,000; inc., $54,000

Grand Trunk, £524 059; dec., £1,621

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—A branch has been opened at Moscow, Ont. Mr. Archibald Park, formerly accountant, has been appointed assistant manager, and Mr. A. Aitken has been appointed accountant of the London branch.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—The following securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Official List of the London Stock Exchange:—£1,050,000 8 per cent. Secured Debentures, Nos. A1 to A7,000 (£100) and B1 to B700 (£500) Bearer.

Canadian General Electric.—The directors in Toronto have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending September 30, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common stock, and a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending September 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Preference stock, both payable October 1, to shareholders of record September 15. The transfer books will not be closed.

Albert E. Reed & Co.—The report for the year ended March 31 shows a profit of £57,182. Adding balance brought forward and deducting interim dividends paid, the balance available is £220,331. The directors propose, after paying final Preference dividend, to place to reserve £10,000, and to reserve against losses on forward pulp contracts £150,000, carrying forward £53,731. An interim dividend of 7 per cent., free of tax, on Ordinary shares was paid in December, 1920. In view of the adverse conditions which have arisen in the paper trade since that date, it is not proposed to declare any further dividend on these shares for past year.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The net earnings from the operations of the subsidiary companies, excluding the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, for the year ended June 30, were $1,541,293, to which must be added balance brought forward, $2,592,237, making $4,133,530. From this has been deducted:—Dividends and interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, on bank and other advances, and rentals (less interest earned on bank balances and investments), $1,491,247; amount set aside for depletion and depreciation of mining properties and quarries, etc., $98,131; general depreciation, $500,000; income-tax, $522,251; values of inventories written down, etc., $1,117,087; leaving to be carried forward by all companies $404,813. The directors regret that the results, together with the financial requirements of the Steel Corporation and other subsidiary companies, prohibit the payment of interest on the Income bonds

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW. *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

B.C. SALMON PACK.

Prospect of Smallest Sockeye Catch.

Recent reports from Victoria indicate that cannery operators must be content this year with one of the smallest sockeye catches in history. Present indications are that this summer's run will be the smallest on record, although, according to the four-year cycle theory, which has been infallible in the past, there should be an increase over the last three years.

The British Columbia salmon pack of 1920 totalled 1,187,616 cases, states the Hon. William Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries, in his annual report. It was 205,540 cases less than in 1919 and 428,541 cases less than in 1918.

The pack of chum salmon for the year totalled only 84,626 cases, as against 372,035 in 1919, and 527,615 cases in 1918. The decrease was due to a lack of market for this grade. The catch of sockeye for the year was 351,405 cases, as against 369,445 cases in the preceding year.

The catch of sockeye in provincial waters of the Fraser River system shows a total of 48,399 cases, as against 34,068 cases in 1919, and 19,697 cases in 1918. The season's catch of sockeye in the State of Washington waters of the Fraser system produced a pack of 111,053 cases, as against 116,783 cases in the fourth preceding year, 1916—the brood year of the 1920 run.

The catch of sockeye in the Skeena in 1920 showed a marked decline in comparison with that in the two preceding years. Conditions on the Skeena are seen to be far from satisfactory. By resorting to averages of catches for a period of years it is ascertained with certainty that the runs of sockeye are decreasing in numbers. The average pack on the Skeena during the period 1907 to 1910 was 130,851; from 1911 to 1914, 101,664, and from 1915 to 1919 only 91,477 cases. Up to 1918 the number of canneries and the amount of gear used was relatively constant, but in 1918 and again in 1919 the amount of gear was greatly increased and the price paid for fish was greater. The records given in the report for the Skeena unmistakably indicate that fishing for sockeye should be diminished in order to conserve the run.

The catch of sockeye at Rivers Inlet in 1920 was the best made there since the high record of 1915. The catch produced a pack of 125,742 cases—but 5,000 cases less than the best made there.

The catch of sockeye at the Naas for 1920 shows a marked falling off. Conditions there are so alarming as to call for radical changes in the fishing regulations. The run cannot stand the drain that has been and is being made.

* *

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR PORCUPINE GOLD MINES.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines, held in Toronto on Wednesday, August 24, it was unanimously agreed to sell the assets of the company to the Porcupine-Davidson Gold Mines, Ltd.

The new company, which is incorporated with an Ontario charter, will be capitalised in sterling with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, of which £375,000 are Preferred and £625,000 Common. The shareholders of the Davidson Consolidated will receive £175,000 Preferred and £450,000 Common. £200,000 of Preferred stock is reserved for working capital, and the balance of the Common stock is reserved for a future issue if required. The Preferred shareholders will receive two-thirds of all profits of the company until the par value of their stock has been paid, after which the Preferred shares receive 20 per cent. non-cumulative [illegible]

It is stated that Messrs. A. Mitchelson & Co., of London, have underwritten £50,000 of the Preferred stock for working capital, out of the £200,000 which it is proposed to issue in London.

* *

A particularly fine consignment of 159 fat cattle from Ontario were sold at Glasgow last week at prices showing a general advance of £1 to £2. Steers brought £50 to £56 10s. and £34 to £46; heifers, £33 10s to £38; and bulls, £34 to £46 10s.

A DEAL IN OIL SHARES.

"Newfoundland Oil Producing Company."

At Marlborough Street, Police Court, London, before Mr. F. Mead, Florence Caroline Richardson, 47, described as a managing clerk, of Lavender Gardens, S.W., and Samuel Wickins, alias Richardson (64), described as a financial agent, of Duke Street, S.W., were charged on remand with conspiring with a person named H. Cleighton Radley, fraudulently to obtain by false pretences large sums of money belonging to a retired engineer, named Herbert Unwin, of Arle Court, near Cheltenham. Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Unwin said (according to the *Financial Times'* report) that while staying at the Burlington Hotel, Boscombe, in February last, he met a man named Radley, with whom he had conversations relating to investments, and Radley mentioned four companies, including the Newfoundland Oil Producing Company and the Amalgamated Oil Areas. in June last witness wrote to "Messrs. Richardson and Co.," applying for 2,500 shares in the Newfoundland Oil Producing Company, and he received a reply that they had secured an allotment for him of 2,200 shares. Witness received a shares certificate and paid in full. Towards the latter end of June last Radley stayed at his place for two days. Witness continuing said that he made application for shares in the Amalgamated Oil Areas, and received a reply from "Messrs. Richardson and Co." He first applied for 2,500 and later for 3,500, and in respect of those applications he sent cheques for £125 and £175, and a third cheque for £2,700.

A clerk in the Companies Branch, Somerset House, produced the file of the Amalgamated Oil Areas, Ltd., and said he could find no document therein relating to the appointment of directors. The nominal capital was given as £1,000, in £1 shares.

Prisoners were again remanded on bail.

* *

BANKS AND LIVE STOCK.

A conference was held in Ottawa on August 23, between Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance; Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. C. A. Bogert (President), Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir John Aird, Mr. C. E. Neil, Mr. E. C. Pratt and Mr. J. P. Bell, officials of the Canadian Bankers' Association, respecting the present unsatisfactory condition of the Canadian beef cattle industry.

It was recognised (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Canadian Press*) that some special measures must be taken immediately for the protection of ranchers, cattle dealers, cattle feeders and farmers. Owing to restricted markets and a pronounced reduction in prices, Canadian cattle cannot at present be sold to advantage.

As a result of discussion that took place assurance was given by the bankers that all reasonable consideration will be extended to deserving borrowers against live stock, especially with regard to periods of loans and renewals, and that no undue pressure will be brought to bear for liquidation of advances until there is a marked improvement in market conditions. This arrangement is applicable to all districts in Canada.

* *

Sir James Charles, commander of the Cunarder *Aquitania*, was last week presented with a silver salver and silver tea and coffee service in commemoration of the ship's successful conclusion of twelve months' service as an oil-burner.

The *Blue Peter*, described as "a magazine of sea-travel," is an attractive publication intended to serve as the official magazine of a group of shipping companies. At present published quarterly, it is to be enlarged and converted into a monthly from January next. It is particularly well illustrated, and the literary contents are of a high order. Those in the September issue include a second instalment descriptive of a tour "Through Canada to New Zealand and Australia"; "The Romance of Polo," by J. V. Morton; and a "Sea Tale of the War." It is published at 7, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

"Connoisseur."

The *Connoisseur*, as usual, combines beauty of illustration with interests of literary contents. As full-page plates, there are reproductions in colour of "Love Vanquished by Avarice," by J. R. Smith, after George Morland, a seascape by Count Alexendi T. Francia, and a piece of an old Bokhara rug; and in black and white of the portrait of Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne, by Willem Wissing and Jan van der Vaart; "An October Morning," by G. Carozzi; and Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Frans Mercury van Helmont. D. Croal Thomson describes the art of Frank Duveneck, which is well-known in America, but unknown in Europe except to a few; in England only one or two connoisseurs have as yet heard of him. Some of the works of Duveneck, who died in Cincinnati in 1919, in his 71st year, are characterised, on account of their great technical mastery, as resembling Frans Hals, others as having almost the consummate power of Rembrandt, and others as being such as Velasquez himself need not have been ashamed of. Charles G. J. Port, of Worthing, describes some uncommon pieces of pewter; E. Rimbault Dibdin tells of John Turmeau, the miniaturist; and J. C. Varty-Smith writes on knitting sticks and sheaths.

"Cornhill."

The *Cornhill* for September is as varied as even in the complexion of its contents. Geoffrey Winthrop Young continues his early mountain experiences in "Hills and a Boy." Sport is represented by Seton Gordon's "Game Birds of the Plains." In "A Wazir-Mahsud Feud," L. M. Crump describes a certain liveliness which keeps the Indian frontier from stagnating even in times of peace. Walter Brown, following up his former discovery of certain unique song books of 1637, describes "Some Elizabethan Lyrics," hitherto unknown. There are also varied sketches in "The Mysteries of Lord Camelford and the Duchess of Kingston"; "Some Emblem Books and their Writers"; and "De Minimis"—quaint conceits of mediæval natural history; as well as two short stories—one an Irish fantasy "Quarrelling of Queens," by K. L. Montgomery, the other a mock-serious tale of music and musicians, "The Strange Bequest of Percy Lovejoy," by Orto Williams; and a further instalment of "The Green Moth," by G. E. Mitton and J. G. Scott.

"Pearson's."

An article in this month's *Pearson's*, which will probably attract considerable attention, is that by Shaw Desmond, on "Psycho-Analysis—Fraud or Fact?" in which he gives the results of his exhaustive investigations and also some useful advice as to the kind of doctor to consult. "How in the World Did They ever Do That?" by Mary B. Mullett, reveals the secrets of some of the most marvellous cinema stunts; while Mary C. Fair introduces a note of sadness with her pictures of Mardale, which is "Doomed to be Drowned" in order to make a large reservoir for the city of Manchester. The fiction is, as usual, interesting and varied, and includes stories by Alan Sullivan, "Sapper," Herbert Jenkins, Morley Roberts, and Ben Ames Williams. There is also an attractive prize competition.

"Royal."

The place of honour in the September *Royal* is given to an attractive pen picture, accompanied by some charming photographs, of the versatile Canadian "star," Miss Margaret Bannerman; while the activities of the man who gives the cinema "stars" their chance to shine form the subject of an article, by Dorothea Herzog, on motion picture directors, under the title "The Soul of the Silver Sheet." Excellent stories are contributed by J. Evison, Valentine Williams, S. Stevenson, G. B. Lancaster, Robert Magill, F. E. Baily, and Fanny Heaslip Lea; John Galsworthy concludes his serial story, "To Let"; Rosemary North discusses the question, "Is Summer the Time for Love?"; and even the "Gloomy Dean" in making a survey of social conditions, forgets to be entirely gloomy when writing for this cheery little magazine.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Head Office: TORONTO.
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RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
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Head Office: TORONTO.
Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000
Total Assets - - - $139,000,000
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3
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MISSING STEAMER FOUND.

After drifting helpless and water-logged off the Pacific Coast for twelve days, with her wireless out of order, the Canadian Government steamer *Canadian Importer*, which was reported to have been lost, was found on August 31 60 miles from the spot where she was last reported to be in a damaged condition, owing to a leak.

The seas had been scoured by a fleet of vessels in search of the ship (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*), which was bound from Vancouver for Australia with a cargo of lumber, and hope of her safety had been abandoned.

* *

CANADIAN PRESS NEWS CABLE SERVICES.

The news cable service from Great Britain to Canada, which was conducted for nearly twenty years by the Canadian Associated Press, has recently been undertaken by the Canadian Press, Ltd., who will for the future carry on the conduct of the service under their own name.

After to-day (Saturday) the London office will be at 24, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. Mr. T. T. Champion, formerly manager of the Canadian Associated Press, remains in charge of the service on behalf of the Canadian Press, Ltd.

* *

The Trades Union Congress at Cardiff on Tuesday passed a unanimous resolution demanding the removal of the cattle embargo.

BILINGUALISM IN ONTARIO.

A pamphlet issued for general distribution by the educational branch of the United Farmers of Ontario argues that the claim of the French-speaking people that their children should be educated in French as well as in English is natural and just, and that result in education is more important than methods.

This is regarded (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) as the first step towards preparing the public for a modification of the famous Regulation 17, insisting that every child must have a proper training in the English language. For some time the leaders of the French minority have been negotiating with the Farmers' Government for greater recognition of the French language in the Province.

* *

Lord Byng surprised the officials at Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, by arriving on foot, having walked all the way from Rideau Hall.

The offer of a reward of $50,000 for information concerning Ambrose Small, the missing Toronto millionaire, which expired on September 1, has been renewed.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar's motor-boat, *Maple Leaf IV.*, the British challenger, sprang a leak and sank in the international race at Detroit on Tuesday.

Mr. Joseph Young, formerly a major in the Canadian Artillery, shot himself through the head in a New York hotel last week, in the presence of his wife and some friends.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817
Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir VINCENT MEREDITH Bart., *President.* Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*
R. B. ANGUS, Esq. Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*
Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES - - - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2. 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1
London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendome, Paris.
Paris Comite Consultative:—M. Le Senateur Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, *Manager.*
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
Executors and Trustees. Assets under Administration, $264,036,667.26.
Directors: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., *President*; Huntly R. Drummond, *Vice-President*; Hugh A. Allan; R. B. Angus; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P.; E. W. Beatty, K.C.; C. W. Dean; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; A. E. Holt; C. R. Hosmer; Howard G. Kelley; William McMaster; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.
The Company undertakes, for Executors, Trustees, or Owners in the United Kingdom, the management and realization of Assets in Canada, including payment of any taxes.
The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.
Head Office, Montreal (Cable Address, "Royaltrust").
Branches throughout Canada.
Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for further information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Established 1832.
GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
CAPITAL $9,700,000
RESERVE FUND $18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS $240,000,000
Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.
329 BRANCHES IN ALL.
LONDON BRANCH, 55 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

A VISIT TO SWEDEN.

Mr. F. C. Wade on His Trip.

The Agent-General for British Columbia, Mr. F. C. Wade, returned from his visit to Sweden on September 1.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Wade said that he attended the official opening of the new extension to the big docks at Gothenburg, the first vessel to enter which was the new steamer *Canada*, of the Johnson Line, so named out of compliment to the Dominion with which the big motor and other vessels of the Johnson fleet are doing an increasing trade through the Panama Canal to and from Vancouver. A luncheon was given on board the *Canada*, which was attended by a number of the principal merchants and shippers of Sweden, who expressed their desire to assist in expanding trade to and from the Dominion.

Mr. Wade, in company with the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in British Columbia, spent some days with officials of the Forestry Department of the Swedish Government. It is wonderfully organised, said Mr. Wade, a complete register being kept of measurements, growth, etc., and the time of cutting down and the re-afforestation is controlled in detail. There is also a College of Forestry in Sweden, which was visited, and every phase in the manufacture and treatment of wood pulp and paper making was witnessed by the visitors. Altogether, they had a most valuable and instructive visit, said the Agent-General, who also remarked upon the surprising excellence of the Swedish school system, which cares for the physical health as well as for the mental culture of every child.

On his return journey Mr. Wade visited Christiania, Bergen and Stavanger.

* *

Buying within the Empire and the greater use of the national colours in business will be the policy of the members of the Retail Merchants' Association, according to resolutions passed at the annual convention at Winnipeg.

With the object of safeguarding the interests of the wholesale shoe dealers of the Dominion, representatives of many of the leading jobbers in the trade, meeting in Montreal, have formed the National Wholesale Shoe Association.

WHEN IN CANADA
You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.
We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.
London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

The Montreal *Star* urges the necessity for Mr. Meighen attending the Disarmament Conference at Washington so as not to leave Great Britain alone to bargain with the United States. The *Star* says that the outcome at the Conference will be "a decision whether Canada may not be the battlefield for the most devastating and civilisation-slaying war in human history."

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Toronto Railway Developments. The statement that funds are not available for the retirement of the outstanding balance £335,100 of Toronto Railway 4½ per cent First Mortgage bonds which matured on the 31st ult. has caused unpleasant surprise to those not fully acquainted with the circumstances in connection with this company's peculiar position at the present time. The cable received from Toronto, however, affords a clear explanation of the prolonged arbitration proceedings which have prevented the due provision of the funds necessary to retire the balance of the bonds, and there can be no doubt as to the adequate security behind the bonds, which are a first charge upon the undertaking until taken over by the city and thereafter upon the funds which are payable by the latter as compensation. But we agree with the *Financier* that it is inexplicable that the bondholders should not have been acquainted with the position sooner, and "that the board must have been fully aware for a long time past that it would be necessary to arbitrate upon the amount of compensation money to be paid to the railway company by the city upon the expiration of its franchise."

* * *

Substantial Progress in Negotiations. Our latest exchanges bring the intelligence that the annual general meeting and the special general meeting of the Toronto Railway Company, which had been several times postponed, month after month, since the time originally fixed last February, has now been once more postponed until Friday, September 30, when "it is confidently hoped," according to Sir William Mackenzie, the president, "that no adjournment beyond the one now indicated will be necessary." The Toronto *Mail and Empire*, in commenting upon this statement, says that Sir William apparently is not so sure upon this score himself, for he adds in his letter to the shareholders dealing with the subject that if such be found imperative they will be notified at least one week before the date of meeting. The last postponement was until Friday, August 19. Sir William Mackenzie writes:—

> "Every effort has been made by your directors to hasten the negotiations for the sale of the company's power and radial interests. The most important questions have now been settled in principle, and the draft agreement submitted by our solicitors to the Hydro Commission has at last been returned with amendments which are now being discussed between our own and the commission's solicitors. There remain for settlement certain questions in the working out of the transaction which possess considerable importance, and it will not be possible to have the agreement finally settled and a statement of the effect of it prepared and sent to the shareholders by the 19th inst., which renders a further adjournment essential. While the delays which have taken place are regrettable, it is now felt by your directors that very substantial progress has been made, and that the main difficulties have been surmounted."

That the market as well as holders of the bonds was unprepared for such an unpleasant development is shown by the fact that the last bargain in these was in June at the high level of 99¾. It may afford some consolation to the holders of the bonds to record the fact that one of the most interesting features on the local exchange when the mail left was the demand for the Common stock of the company, which carried the price up to 73, the buying in question being apparently based "on the prospects that the company may secure more than is generally anticipated through the sale of its subsidiaries." Some optimistic speculators in the stock are said to be sanguine that they will eventually obtain more than par for their holdings.

* * *

British Columbia Joins the 6 per cent. Borrowers. Another instance of the attractive bargains that are available in Canada and which are deserving of the consideration of those with Canadian funds at their disposal is that of the offer of $1,000,000 Province of British Columbia 20-year 6 per cent. Coupon Gold bonds. These are dated August 15, 1921, and due 20 years hence, and issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, the price being 95.52 and interest. On these very attractive terms the yield is 6.40 per cent., allowing for the profit on redemption in 1941 of 4.48 per cent. Those who have funds at their disposal in the Dominion would do well to instruct their bankers or brokers to invest these for them in these 6 per cent. B.C. bonds, always assuming that they are not likely to require the capital at short notice, because as there can be, of course, no market for them here, a sale if and when necessary would probably have to be effected on the Canadian market, or at best would be a matter of negotiation here. For those, however, who can afford to disregard this contingency the opportunity of obtaining a 6 per cent. B.C. gold bond at 95½ has very obvious attractions, the yield being, of course, much better than that obtainable on similar securities dealt in in London. It is a jump from 4½ per cent., at which rate the Province obtained its money when it borrowed here in 1914, but this is only in conformity with recent Colonial issues in the Mother Country. It is of interest to note that whilst the net yield on the new Canadian issue is as high as 6.40 per cent., that obtainable on the 4½ per cent. stock quoted in London on the basis of the last marking of 78½ is only £5 14s. 8d. per cent., a difference of nearly 1 per cent. The years of redemption being identical adds to the significance of this disparity in the yields on the British and Canadian issues.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

As the time approaches for the Grand Trunk arbitration award to be announced, the financial journals are indulging in complicated and interesting calculations as to the market value of the different securities under varying divisions of the amount at the arbitrators' disposal. We have frequently discussed this matter in these "Investment Notes," and the attitude of the Arbitration Court seemed so clearly to show that the replacement value of the railway at to-day's prices was not an important factor in their consideration, that we fear there are small grounds for anticipating anything but the smallest residue of the award going to the holders of the Ordinary stock.

* * *

In the Canadian press warnings have appeared against an American wild-cat, calling itself the Mines Operating Co., which is proposing to make its shareholders into millionaires with the gold of Lightning Creek, in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. The prospectus has the hardihood to claim that the Canadian Government endorses the claims of the company, which is, of course, entirely contrary to fact. As several English mining companies were formed in past years to develop the deep level gravels of the Cariboo goldfields, none of which met with any substantial success, it is possible their shareholders may be invited to get their money back by purchasing shares in the Lightning Creek Gold Mining and Drainage Co., or other offshoots of the Mines Operating Co. This warning will put them on their guard.

* * *

The July statement of the Canadian chartered banks is perhaps the best reflection on existing trade conditions. Compared with the month of June, the figures show a decline in demand deposits of $37,000,000, in current loans of $19,000,000, and in total liabilities of $85,000,000. As compared with the banks' statement at the end of July last year, the figures show a reduction in circulation of $38,000,000 and in demand deposits of $114,000,000, but an increase of notice deposits of $42,000,000; the amount of deposits abroad was reduced by $73,000,000; and the current loans both at home and abroad were reduced by $175,000,000. The central gold reserve shows a reduction of $22,000,000 and the call loans abroad were reduced by $42,000,000. This shrinkage has reduced the total liabilities of the banks by $269,000,000 in the past twelve months.

* * *

The Canadian paper mills are particularly interested at present in the imports of German and Scandinavian paper to the United States. It is said that the imports at present are at the rate of 120,000 tons per annum from those countries, which is equal to about one-tenth of the newsprint production of the United States. Owing to the depreciation of the mark, German paper mills are able to sell at as low as $60 a ton, and at that price make a very handsome profit. The consumption of newsprint in the United States has been declining for some months past, which can be largely accounted for by trade depreciation. There is no reason for any apprehension in regard to the future of the Canadian pulp and paper industry, but working costs were certainly too high, and these must be reduced, and the companies also must be willing to sell on a smaller margin of profit before they can again enjoy the trade supremacy to which their economic position entitles them.

* * *

The delay in the repayment of the Toronto Railway bonds, which matured on August 31, has been quite satisfactorily explained by the company, though it would have been better if the announcement had been made a little earlier and thus have avoided causing inconvenience to bondholders. At the same time, in view of the well-known position of the company, we regret that the Financial Editor of the *Evening Standard* should, in referring to the delay in the repayment, have written, "It would seem that English investors in Canadian utility companies can no longer place any reliance upon the due performance of obligations entered into by borrowers." Such comment is entirely unjustified either by the history of Canadian finance or by this single and unusual occurrence. The franchise given to the Toronto Street Railway expired on September 1. The Board of Arbitrators appointed to fix the compensation have not yet given their award, and the company therefore is without the funds to retire the bonds, but there can be no question as to their repayment, and instead of the rate of interest being 4½ per cent. as originally fixed, the directors are paying 6 per cent. interest on whatever time may elapse between the date of maturity and the final payment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. E. L. (Cornwall).—Your "varied list of queries" is being replied to by letter.

G. M. (York).—In Calgary, the *Herald* and the *Albertan*; in Edmonton, the *Journal* and the *Bulletin*.

Junior Constitutional.—The price seems attractively low, but the recent bond issue is hardly a bull point; there are more attractive industrials

Trunks.—We refer to this in our Investment Notes. The award may considerably discomfort the prophets. There are better "buys."

J. W. (City). — There are now six vacancies in the Dominion House of Commons. All the constituencies except one were represented by Government supporters.

Anne.—(1) Para. 392. K.R. & O., specifies causes of discharge, Sec. XXV. being "Services no longer required." (2) Discharge. (3) The 32nd Battalion was not part of the First Contingent.

C. B. D. (Ealing).—The dividend return on the present price is certainly too low for this class of investment, but some payment in return of capital appears to be expected, and the future of the mine is very promising.

R. T. F. (Paisley).—The population of what now forms the Dominion of Canada was 3,635,024 in 1871, 4,324,810 in 1881, 4,833,239 in 1891, 5,371,315 in 1901, and 7,081,869 in 1911. According to a preliminary estimate, it is now 9,235,000.

M. W. (Huddersfield).—The Prince of Wales arrived in Newfoundland waters on August 10, 1919, and went ashore at St. John's, the capital, two days afterwards. He first set foot on Canadian soil at St. John, New Brunswick, on August 15, and left Halifax on his return voyage on November 24.

Ontario.—The name of the company is mentioned in the Government reports, but no details are attainable in any of our reference books. If you send or bring the report and plans we will give you our opinion and assist you to get independent local advice. It would be quite foolish to embark any substantial sum of money without most careful investigation.

* *

AMBASSADORS THEATRE.

Lord Dunsany's "If," at the Ambassadors Theatre, is original and entertaining, and is well acted, Henry Ainley and Madge Titheridge (who has taken Gladys Cooper's place) being extremely good.

* *

COMEDY THEATRE.

"The Love Thief," which was put on at the Comedy on Tuesday night, is adapted from Sem Benelli's play, "La Cena della Beffe," and is an Italian melodrama full of thrills and excitement. The leading parts are well played by Norman McKinnel, Ernest Thesiger, and Cathleen Nesbitt.

* *

PALACE THEATRE.

"Co-optimists," at the Palace, is described as a "Pierrotic" entertainment in two parts. It is clever and bright, and thoroughly entertaining.

* *

Following the decision of the Cunard Company to convert the *Mauretania* into an oil-burning ship, it is understood that it has been decided similarly to convert the *Berengaria* (formerly the *Imperator*) this winter. According to present arrangements the *Berengaria* will make two more trips from Southampton before being taken out of the service

NOVA SCOTIA'S APPLE HARVEST.

Nova Scotian apple-growers claim that this year's crop constitutes a record, and they anticipate a harvest of 2,000,000 barrels (says the Halifax correspondent of the *Times*). Owing to the indifferent condition of apples grown elsewhere, an unprecedented number of enquiries are being received in Nova Scotia. The first consignment destined for England, consisting of 1,500 barrels, was dispatched on board the steamer *Sachem* on September 1.

* *

Barrels made of paper will soon be largely used for certain commodities, according to Mr. A. Harris, president of the Canadian Paper Box Company

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

The Canadian General Electric Company gives notice that the Directors in Toronto have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 30th September, 1921, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock of the Company. The above Company also announces that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 30th September, 1921, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company, and that both the above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 1st day of October, 1921, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1921. The Transfer Books will not be closed

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Co Ltd.
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
No. 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
1st September, 1921.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1½ (one and a-half) per cent. has been DECLARED on the Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st October, 1921, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th September, 1921

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.
Toronto, Canada, 30th August, 1921.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT.
REGISTERED STOCK, 1953.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 14th day of September, 1921, to the 30th day of September, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly Interest due 1st October, 1921

For the Union Bank of Canada.
J. WILSON, Manager
6, Princes Street, E.C.2,
1st September, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 818. Sept. 10, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, etc.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for July, $41,074; operating expenses, $36,111.

Cockshutt Plow. — A dividend has been declared of 1 per cent. on the Preference stock, payable November 1.

Molsons Bank.—A dividend of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) has been declared for the current quarter, payable on October 1.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared an Ordinary dividend of 1½ per cent., payable September 29, at the rate of exchange, 4.15½ per £.

Province of Manitoba.—The Union Bank of Canada announce that the transfer books of the 4½ Registered Stock, 1953, will be closed from September 14 to September 30, inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due October 1.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square. Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

Government experts have arrived in the city (says a Sydney correspondent) to gather data to reinforce the case which they will present on behalf of Canada when the Exchequer Court hears the claim of the Dominion Steel Corporation for $9,000,000 compensation for the alleged breaking of its ship-plate contract by the Federal authorities.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following enquiry has been received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

A Canadian company manufacturing complete player piano actions is in a position to contract for regular supplies of these to United Kingdom player piano manufacturers, and would be glad to receive their enquiries, accompanied by blue print

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

* *

A THERMOS BOTTLE BUILDING.

A new building authorised to be put up in St. Boniface, Man., is authorised by the Building Inspector to be constructed "like a thermos bottle." It is really to be a regular building enclosed in an outer shell.

All the walls of the new structure are to be double, thus providing an interlining of air, which helps to maintain the heat inside and keeps out the cold.

The building, which is to be constructed by the Winnipeg Double Wall Co., Ltd., at a cost of some $12,000, will have 60 ft. frontage and 50 ft. depth, built of concrete and fireproof throughout. It will be two storeys high and the lower portion will be divided into four stores, and the upper part will contain four five-room suites

* *

SASKATCHEWAN TELEPHONES.

The first telephone legislation passed by the Government of Saskatchewan was in 1908. In 1909 there were only 890 pole miles built under the rural telephone system, with 954 subscribers. The total rural mileage at the end of 1920 was 52,887 and the number of those subscribing 58,878.

* *

MAP OF WESTERN CANADA.

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* *

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Imports into Canada during the twelve months ending July, 1921, decreased by more than $230,000,000, as compared with the twelve months ending July, 1920, at the same time showing an increase in value of nearly $150,000,000, as compared with the twelve months ending July, 1919.

Exports of Canadian produce during the same period ending July, 1921, decreased over $160,000,000 from the period ending July, 1920, and $150,000,000 as compared with the year ending July, 1919.

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C P R

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Friday, September 9—*Melita*
Thursday, September 15.—**Empress of*

Friday, September 16—*Minnedosa*
Thursday, September 22.—**Empress of*

Friday, September 30—*Metagama.*
Thursday, October 6.—**Empress of France*
Friday, October 7.—*Melita.*
Friday, October 14.—*Minnedosa*
Wednesday, October 19—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, October 28—*Metagama*

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Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Tunisian*
Saturday, October 22.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 15.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Saturday, September 24.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, October 13.—*Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, September 10.—*Caronia.*
Wednesday September 21.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, September 10.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Empress of India.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Berengaria*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, October 11.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York

Wednesday, September 14.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, September 21.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, September 10—*Baltic.*
Saturday, September 17.—*Cedric*
Saturday, October 1.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, September 16.—*Finland.*
Friday, September 30.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 24.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Canada.*
Tuesday, October 11.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, September 15.—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, Sept. 22.—*Manchester Division.*
Thursday, Sept. 25.—*Manchester Port.*

Manchester to St. John.

Monday, September 26. — *Manchester Mariner.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, September 17.—*Bilbster.*

London to Montreal.

Friday, September 23.—*Horda.*

Passenger steamship for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—October 8, *Makura;* November 12, *Niagara.*

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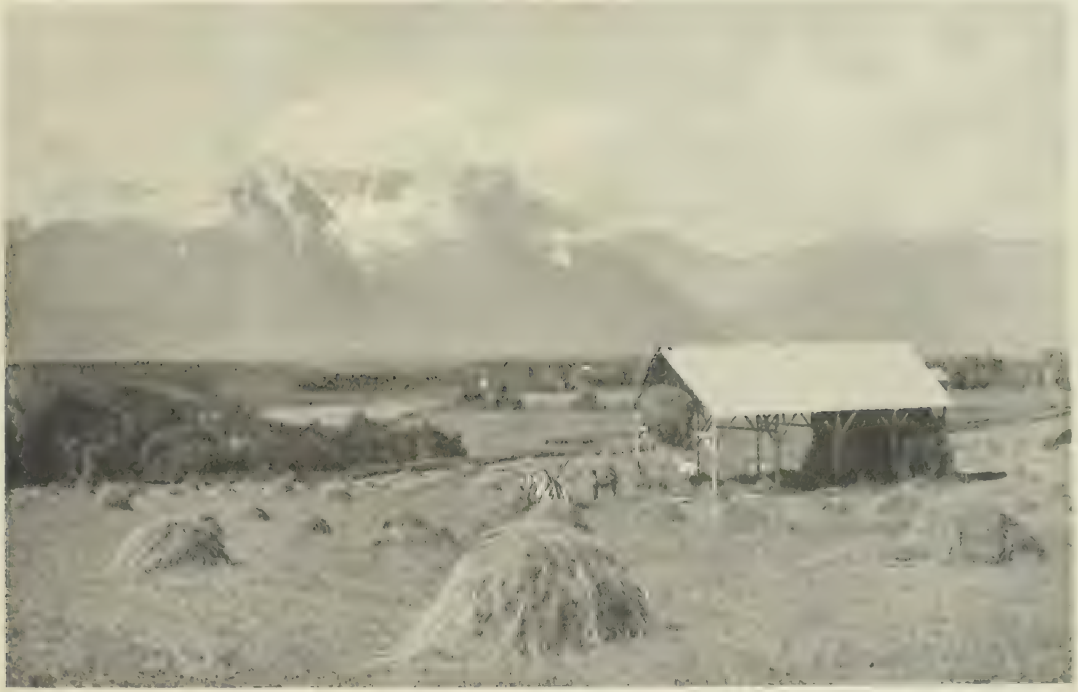

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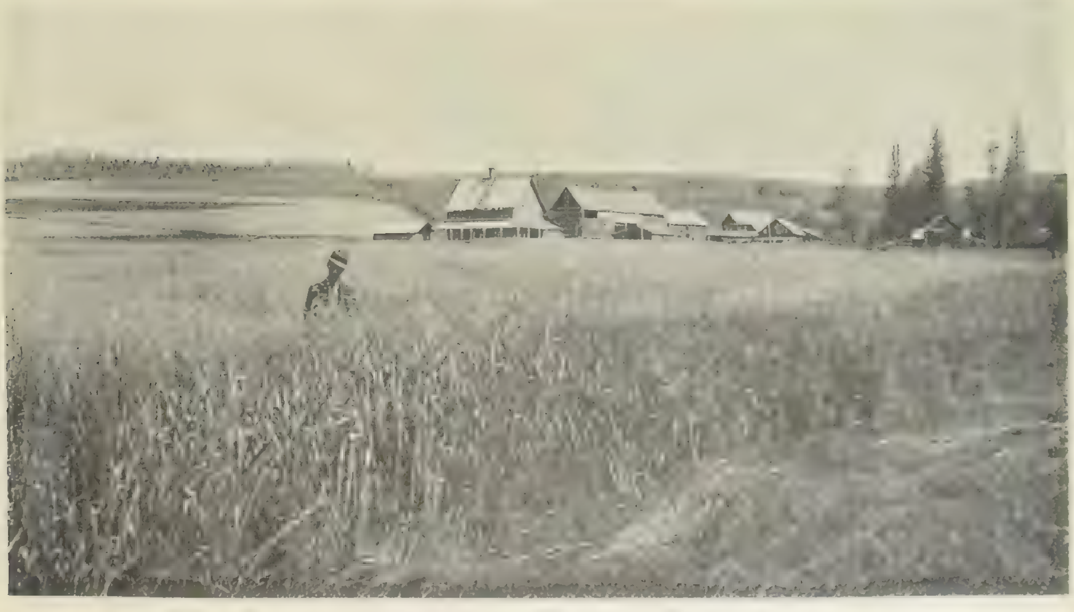

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THE GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION.

IT should have been apparent to those who followed the evidence which was accepted or rejected by the Grand Trunk arbitrators that the award could hardly fail to be disappointing to those who based their hopes on any award approximating to the maximum sum fixed by the Government. The denial in the majority report of any value existing in the Preferred or Ordinary stocks of the railway has not unnaturally been a great shock to the shareholders, and has been the cause of acrimonious criticisms in the British Press. In this unfortunate controversy between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Government it is just as difficult to get Canadian public opinion to appreciate properly the view of the Grand Trunk Railway as it is for the Grand Trunk shareholders to understand the Canadian view-point.

The letter which we publish in another column puts in an extreme form the point of view held by a large section of the public in Canada. This view-point would be greatly modified if consideration were dispassionately given to the arguments on the other side. Unfortunately, when the question of Government ownership of the Grand Trunk came up, the Canadian public were already surfeited by the recent acquisition of the Canadian Northern, and were not inclined to consider the Grand Trunk case from "the other fellow's" point of view. There were gross and inexcusable extravagances connected with the building of the unnecessary line connecting the Grand Trunk Pacific with Moncton. For this the Grand Trunk management was in no way responsible, but the public did not too carefully discriminate. Unfortunately there was foolish extravagance by the Grand Trunk Pacific—in the building of the docks at Victoria and Seattle, for instance—for which the railway management were properly to blame, and Canadian business men naturally had little sympathy with the financial difficulties of a company who permitted large sums to be wasted in this manner. Another contributory cause to the loss of Canadian sympathy with the Grand Trunk's difficulties was the old-standing objection that no Canadian railway could be efficiently managed by a London directorate when it had to meet the competition of other railways directed by some of the ablest men in Canada.

Government and Railway Ownership.

These and other factors have undoubtedly lost to the Grand Trunk the public sympathy in Canada which the benefit of the enterprise in the early days of the Dominion's history deserved. There is a feeling among Grand Trunk shareholders, and a number of other people in Great Britain, that the Canadian Government was desirous of acquiring the railway, and took advantage of its financial difficulties. This is, of course, entirely opposed to the facts. The Government had no desire whatever to add to its railway ownership. It would for many years past have been glad to have relieved itself of the ownership of the Inter-Colonial if a satisfactory offer of purchase had been proposed. The acquisition of the Canadian Northern was forced upon the Government, and this was no sooner acquired than the difficulties of the Grand Trunk Pacific demanded Government action. To have relieved the Grand Trunk of the Grand Trunk Pacific was not a business proposition, though such altruistic generosity would have saved the parent company. Without the Grand Trunk as a feeder to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the latter was a white elephant, and the Government entered into negotiations for the acquisition of the whole system. The terms offered in the first instance by the Government were undoubtedly generous. These were whittled down by the Senate, and in their reduced form were refused by the Grand Trunk directors, and so the matter went to arbitration.

Strength of Grand Trunk Position.

The strength of the Grand Trunk position is that, with the precedent of the Canadian Northern award, under which $10,000,000 was paid for stock which represented no investment in the property, and the acknowledgment by the Government of a recognition of some value in the Preferred and Ordinary stocks of the Grand Trunk by their original offer of an annual interest payment, the directors permitted the Government to take possession of the line. Had they not acquiesced in this transfer the railway would have gone into the hands of a receiver, but this would not—as Sir Thomas White appears to hold—have meant the certain loss to the Preference and Ordinary shareholders of their entire equity in the company. It was a difficult time to raise money, and the rate of exchange was strongly adverse, but it cannot be held that the Grand Trunk had no other possible recourse than to hand over their property in the way they did. Other means of meeting their financial difficulties were not seriously explored, as the Government were prepared to take over the railway on the terms they proferred.

The Grand Trunk directorate are on strong grounds when they claim that their financial difficulties are largely due to causes outside their control, because it is impossible to deny the justice of their claim that, had they been permitted to increase their freight and passenger rates commensurate with the heavy increase in wages, coal and railway supplies, they would have been able to meet their obligations. For sympathetic treatment the railway can make out a very strong case. It provided transportation in the early days of Confederation; it was invaluable to the young country, but very far from remunerative to British investors, who have from time to time been called upon to put millions into the railway, but have never received any adequate return.

Compared with the Government assistance given to the other two trans-continental lines, the Grand Trunk received only the most meagre support. Again, in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is the origin of its present difficulties, the political requirements of a former Government are largely to blame for the huge expenditure. It is not accurate to say, as a number of British newspapers have complained, that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific was forced upon the parent company by the Government. Mr. C. M. Hays, the ablest general manager the company ever had, saw the necessity of building a line through to the Prairies, but he did not conceive or willingly accept the building of the Eastern line, which was purely a political expedient; nor did he anticipate that the Government would support and encourage the building of a third trans-continental. When these points are considered, it cannot be denied that the railway has a very strong case for generous and sympathetic treatment.

The Arbitrators.

We deplore the unwarrantable suggestions which have appeared in certain English newspapers questioning the bona-fides of the arbitrators. The reputations of Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White are too well known to admit any such reflection on the good faith of their award, and the history of the relations between Sir Thomas White, when Finance Minister, and the British Government throughout the war, outstandingly exhibited his broad and generous views of Imperial relationship. The arbitrators were appointed to assess "the value, if any, to the holders thereof of the Preference and Common stock." Two out of the three arbitrators, regarding the railway as a derelict enterprise which had been forced to seek financial assistance from the Government, as it could not obtain financial assistance elsewhere, have decided that there is "no value" in these stocks. The third arbitrator disagrees with their finding, and his dissenting report is awaited with much interest on this side. In the meantime, nothing is to be gained by injudicious Press criticism and undeserved aspersions on Canadian credit.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Next Imperial Conference. Attention has frequently been called to the difficulties of distance and time with which the Overseas Ministers are confronted in attending a conference in London. The day is certainly not yet when space can be said to have been annihilated. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, came boldly out the other day, before leaving Vancouver for home, in advocating the holding of the next Imperial Conference in that city. As he pointed out, Vancouver is only 18 days from Australia and 14 from London, and is more convenient for all the Dominions than the Metropolis of the Empire.

A good deal would be missed, of course, by changing the venue from London; but the question is whether more might not be gained, especially now that the Pacific has come so much into the public eye. Only last month Lord Northcliffe, addressing the same Vancouver audience, spoke of British Columbia as the nearest window through which one could look out upon the Pacific —indeed, the whole Eastern world—and he emphasised the fact that the problems of its people are becoming increasingly—if they have not already become—those of the rest of the Empire.

* * *

Cabinet Making. Cabinet making is always a fascinating pastime. It is being freely indulged in just now in Canada, in anticipation of the reconstruction of the Meighen Ministry before the General Election which is to take place in two or three months' time. There is no doubt that the Government's chances of being returned will depend to a considerable extent on the strength and representative character of the Ministry Mr. Meighen offers to the country for the carrying on of its business.

Mr. Ballantyne is the first Minister to retire definitely from the Cabinet. Mr. Doherty is also mentioned as possibly not seeking re-election. While Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Tolmie and Mr. Guthrie and perhaps Sir Edward Kemp, whose retirement has been regarded by many as probable are expected to remain in the Cabinet, retirements foreshadowed are those of Sir George Foster, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Calder, all three of whom, it is suggested, will be appointed to the Senate. Ministers who may or may not remain in office are Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wigmore, and Mr. Blondin.

As far as new Ministers are concerned, Sir John Willison, the well-informed Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, mentions as possibilities, Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary; Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver; Mr. I. Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Dr. R. G. Manion, of Fort William; and, for Quebec, Mr. L. J. Gauthier and Mr. G. H. Boivin, the Deputy Speaker.

* * *

Canada and the League of Nations. Special interest attaches to the two speeches delivered in Derbyshire during the last few days by the Duke of Devonshire, as they are his first public utterances since he relinquished the Governor-Generalship of Canada. His term of residence in the Dominion has undoubtedly left a deep impression—as, indeed, it could not fail to do—upon the Duke. His experience there has to a large extent coloured his thoughts and moulded his views.

On the one hand, the success of the British statesmanship, whose "unselfishness, clear vision, and determination" laid the foundation of the great Dominion as it exists to-day, gives him confidence in facing the future, so far as Ireland is concerned. On the other, the example of the International Waterways Commission has impressed him as proof of what, with good understanding, can be accomplished in other directions. The League of Nations, which he says is supported by all classes in Canada, he describes as "most strongly appealing to one's sense of justice and expediency." The Duke avows that he will devote the rest of his life to that cause.

* * *

Preparing Canadian History. The articles in the *Times*, to which we alluded last week, dealing with Canada's archives, have elicited an interesting communication from Dr. A. G. Doughty, the "Keeper of Records" of the Dominion, which reveals some striking facts as to the interest shown by Canadians in the history of their country. Twenty years ago, the Federal archives contained some 3,000 volumes of manuscript. To-day the number of manuscript volumes is nearly 25,000, and there is a library of about 30,000 books, a collection of 10,000 Canadian pamphlets, 18,000 maps, and 15,000 prints, engravings, and paintings; besides "enormous quantities of records" in various parts of Ottawa, where there is not at present room to accommodate.

Dr. Doughty bears testimony to the way in which the Provincial collections and the many documents in the hands of private Canadian collectors, so far from clashing with the Federal archives, further the aims of his department; and incidentally he acknowledges the special claim which Sir Edmund Walker, of Toronto, has to the gratitude of the historian. As a result of the attention that is thus being paid to Canada's past, Dr. Doughty expresses the confidence that before long a Chair of Canadian History will be provided in several of the universities of the Dominion.

We understand that during his present visit to England Dr. Doughty has been successful in securing valuable historical material, including manuscripts relating to the French regime, to the first year of British rule, and to Prince Edward Island, and also valuable books and about 150 original sketches of Eastern Canada 80 years ago.

* * *

A New Agent-General. Canadians in London welcome the arrival of Mr. W. C. Noxon in London this week to take up his appointment as Agent-General for Ontario. Mr. Noxon has been much in London during recent years, and should be in a position to know how best to serve the interests of the Province he represents and of Canada generally.

The office of Agent-General is very much what a man cares to make of it. The opportunities for active usefulness are manifold, but they can, of course, be assisted or handicapped according to the support received from his Government. At the present time Australasia and South Africa are all more active in their London agencies than ever before. This should be a spur to Canada's representatives. Mr. Noxon has the gifts of a fluent and thoughtful speaker, so we hope that he may give them full exercise. Canada's fair Provinces need assiduous and efficient representation in the Empire's capital—more perhaps to-day than at any former time—and the new Agent-General for Ontario has the opportunity for much useful work before him.

* *

LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES.

An Opportunity for Canadian Architects.

The *Daily Mail* offers £500 in prizes to architects for ideas and designs for labour-saving houses. The prizes are to the value of £300, £125, and £75.

The problems which have to be solved by the successful competitor are those which the Canadian architect has been grappling with for years, and as soon as the booklet giving details of the competition reached us this week, we at once communicated with the *Daily Mail* to ascertain if it was not possible for the date of the closing of the competition, November 30, to be extended another month, so that Overseas architects would have more time to send in their plans.

As a result of our representations, the *Daily Mail* has agreed to change the closing date to December 15. We have further arranged with the *Daily Mail* to ship 200 of these booklets to our Canadian offices, 4, Hospital Street, Montreal. This will save much time in enabling Canadian architects who wish to compete to provide themselves at once with the full particulars. If the Canadian Press will mention this competition in their columns and let architects who may wish to compete know that the full particulars and rules of the competition can be obtained at Montreal, there is no reason why a Canadian should not win the first prize.

The winning designs will be exhibited at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, which will be open from March 1 to March 25, 1922. We would strongly suggest that Canadian manufacturers of all labour-saving devices for the home would find in this very popular exhibition an excellent opportunity for building up their trade with the Old Country.

* *

The Supreme Court of British Columbia has ruled that authorised clubs cannot be prevented from selling beer to their members under the Provincial Moderation Act.

A company of 100 artistes, headed by Miss Shirley Kellogg and Mr. Harry Tate, will shortly leave London to make a long tour in Canada with a revue.

The Mayor of Brighton has forwarded to a Canadian builder, who recently applied to him to find a wife, offers of marriage from nearly 400 women and girls.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia last week Justice Murphy granted an injunction restraining the Government of British Columbia from forbidding holders of timber licences to employ Japanese and Chinese labour.

Mr. J. L. Lavallee, who was a captain in the Canadian Forestry Corps, is at present engaged in lumbering in the French Congo. He took 29 Canadian lumbermen out with him, but only six now remain. He says the Canadian type of mill is too light for the lumber with which he has to deal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BALLANTYNE.—At Droxford, Sask., on August 14, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ballantyne—twins (boy and girl).

COXSON.—At Toronto, on September 5, to Margaret Helen Brebner, wife of L. D. S. Coxson, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Central India—a son.

LITTLETON.—On September 9, at 166, 23rd Avenue, West Calgary, the wife of Major J. W. Littleton, M.C. (late R.F.A.), of a daughter.

MORTIMER.—At Montreal, on September 4, to Mr. and Mrs. James Mortimer (*née* Margaret Harkness)—a son.

THOMSON.—At Gowganda, Ontario, on August 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Thomson—three daughters (two of whom were still-born).

MARRIAGES.

HAWS—COX.—On September 5, at St. Agnes, Toxteth, Liverpool, George William Haws (late Capt., 7th Royal Scots), eldest son of Allison D. and Mrs. Haws, of Liverpool and Levis, P.Q., great grandson of John Haws, Esq., J.P., St. John's, N.B., to Mildred H., eldest daughter of the late F. A. and of Mrs. Cox, of Liverpool.

M'INTOSH—STAPLEHURST.—At Swan River, Manitoba, on August 20, Oliver George Ogilvie M'Intosh, of 6, Elmwood Gardens, Jordanhill, Glasgow, to Maud Staplehurst, of Hereford, England, and Swan River, Canada.

MANN—RIDDELL.—On September 6, at St. Peter's, Old Woking, Surrey, by the Rev. G. Askwith, Lt. Edgar Hargrave Mann, R.N., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mann, of Woking, to Wenonah, daughter of Mr. F. P. Riddell, of Ontario, and of the late Mrs. Riddell, of Edinburgh.

DEATHS

HEAVER.—On the 9th inst., at Calgary, Eva Susetta Cooke (Queenie), the devoted and dearly-loved wife of William Brown Heaver, of Eastbourne.

THOMSON.—At Collins Mine, Gowganda, on August 1, Diana, dearly beloved wife of Archibald Thomson.

FURTHER CENSUS FIGURES.

Additional to Lists in "Canada" of Aug. 27 and Sept. 10.

	1921.	1911.
Nova Scotia.		
Halifax (corrected)	57,674	46,619
Dartmouth	12,529	5,058
Truro	7,651	6,107
Yarmouth	7,062	6,600
New Brunswick.		
Fredericton	8,081	7,208
Moncton	13,167	11,345
Quebec.		
Lauzon	4,973	3,978
Levis	10,479	7,452
Victoriaville	3,764	3,028
Cap de la Madeleine	6,728	—
Grand' Mere	7,637	4,783
Aylmer	3,327	3,109
Ontario.		
Orillia	8,910	6,828
Midland	6,984	4,663
Pembroke	7,873	5,626
Hawkesbury	5,532	4,400
Ingersoll	5,188	4,763
Sarnia	14,637	9,947
Smith's Falls	6,828	6,370
Sault Ste. Marie	21,228	10,984
Barrie	6,992	6,420
Eastview	5,327	3,169
Manitoba.		
Portage la Prairie	6,748	5,892
St. Boniface	13,816	7,483
Swift Current	3,492	1,852
Moose Jaw	19,175	13,823

* *

RUSSIA AND CANADIAN GRAIN.

A Helsingfors message (says the Exchange Paris correspondent) states that a Canadian delegation which recently arrived at Riga has left for Moscow with the intention of concluding a contract with the Soviet Government regarding the delivery of grain.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH FOR RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Soviet Government is negotiating for the purchase of 400,000 quintals of fish from Newfoundland. Failing a purchase in Newfoundland, it is stated that Russia will get its supplies from Norway, which will equally benefit Newfoundland, as this quantity going to Russia will divert Norwegian fish from the Mediterranean markets which our premier Colony can supply.

* *

FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

A fire which broke out in the historic town of Annapolis Royal, N.S., on Wednesday of last week, destroyed approximately a third of the town. The loss amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. A number of people have been rendered homeless. The fire is believed to have been started by a cigarette carelessly thrown down. Fortunately (says Reuter's correspondent) none of the historic buildings, nor those in which the relics of the first settlement there in 1604 are preserved, were damaged.

* *

A FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSE.

There are interesting associations connected with the old publishing house of Dean and Son, Fleet Street, one of the oldest publishing firms in the City of London, in which a controlling interest has recently been acquired by Odham's Press, which now claims to be the second largest publishing house in the British Empire.

The original firm of Dean began publishing children's books and valentines in Bishopsgate Street about the middle of the eighteenth century. The firm did all the printing for the old East India Company, and, when printing their bank-notes, Bow Street runners were employed to watch the machines. About 100 years later, in the middle of the last century, the firm issued "Debrett's Peerage" and other standard annual works. The chairman of Odham's Press, which now controls a large number of well-known publications, is Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, M.P.

With Lord Beaverbrook controlling the *Express* and Sir E. Mackay Edgar owning the *Saturday Review*, Canadians are taking an active part in London publishing enterprises.

* *

The *Quest*, the ship of the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition, will sail from London Bridge at noon to-day (Saturday) to begin its voyage of exploration in the Antarctic and among the little-known islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific. A Montrealer, Mr. G. V. Douglas, is geologist of the expedition.

GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION AWARD.

Preference and Ordinary Stock Declared to Be Without Any Value

THE Grand Trunk Arbitration Board, in a judgment handed down at Ottawa on Wednesday, September 7, Mr. Taft dissenting, declared that the stock of the company in question was without any value.

The stock which was arbitrated on was the First, Second, and Third Preference and Ordinary Common stock, with a total value of £37,000,000. The Dominion Government had allocated a maximum interest compensation of £500,000 per annum for these stocks.

Sir Thomas White, in summarising the judgment, said (according to a *Times* cablegram):—"The actual earning power of the Grand Trunk Railway before, during, and since the war, and, so far as can be estimated, for the future, does not justify the assumption that any profits would from the date of the acquisition by the Government of the Preference and Common shares—viz., May, 1920—ever have been available for distribution to the holders thereof, after providing for the contingent liability of the company in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific securities guaranteed by the company and dividends upon the Guaranteed stock. Having regard to its own continuing heavy deficit, the necessity for making provision for deferred and extraordinary maintenance and capital construction and heavy liabilities in respect of the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company bearing its guarantee, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but for the financial support of the Government since May, 1920, must have been forced into a receivership. Upon these conclusions I find that the Preference and Common stock of the Grand Trunk has no value. Any question as to compassionate consideration of the shareholders must be for the Government and Parliament of Canada to deal with, and not for this Board."

THE G.T.R. TRACK BETWEEN MONTREAL AND RICHMOND.

Sir Walter Cassels, the Chairman of the Board, said it was apparent that the Grand Trunk was at the end of its tether, and was aware of this fact. The company had endeavoured to obtain the best price possible for the sale of their undertaking. Any potential value that could be attributed to these stocks must be ascertained as if the Government had not come to the relief of the railway. "If, therefore," continued Sir Walter, "the value of these four classes of stock, including their potential value, is to be ascertained on the basis of the Grand Trunk system continuing to operate as heretofore, could any sane business man with full knowledge of the facts come to any conclusion different from that of Mr. Chamberlain, that a crash was inevitable, with insolvency and receivership as a sequel, and would there be any reasonable chance of these four classes of stockholders ever receiving a cent of their investments? I think not. I have given the best consideration I am capable of to the important question submitted for our consideration, and I am of the opinion that there is no value in any of the four classes of stock. Of the equitable or moral considerations that are to be considered, those who control the public funds must deal with the question, not the Board."

Mr. Taft, in his dissenting judgment, declared that "for those who desire to do justice and equity the claims of the dissenting shareholder challenge attention." H[illegible] ever, attach any stated value to the stock. He [illegible] London management of the road, saying: "[illegible] due to the officials of the road in Canada. Had the policy of the company as dictated from London been as prudent and wise as that of the officials here the fate of the company might have been vastly different."

To say, held Mr. Taft, that the Grand Trunk Railway when taken over by the Government was in a state of bankruptcy and that the interests of the shareholders were worth nothing was to deal most inequitably with the shareholders (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Had the Government not come to the rescue, it was quite possible the bond-holders, who had already done so in the past, might have aided the railway again. Mr. Taft referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as a great mistake. It was impossible, he said, to strike a balance as of a certain day in valuing railway stock which should be considered by years. The value of shares in May last year could not be determined by the earning capacity on any particular day of that month, but by the prospect of a return to better conditions and earning capacity within a reasonable period. If other railroads were returning to the normal the Grand Trunk was likely to do so. Mr. Taft referred to what he described as several misleading features in the accounts submitted by the company at various times. That, he declared, admitted of no defence, but it should not be permitted to prejudice the interests of the shareholders.

SHAREHOLDERS' POSITION.

Sir Alfred W. Smithers, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Shareholders' Committee, issued the following statement on Thursday:

"I have received the following cable message from Montreal this morning:—

> Telephone advice from counsel at Ottawa, majority judgment rendered by Cassels and White that neither Preference nor Common stocks Grand Trunk have any value. Dissenting opinion by Taft, taking two hours for delivery, holds both stocks have value and placing such value at slightly more than maximum fixed by Act.

"I have cabled to Montreal to send with all despatch full particulars of the judgments delivered by each of the three Arbitrators. Directly the information is received I shall call a meeting of the Shareholders' Committee and communicate as soon as possible the course we shall recommend the shareholders to pursue."

It is intimated by the Grand Trunk Railway counsel that it is certain the decision of the majority of the Grand Trunk Arbitration Board will be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Canada, and probably to the Privy Council, under the terms of the statute creating the Arbitration Board which provided for an appeal on points of law (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Counsel stated to a correspondent that he had expected an adverse decision from the general course of the hearing, especially following on the rejection of the evidence of the physical values of the property, but he did not expect such a sweeping judgment.

About nine-tenths of the stock in question is held in the Mother Country, between 18,000 and 20,000 shareholders being involved.

The effect on the stock markets is shown in "Banking and Finance" (page 323).

CANADIAN PRESS COMMENT.

The Montreal *Gazette* says the company has been going from bad to worse since the beginning of the Grand Trunk Pacific muddle. Had not the Government assumed the stock, the company would evidently have been doomed to foreclosure sale, which would have caused a complete loss of the property, and the investors concerned would have sustained a greater loss than is involved in the arbitration award. "The Grand Trunk and Canada alike have reason to regret the mad political scheme which Parliament and the Grand Trunk directors fastened on the Canadian taxpayers and shareholders of the company."

The Ottawa *Journal* says the Grand Trunk stock is worthless, and holds that any compassionate allowance which Canada can give should be given to returned soldiers.

The Montreal *Star* publishes a slashing attack on the treatment of Grand Trunk shareholders, who "were guilty of putting up the first money which provided Canada with a railway at a time when the possession of such a railway meant all the difference between life and death to the country, and who were further under the colossal handicap of being citizens of the Mother Country.'' The Grand Trunk, says the *Star*, was submerged by the Laurier scheme, and it proceeds to point to the different treatment accorded to the Canadian Northern Railway's local company enjoying influential political connections. "The Canadian Northern has been most generously dealt with right along by political friends, both in the Dominion and Provincial Governments, while the foolish Grand Trunk shareholders had invested money without demanding enormous land grants or otherwise requiring the country to build the road for them as a gift. If we are to consider the Canadian public investment in the two systems as being in some fashion the price paid in advance for railways, then certainly we should look much better giving the Grand Trunk shareholders 10 million and the Canadian Northern magnates nothing than exactly reversing this policy."

Manitoba Free Press: "The Grand Trunk, after all, has been treated with a good deal of consideration. If the Dominion Government stood upon its rights and called upon the Grand Trunk to make good its Grand Trunk Pacific guarantees the system would have gone down in hopeless smash. As things are, the debenture-holders have been protected and the block of Guaranteed stock, amounting to $60,000,000, of very doubtful value if the road had been thrown into liquidation, given permanent par value by the action of the Canadian Parliament."

Comment on the Grand Trunk award, while sympathising with the shareholders, agrees generally with the majority award (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*). Anxiety is felt as to its effect on future investments in Canadian enterprises. The attitude of the Vancouver *Sun* is in striking contrast with the other newspapers. It says:—"The honour of the Canadian nation demands that there be neither repudiation nor confiscation. All through the coming years we are certain to pay dearly in business lost to Canada as the result of resentment and distrust caused by the forcible wiping out of the market value of these widely advertised Canadian shares. The confidence of British investors in Canadian business methods and investment safeguards are worth infinitely more to the Canadian people than the saving gained by wiping out the market value of the shares."

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

Times (City Editor):—"In financial circles, while the majority award has come as a severe blow, a hope is entertained that, having regard to the widely divergent conclusions reached by the dissenting arbitrator and to the various difficulties of a special character that have beset the Grand Trunk in recent years—difficulties for which the Canadian Government must acknowledge some responsibility—the action of the Dominion Government will not involve such drastic treatment for the stockholders as the award would indicate."

Daily Telegraph (City Editor):—"An exceptional opportunity is now presented to the Canadian authorities. It is seldom that the compulsory acquirement of a private undertaking by a Government is accepted with good will by the stockholders, especially when a somewhat hard bargain is believed to have been driven by the State. Consequently, had the decision of the arbitrators been wholly in favour of these junior securities, it is quite possible that a feeling of dissatisfaction would still have remained. Now, however, that the decision from the purely business standpoint is against the holders of the securities, and the whole question of the moral arguments is left for the Canadian Government to determine, a fair and generous award by the Canadian authorities would undoubtedly do much to soften feelings here with regard to the disappearance of the Grand Trunk Company as a private enterprise, and would be conducive to Canadian credit generally."

Morning Post (City Editor):—"It remains to be seen what is to be said in the stockholders' favour when the matter is regarded, first, from the standpoint of the great potential possibilities represented in the Grand Trunk system, which has been absorbed by the Canadian Government, and, second, from the standpoint of reviewing not only what the line has done for Canada in the past, but also from the fact that its embarrassments connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific extension are, rightly or not, said to have been connected as much with pressure by previous Canadian Governments to extend the system as to any grandiose ideas of the Grand Trunk management itself. Without desiring to encourage any hopes which may prove to be unfounded, we cannot help thinking that the Canadian Government will rise to the occasion and place its own value upon past services and future possibilities by granting to these junior security holders a compensation which by its equity shall redound to the credit of the Canadian Government."

Daily Mail (City Editor):—"Meanwhile there prevails in the City an impression that, if for no other reason than consideration for the future interests of the Dominion, the Government will not go so far as to deny any obligation whatever in respect of the Trunk junior issues."

The *Financial Times* describes the award as "astounding," declaring that it "flagrantly disregards all the facts of the case," and "not only affronts equity, but defies reason." "It is not easy," it continues, "to write coolly of the majority award. To some extent comment may be left with Mr. Taft, who declares that to say the interest of the shareholders is worth nothing is to deal inequitably with them." The journal holds that the Dominion Government must facilitate an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring: "We feel sure that this award is not the last word in a story which the Dominion Government cannot wish to finish on a note which certainly would not redound to its own credit or raise its status in the eyes of all investors in Canadian securities."

Financial News:—"That the pioneer line of Canada, which expended millions in hard cash, raised in London, which worked on business lines and avoided the political arena (from which, had it entered, it might have derived considerable benefit), which has developed immense areas and contributed to the wealth of the Dominion, should be described as the award describes it, seems, on the face of it, harsh treatment. . . . Stockholders want no compassionate treatment; they want justice, value based upon actual capital spent, development accomplished, and prospects. . . . Unless the award can be modified favourably, we are afraid Canadian credit will suffer considerably in the London market."

C.P.R. PRESIDENT'S SOLUTION.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking at Winnipeg (says a Central News cablegram), proposed the reorganisation of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the handing back of the concern to the owners as the best solution of the tangle resulting from the arbitration award.

[*A letter to the Editor on the subject appears on page* 320].

* *

HARVEST EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS.

Reports on Western crop conditions are more favourable than was expected (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Last week's summary, covering a belt of territory 200 miles northward from Calgary to Edmonton, and 850 miles south-eastward from Edmonton to Winnipeg, estimates an average yield of 20 bushels per acre. This is a much better estimate than that based on the outlook a month ago. Shipments of wheat and other grains eastward are estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, which is greater than has ever before been recorded so early in the season.

The London branch of the Bank of Montreal have received the following cable, dated September 9, from the head office in Montreal:—

"Prairie Provinces.—Wheat grading yielding better than anticipated, particularly Saskatchewan. Grading to date 90 per cent., compared 86 per cent. last year. Estimate 275,000,000 bushels wheat compared 234,000,000 last year. Quality oats generally below last year. Cutting almost completed most districts. *Edmonton District:* Yield and sample up to expectation. *Calgary:* Yield averaging about as estimated. *Lethbridge:* Yield varies from 2 to 35 bushels; total about half last year. *Regina:* Average yield. *Saskatoon:* Averages 15 bushels. *Winnipeg:* Marketing proceeding rapidly; new wheat moving in large quantities.

"Ontario.—Apple crop 50 per cent. normal; other fruits good.

"Quebec and Maritime Provinces.—Rain greatly improved root crops, especially potatoes; Nova Scotian apple crop fair.

"British Columbia.—Good yield grains expected, roots developing satisfactorily. Okanagan apple crop estimated 4,000 cars exceeding last year, quality good; other districts' fruit below average, although Kootenay crop exceeding earlier estimates."

Drenching rain and snow have stopped the harvesting and threshing operations all over Saskatchewan (says a *Times* cablegram of Monday's date). At Swift Current 2 ft. of snow fell and the thermometer showed 12 deg. of frost. The drifts are so heavy that snow-ploughs have been called out in the district. If hot weather follows the storm the damage may be enormous. Even now the damage to cut and standing crops is serious. In Manitoba the rainfall has also been heavy, but no frost is reported.

* *

Miss Ada Mackenzie, the Canadian Lady Champion, and Miss Willow Gage, another Dominion golfer, beat Miss Doris Chambers and Miss Edith Leitch, the sister of the British Lady Champion, by 1 hole up at Toronto.

The Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, speaking at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on Tuesday, regretted that the League was loading itself with less important things, and did not apply itself to the main issue, which was disarmament, and he appealed to the League to settle that question.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord Byng was 59 on Sunday.

* *

It is understood that the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Dominion Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted, says a *Times* cable from Ottawa.

* *

Sir Robert Borden will deliver three lectures during October at the University of Toronto, describing the constitutional development of Canada under the titles, "From Cession of Canada to Confederation," "From Confederation to World War," and "World War and After."

* *

Sir John Simon was given a warm welcome at the Canadian Bar Association Conference, and installed as an honorary member of the Association.

* *

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, with Lady Edgar, Master Jack Edgar and Miss Catherine Edgar, has been staying at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

* *

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and family, who have been occupying the residence of Sir George and Lady Perley at Ottawa for a few years, will move shortly to their newly-acquired home on Stewart Street, Ottawa.

* *

Professor J. C. McLennan, of Toronto University, read a paper on "Radiation and Absorption by Atoms with Modified Systems of Extra-nuclear Electrons" before the British Association in Edinburgh last week.

* *

Lt. V. G. Brodeur, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Vivid* (staff).

* *

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, is expected to arrive from Ottawa to-day.

* *

Lady Drummond is leaving for Montreal by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* next Thursday.

* *

Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, left Liverpool by the R.M.S. *Melita* on September 9.

* *

Mr. John Callaghan, of Calgary, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones for Alberta.

* *

Professor and Mrs. Stephen Leacock, who have been spending the summer at their home at Orillia, Ont., are expected this month in England, where Mr. Leacock has undertaken a lecture tour of some months.

* *

Capt. C. A. and Lady Edith Windham, of Horsham, were in Ottawa *en route* to England, after having visited the Calgary district, where Capt. Windham has considerable land.

* *

Miss Cecil Leitch, the golf champion, has caught cold, and is suffering from tonsilitis. She has been obliged to cancel all her engagements until the contest for the Canadian women's golf championship at Ottawa.

* *

Major F. J. Ney left for Canada by the *Empress of France* on Thursday.

Col. Harry Cockshutt, of Brantford, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in succession to the late Mr. Lionel H. Clarke. The new Lieutenant-Governor, who was sworn in on Tuesday, is the president and managing director of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., president of Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., the Adams Wagon Co., and the Brantford Carriage Co., and is a director of the Bank of Montreal and of the National Life Assurance Co. He was born at Brantford, Ontario, on July 8, 1868, and has been identified with the city ever since, having been its Mayor 1899-1900, and president of the Board of Trade in 1898. In 1906 he was elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He organised the 215th Battalion, and was appointed its Lt.-Col. in 1916. His wife was formerly Miss Isabelle Rolls, and they have two daughters. Col. W. F. Cockshutt, for many years M.P. for Brantford, is a brother.

COL. HARRY COCKSHUTT.
Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

* *

Chief Deskaheh, of the Cayugas, returned to Canada by the *Olympic* on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, has become one of the first Overseas members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

* *

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, accompanied by Mme. Pelletier, is expected to return from a long visit to his native Province by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* in the beginning of next week. We are glad to say that the latest report indicated that Col. Pelletier's health has been quite restored during his stay in Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John Baillie return to Montreal by the *Empress of Britain* next Thursday. Miss Baillie remains in London as the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Dudley Ryder, of Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington.

Sub-Lieut. F. R. W. R. Gow, R.C. has been appointed to H.M.S. *Dryad*, for additional or N. course for rank of lieutenant.

* *

Miss Hilda Laird, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Laird, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., has been made assistant librarian of the Foreign Department of the League of Nations Library at Geneva. Miss Laird, who has been attending the Summer School of McGill University, was recently assistant librarian at Yale University.

* *

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice for Newfoundland, arrived on Tuesday by the *Sachem*, accompanied by his wife and family. He is staying at the Langham Hotel, as also is the Hon. R. K. Bishop, a member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, who arrived by the same steamer.

* *

Among the departures for Canada by the *Empress of France* on Thursday were Col. H. C. and Mrs. Osborne, of Ottawa, Lady Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews and Miss Matthews, Mr. William Kerr.

* *

Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has returned to London from Eden Wood, Sidmouth, where Mrs. and the Misses Cambie are still staying.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Adriatic* on September 8 were Mr. G. H. Hodgson and Mrs. and Miss Lansing.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock and Mr. J. W. Norcross arrived from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last Saturday.

* *

Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow, C.M.G., and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Torrance arrived by the R.M.S. *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, who arrived from Toronto by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* last Saturday, was accompanied by Mrs. Noxon, Miss Emily Noxon, and Masters Gerald and William J. Noxon.

* *

Among the departures by the *Melita* on September 9 were Mr. J. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beveridge, Professor T. R. and Mrs. Boving, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brock, Mrs W. F. and the Misses Carsley, Dr. A. B. Chalmers, Professor A. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. W. B. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Foreman, Professor J. W. Hewitt, Major S. P. Lough, Professor J. J. R. MacLeod, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. C. A. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rait, Rev. F. A. Robinson, Rev. A. L. Sharpe, Professor H. B. and Mrs. Speakman.

* *

The arrivals by the *Minnedosa* last Saturday included Mrs Helen Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Birrell, Mrs. M. Blyth, Mrs. H. P. Borden and the Misses G. and M. Borden, Mrs. R. C. Boote, Mrs. E. D. Bucknall, Capt. L. R. Calder, Mrs. C. E Choun, Mrs. E. Colton, Mrs. M. Comrie, Mr. E. E. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. John Dannison, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Donaldson, Mr. W. E. C. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goddard, Mr. F. Goossens, Mr. J. Green, Mr. F. G. Hart, Mrs. W. H. Hickman, Capt. H. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mussett, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Osborn, Mr. G. E. Pritchard, Mrs. R. M. Rudolf, Dr. A. J. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. R. Storrett, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Sunderland, and Mr. Alfred Wurtele.

Mr. F. C. Salter sails for Canada by the *Megantic* on Saturday, 24th inst.

* *

Mrs. W. H. Morden returned to Toronto by the *Empress of France* on Thursday, and Mrs. W. Grant Morden is accompanying her *en route* to the Pacific Coast.

* *

The arrivals by the *Empress of France* last Saturday included Mrs. F. H. Armstrong, Mrs. B. Bell-Irving, Mr. J. C. Bell, Mrs. H. Horn (Vancouver), Mrs. J. Bragger, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Henstock (Victoria) Mrs. C. C. Bonter, Mr. H. D. Buchanan, Miss Edith McDougall, Mr. C. M. Mackay, Mr. W. A. Mathieson, Mr. R. G. Muirhead, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. S. H. Wilt, (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Burstall, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Campbell (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cameron (Winnipeg), Mr. R. Ellis, Mr. T. Forster, Mr. E. H. Lee, Mrs. M. Ray, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. F. R. Turner, Mr. R. C. Wickware.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Muriel Dunsmuir, daughter of Mrs. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B.C., to Captain Edward Molyneux, M.C., will take place in London in October.

* *

Marguerite, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Rousseau, of Quebec, was married at Quebec on August 23 to Mr. Bernard Devlin, advocate, son of the late Hon. Charles Devlin, formerly Minister of Colonisation, and Mrs. Devlin.

* *

Mrs. J. A. Villeneuve, of Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Marie, to Major George Patrick Dunlop, M.C., son of the late Mr. Justice Dunlop. The marriage will take place towards the end of September.

* *

At All Saints' Anglican Church, Ottawa, Katharine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alder Bliss, was married to Mr. Edwin Clyde Weddell, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Weddell, of Kelowna, B.C.

* *

The marriage has taken place in Toronto of Doreen, daughter of the late Charles S. Taggart and Mrs. Taggart, and the Rev. Hugh Alexander McLeod, M.A., of Luseland, Sask., son of the late Capt. McLeod and Mrs. A. G. McLeod, of Toronto.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lieut. John Moreau Grant, Royal Canadian Navy, son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and Mrs. Grant, and Jocelyn Clare, younger daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Weaver-Bridgman and Mrs. Weaver-Bridgman, of Victoria, B.C.

* *

The engagement is announced of Elizabeth Mary (Bessie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Brophy, to Mr. John Herbert Munro, son of Sir Henry and the late Lady Munro, of Inverness, Scotland. The marriage will take place on September 21.

Ruth Pauline, youngest daughter of the late John Williams and Mrs. Williams, was married last month at Killarney, Manitoba, to Mr. Edwin E. Dafoe, of Winnipeg.

* *

The engagement is announced of Dorothy, elder daughter of the late George McLagan and Mrs. McLagan, of the Grange, Stratford, to Major James E. Hahn, D.S.O., M.C., of Toronto, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hahn, of Stratford. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

The marriage took place on August 21 at St. Thomas of Canterbury Roman Catholic Church, Higher Broughton, Manchester, of Elsie Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, of Montreal, to Louis Walburg Lund, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Lund, Bury New Road, Manchester.

* *

The marriage has taken place in St. John's Church, Gananoque, of Mrs. Edward Kenny, widow of the late Col. Kenny, Halifax, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James MacParland, of Kingston, to Major Knox-Leet, late of the Royal Engineers, C.E.F., son of Mr. Harold Knox-Leet, of Dalkey, Killala, Ireland.

* *

On August 8 the marriage was solemnised of Miss Elvina S. Scott, daughter of the late Mr. James Scott and of Mrs. Scott, of Fresno, California, formerly of Montreal, and Mr. Harry Luscombe, of Montreal, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Luscombe, of Plympton, Devon, England. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother at Arlington Heights, Fresno, California.

* *

The announcement is made of the engagement of Capt. Duncan MacRae, only son of Col. MacRae-Gilstrap, of Eilean Donan, Ross-shire and Ballimore, Argyll, Royal Bodyguard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to Lady Phyllis Hervey, younger daughter of the Marquis of Bristol. Capt. Duncan MacRae, whose regiment is the Seaforth Highlanders, belongs to one of the old West Highland families settled in Kintail since the end of the 14th century. His grandfather, the late Mr. MacRae, D.L., J.P., Kames Castle, Isle of Bute, was the head of the "Conchra" branch of the MacRaes of Kintail, Ross-shire, and 20th direct lineal representative of his family. His grandmother descended from the Stewarts of Garth, an old Perthshire family, while his great-great-grandmother was Janet, one of the ten daughters of John MacLeod, 10th Baron of Rasay, who entertained Dr. Johnson when in the Hebrides in 1772. Mr. Stuart MacRae of Conchra, Newark-on-Trent, the present head of the MacRaes of Conchra, is uncle to Capt. Duncan MacRae, as also is Major Colin MacRae of Feoirlinn, Argyll, who married the only daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. Lady Phyllis Hervey's sister, Lady Marjorie, two years ago married Lord Erskine, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

September 20.—Tractor Trials and Power Farming Exhibition, Shrawardine, near Shrewsbury, to September 24.

September 21.—Institute of Metals, Annual Meeting, Birmingham (three days).

September 21.—Lantern Lecture, "Visit of H.M.S. *Malaya* to the East," Sir Ernest Birch, Overseas Club, Aldwych, 5 p.m.

September 26-30. — National Council of Women, Annual Meeting at Sheffield.

September 26.—British Empire Shakespeare Society Annual Festival Week at Folkestone (till October 1).

October 2.—Summer Time ends.

October 5.—Commercial Motor Users' Association Provincial Conference, Bristol, two days.

* *

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

National Band Festival, Crystal Palace —September 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Ambassadors, West Street.—"If." (Henry Ainley and Madge Titheradge.)

Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Skittles." (Horace Hodges, Alice Bowes.)

Comedy, Panton Street.—"The Love Thief." (Norman McKinnel.)

Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. — "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Charles Hawtrey.)

Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Woman to Woman." (Arthur Wontner and Willet Kershaw).

Lyceum, Strand.—"Abraham Lincoln."

Lyric, Hammersmith. — "The Beggar's Opera."

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists" ("Pierrotic" entertainment).

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Philharmonic Hall, Great Portland Street. —"Australia's Wild Nor'-West." (Cinematograph.)

CONCERTS.

Queen's Hall, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

EXHIBITIONS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Beaver Hut, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition.—Olympia (to September 28)

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown has consented to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO MR. SALTER.

Others present, besides those mentioned on page 321 :—

The Agents-General for British Columbia (Mr. F. C. Wade) and Ontario (Mr. W. C. Noxon); Mr. J. Obed Smith, Dominion Superintendent of Emigration; Mr. A. P. Luke, private secretary to Sir George Perley; Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army; Sir Emsley Carr, Sir Wm. Davies, Sir Wm. Noble, Capt. Nicholls, Messrs. M. B. E. Adams, D. Armour, W. Baird, A. H. Bate, W. H. Boswell, E. W. Brenton, J. S. Brierley (Montreal), Brooker, H. V. Caldwell, T. T. Champion, W. H. Chisholm, A. V. Clark, P. A. Clews, T. R. Clougher, P. Tennyson Cole, W. E. Cousins, Cowie, R. W. Crowther, J. Deed, J. B. Donnelly, W. C. Dring, D. H. Drakeford, W. H. Everett, T. L. Field, Theo. Feilden, Fleetwood, W. E. Forster, H. Freir, S. L. Furniss, F. B. Girdlestone, W. Gourlay, Walter Grant, V. A. Halford, Garnet B. Hughes, Percy Hurd, M.P., Ed. Jackson, W. L. James, C. E. Jenkins, G. Saxon Jones, A. Wynn Jones, Keep, C. R. Kent, Laing, W. Lefroy, G. W. Linsell, D. S. Macnair, J. A. Martin, B. Matthews, J. A. Macdonald, A. M. MacMillan, McClelland, F. W. Mottley, Mountford, M. Neilson, J. H. Pangman, W. L. Payne, G. Pepall, T. Potter, A. Ray, E. L. Roper, Donald Rose, T. Ryan, Shipman, T. Hewitt Skinner, F. J. G. Smith, T. J. Smith, C. A. Taylor, H. M. Thomson, S. H. Tugwell, J. M. Walker, D. B. Watson, E. J. Wearing, Whittaker, C. G. H. Whittick, Beckles Willson, M. H. Workman, Jas. Wright, and H. C. Dring.

PAT BURNS—CANADA'S "CATTLE KING."

By One Who Has Known Him for Over a Quarter of a Century.

THE romance of the early days of Western Canada is fortunately still a very live and interesting topic. This is largely owing to the fact that some of the pioneers and Western "old timers," though, alas! fast becoming shadows of a passing race, are still alive and with us. The rising generation will never appreciate what the frontiersman has done for the British Empire by carrying the flag to the outlying portions of both hemispheres.

At Kirkfield, Ontario, when a boy, Pat Burns and William Mackenzie were friends and playmates, although the latter was seven years his senior, and when the potato crop had to be harvested Mackenzie used to be one of the diggers, while small Pat nipped around, gathering the potatoes, large and small. Later, in the greater field of Canada, a similar process went on, as wherever the activities of those great railroad builders and contractors, Mackenzie and Mann, were in progress Pat Burns was always there or thereabouts. When time gives the proper prospective to the history of Canada's upbuilding and expansion, the names of Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann will hold their proper place at the head of the list, and Pat Burns will again be not far behind.

MR. PAT BURNS.

As far back as 1879 Pat Burns left his parents' farm in Ontario, going west to the Prairies, where the buffalo were still roaming. His only equipment for the battle of life were a very meagre education, a strong and sturdy physique and constitution, a natural shrewdness and intelligence, and a resolute determination to get ahead. Owing to his unfailing industry he never had any trouble in finding work to do, and the jobs were numerous and diversified. From 1879 to 1889 he was round Winnipeg, going farther west to Calgary in the latter year. He started on his career as the "Cattle King" of Western Canada, while working as a labourer on construction on the railroad grade, by buying individual cattle from the few and lonely ranchers of the district, slaughtering them and selling the meat to the railroad contractors.

From this small beginning it is a far cry to the extensive plants and operations of P. Burns & Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Pat Burns is the President and the driving force and guiding master mind. This concern has a capitalisation of $10,000,000, five large packing plants, five export offices, seven branch houses, five wholesale fruit houses, ten creameries and poultry-fattening stations, and over 130 retail markets in Western Canada. In addition to this, the firm owns and operates literally several hundred thousand acres of farm and grazing lands scattered over three Provinces, and at times has run anywhere from 50,000 to 80,000 head of cattle at the various ranches.

The building up of an organisation of this size, single-handed, in so comparatively short a time, has been due to the shrewd business qualities of its founder. One has to know personally the man who accomplished it in order to appreciate what has been done. Pat Burns, as his friends call him, and as he likes to be called, is just the simple, straightforward, modest man he always was. Short in stature and stockily built, he always stands four-square, both physically and mentally, to whatever winds that blow. He owes his success to himself and his native shrewdness, far-seeing ability to plan ahead, a thorough knowledge and proper appreciation of conditions, and fair and square dealing with all whom he meets in business or otherwise.

That the growth of Calgary and Burns are almost synonymous terms can easily be confirmed by the fact that in 1891, about the time he was humbly starting the present great business of the firm, the entire assessed value of the property within the city limits of Calgary amounted to less than $2,000,000. This had grown until, in 1911, the assessment of the city was close upon $135,000,000.

The progress and advancement of the live-stock business of Western Canada owes much to Pat Burns and his boundless energy and progressive spirit, as without the organising ability to prepare its products economically and market them properly, the growth of this industry would have been very much retarded.

It is twenty years since Mr. Burns visited England. He has now been over for some six weeks, looking into the expansion of his export business in this country and on the Continent of Europe.

A Supporter of Public Movements.

In building up and controlling the great concern of which he is head, other things have not been neglected, and there is hardly a public movement in Western Canada where his assistance, counsel and advice are not sought. His many and diversified contributions to institutions and charities are well known, and he never takes a sectarian view of any public movement. All that the promoters require is to prove to him that the objects are for the advancement of the country, and that the required cash will be spent in a proper, economic and businesslike manner.

Few men in Canada realised more fully the strain that the Great War would cause to the Empire than Mr. Burns, and his experience, organisation and business connections were always at the disposal of the Government. In the early stages of the war France required some 30,000 head of live cattle, and although this contract was a heavy, difficult, and unprofitable one, Mr. Burns at once undertook the work. Later on, he threw himself heartily in every way into co-operating with the authorities in supplying food and provisions for the British and European Governments, and it can be vouched for by the best authority that it was not a question of profit that impelled this man with untiring energy and ability to devote himself and everything he had to the work of helping to prosecute the war.

In addition to the cattle, meat and produce business, Mr. Burns is deeply interested in coal mining concerns both in Alberta and British Columbia. He also takes a keen and lively interest in metalliferous and other mining operations, in most of which he became financially interested, in order to help out and to develop the Western country. Pat Burns' friends, from one end of Canada to the other, are legion, and his enemies (if he has any) are only those who have not come in personal contact with him, and who do not understand the problems about which they may imagine they have a grouch.

A Strong Imperialist.

As far as politics are concerned, no party has ever yet been able to claim Pat Burns as their own. Unfortunately for Canada, men of his type have not gone in for politics. The only thing at an election which appeals to him is what is best for the country, and who is personally the best candidate to elect.

Of Irish Roman Catholic descent, Pat Burns is a strong Imperialist, one who has prospered under the Union Jack, and who is always glad to own his allegiance to King George.

Mr. Burns returns at the end of the week to Canada, and we hope that in the future he will come oftener to London. No truer words were ever written than those of Kipling, "What do they know of England who only England know?" The theoretical Imperialists of this country would do well to meet, talk and confer with real Empire builders in the newer portions of the Dominions, getting to understand one another, learning real conditions, and seeing what could be accomplished by close co-operation and co-ordination. There is no man in Western Canada that could give them sounder advice or more common-sense ideas, but being of a quiet and retiring disposition, it is hard to get Mr. Burns to talk, particularly about himself and his ideas. However, when he does, the result is well worth while.

He is a sane optimist, with unbounded faith in Canada and her resources, as he knows from experience that success is assured, provided careful, practical management and common sense are applied to the many projects and opportunities which a comparatively new and undeveloped country offers.

Now that Mr. Burns is a hale and hearty 65-year-old, it is to be expected that he will relinquish, more or less, his daily energetic grind, and pass on more of the cares and details of management to the younger and capable staff he has built up and organised, headed by his nephew, John Burns, who in every way is a chip of the old family block. When his epitaph comes to be written—which all who know him hope may yet be a long way off—the most suitable thing that could be said of Pat Burns, the "Cattle King" of Western Canada, will be: "He always did the square thing and his best."

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The aldermen's honorarium will remain at $300, the City Council has decided, the Board of Control's recommendation for a $200 increase having been defeated by a vote of 12 to 9.

TORONTO.—The Imperial Teachers' Conference discussed the question of recommending a set day for the celebration of Empire Day throughout the British Dominions. Owing to the fact that at present different dates are set apart in various parts of the Empire, the conference found it difficult to reach a conclusion on the matter of a set date, but agreed on the principle of an Empire Day observance.

——At the G.A.U.V. Executive banquet, Comrade George Richardson was given a scarfpin to commemorate his 90th birthday. Sgt. Richardson, who is a veteran of the Indian Mutiny, won the V.C. in April, 1858.

——The Supreme Court of Independent Order of Foresters has elected the following officers:—Chief Ranger, Mr. W. H. Hunter, Toronto; Vice-Chief Ranger, Mr. Frank E. Hand, Los Angeles; secretary, Mr. Geo. E. Bailey, Antwerp, N.Y.; treasurer, Mr. Geo. S. Cotterelle, Toronto.

——At a meeting of the creditors of Fairweathers, Ltd., convened in the office of E. R. C. Clarkson and Sons here, a Board of Inspectors was elected from the creditors who were represented in person or by proxy, from London (England), New York, Montreal, and Toronto. This Board has agreed that the business should be carried on, and it will be in the meantime under their supervision.

GODERICH.—The total assessment of the town is $2,115,629; exemptions $44,140; making $2,071,489 assessable for general purposes. The school rate is the same as 1920, but the general rate has been increased 3½ mills. The total rate in 1920 was 41 mills.

ST. MARY'S.—On August 23 fire destroyed the St. Mary's Flax Co.'s mill. A few weeks ago a blaze of unknown origin destroyed the McCredie Flax Co.'s last year's crop, at a loss of $35,000.

WINDSOR.—Mr. Henry T. W. Ellis, K.C., has been appointed to the newly-created post of deputy police magistrate here.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. According to a report submitted by Mr. Nelson Verge, treasurer of the City of Quebec, the surplus for the fiscal year is $1,467. This is the first surplus registered by the city for some time.

——The Scott Act, which has been in force in this city for some years, has been repealed by a majority of 13,000. The Provincial law providing for the control of the sales of liquor by the Government now takes effect.

MONTREAL.—The Art Association of Montreal has chosen Mr. Randall S. Hewton for its new director as successor to Mr. William Brymner.

GRAND'MERE.—A small nursing home for its employees has been opened here by the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company. It is intended to form the nucleus of a larger hospital.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. -It is understood that a syndicate has been formed by Mr. Miles Walker, an English mining engineer, who spent seven years in India and eleven in Africa, for large mining operations by British capitalists in this Province.

ST. JOHN. -It is announced that within less than two miles of a famous old Albertite mine in Albert County, a vein of 7 inches of pure Albertite coal has been located near Hillsborough. The vein was struck 122 ft. underground. The owners of the property are His Honour William Pugsley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and Messrs. James Blight, manager of the Hillsborough Plaster Quarry; H. B. Peck, of St. John, and G. A. Peck, of Hillsborough.

At the 16th annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association the officers elected were:—President, Mr. G. A. Burbridge, Halifax; vice-president, Mr. W. J. McMullen, Kerrobert (Sask.); secretary, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

— On August 23, 15,000 spectators from all parts of the Maritime Provinces lined the banks of the Kennebecasis River at Renforth to witness the rowing championships for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hilton Belyea, Canadian senior single sculls champion, easily won his race. Halifax crews captured both four-oared events and the junior singles. The intermediate singles, senior singles, and the Ross Memorial Cup were won by St. John.

SHEDIAC.—On August 25 the most costly fire that has occurred in the town for many years destroyed the steam lumber mill of R. C. Tait, Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The most successful convention of the Union of Nova Scotia municipalities concluded its 16th meeting by deciding to meet in Kentville next year, and electing the following officers:—President, Mayor John S. Parker, Halifax; vice-presidents, Mr. Park Archibald, of Halifax, and Mr. H. A. Rice, Mayor of Canso; secretary, Mr. Arthur Roberts, K.C., of Bridgewater.

– There are under construction this year in Nova Scotia about 1,000 miles of highway. These include 160 miles of Federal Aid Road and approximately 340 miles of important inter-county roads and 500 miles of important county roads.

——The town of Dartmouth, across the harbour from Halifax, was shaken by a terrific explosion early on Monday morning, when an oil tank belonging to the Imperial Oil Co. blew up, following an outbreak of fire. So far (says Reuter's correspondent) the casualties are not thought to be heavy, only one man being reported missing. The damage to property, however, is serious.

——It is announced that the population of 70,203, officially attributed to Halifax, included Dartmouth. The population of Halifax proper is given as 57,674.

NORTH SYDNEY.—The new 500-mile cable from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to this point, has been completed by the steamer *Colonia*.

AMHERST.—Representatives of 25 Maritime weekly newspapers met here and organised the Maritime Selected Weeklies' Association to deal with matters relating to the publishing business. Officers elected were:—President, Mr. J. A. Fisher, Pictou, N.S.; vice-president, Mr. George F. MacWilliams, Newcastle, N.B.; secretary, Mr. H. B. Anslow, Campbellton, N.B.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Deposits of mica recently discovered near Point du Bois are of fair quality, well adapted for electrical purposes and for yielding a ground product of good quality, according to a written report made by Major R. A. Black, M.C.I.M.E., an Australian engineer, who recently made a superficial survey of the properties. The claims are located on the Bird River, about ten miles north-east of Point du Bois, and 70 miles from the city.

—One of the most important building operations going on in Winnipeg at the present time is the addition to the Olympia Hotel, Smith Street, whereby a three-storey, 60-room hotel will be converted into a nine-storey, 201-room hotel.

BRANDON. The building permits for 1921 continue to climb and to set a new record for the city of Brandon. The latest figures show that a total of $714,260 had been reached in building permits, a figure that has not been obtained in many years.

FROM EAST TO WEST

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The long-heralded move of the Mennonites from Saskatchewan will commence immediately after harvesting has been completed. The first party to migrate will be the Old Colony Mennonites from the Rosthern district. Two members of the Colony who were sent to Mexico to "spy out the land" have returned to Saskatchewan after completing a deal in Mexico and making the first payment of $40,000 on their new homes. The land occupied by the colonists in the Rosthern district will not be sold at present, as the Mennonites prefer to hold it until selling conditions become more favourable.

Saskatchewan's lead over the other Provinces of the Dominion in the production of oats and hard spring wheat is shown in a summary that has been compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The bulletin covers the growing season of 1920, and it shows that, out of the total of 530,709,700 bushels of oats grown in the whole of Canada, Saskatchewan produced 141,549,000 bushels. In this department Ontario farmers were the closest rivals. In growing spring wheat this Province led. While the Dominion produced 243,720,900 bushels, Saskatchewan contributed 113,135,300 bushels, or over 46 per cent. Alberta was second with 82,748,000 bushels.

——Qu'Appelle has been chosen as the place for next year's annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Medical Association. Officers elected for the year at the convention here were:—President, Dr. R. G. Ferguson, Qu'Appelle; vice-presidents, Dr. O. L. Irwin, Swift Current, and Dr. A. R. Gordon, Morse; general secretary, Dr. A. MacG. Young, Mayor of Saskatoon.

——A collection of some eighty or ninety articles of common use among the Hungarians of the Province is the most recent addition to the Ethnological Museum being created at the University of Saskatchewan by the Historical Association, under the direction of Prof. A. S. Morton.

MOOSE JAW.—Five civic by-laws, asking authority to issue debentures aggregating $114,000 for municipal improvements, were defeated here by the votes of property owners on August 6.

——Mr. P. W. Graham, building contractor, of this city, has been awarded the contract for the construction of two passenger terminals on the Canadian Government Railways at Prince Rupert and Prince George.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Mr. J. J. Barker, district manager for the Hudson's Bay Co. here, who has returned from a 3,000 mile trip through the Northern area, states that the waters of the Churchill and other Northern streams were so high that his party was able to cross, by canoe, Frog Portage, the height of land which separates the Churchill River from Burntwood or Woody Lake. On the Reindeer River, the waters were so high as to have completely obscured the rapids. Everywhere the natives were found in good health, and there were excellent prospects for a good catch of fur Fox and lynx appeared on the increase.

YORKTON.—The annual exhibition held here has been a great success, the attendance creating a record.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The first complete train to run over the A. and G.W. Railway to the end of steel left on August 17, and six hours and thirty minutes later was reported at Lac la Biche on time, a reduction in running time of three hours. The end of the steel is now within 17 miles of Fort McMurray, and will be into the city before snow falls.

CALGARY.—Dr. A. E. Archer, of Lamont, has been elected president of the Alberta Medical Association; vice-presidents, Dr. A. Anderson, Edmonton, and Mr. Wm. McKenzie, Red Deer; secretary, Dr. Hepburn, Edmonton.

——At the annual meeting of the Percheron Horse Association of Canada, held here, the secretary presented a very interesting report showing, among other things, that the Percheron stallions enrolled in Alberta in 1919 (figures for 1920 not yet available) were 289 Class A, 253 Class B, and 16 Class C. In Saskatchewan, 1920 figures show 2,050 pure-bred Percherons in the Province with 362 stallions enrolled. Of these 7- were Class A, 199 Class B, and 41 Class C. In Manitoba there was an increase in enrolment during 1920 of 102 Percheron horses, and of the total number of Percheron stallions recorded 187 were in Class A

MEDICINE HAT.—One of Alberta's "baby" industries, the Alberta Clay Products Co., has been making a very successful showing. This year the plant is running to capacity, and a considerable number of carload orders have been shipped.

——Growing fruit, vegetables and flowers under glass is becoming an important industry in Southern Alberta, and a new company formed will have two acres under glass this year. There is already one similar company operating here with about four acres covered. The city's natural gas is a great factor in the success of these undertakings.

WAINWRIGHT.—Owing to the increase in the buffalo herd, 1,000 of these animals are to be slaughtered. A special building is being erected for the purpose. The buffalo meat will be sent to all points over the country for sale. A strict account is being kept of all heads and skins, which will probably be disposed of by the Dominion Government. The Wainwright reservation contains the last large herd of buffalo in the world, with about 5,000 animals.

CASTOR.—On August 22 fire destroyed the main business block on the south side of the street. The Merchants Bank was damaged, and the new Ford car of Mr. Smith, the manager, was totally destroyed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—In competition with San Francisco ship repair firms, Yarrows, Ltd., of Esquimalt, have secured a contract for the complete refit of the tanker *Caddo*, owned by the Standard Oil Co. The fact that the tanker *Caddo* is coming here for general overhaul and refit is due solely to the enterprise displayed by Yarrows in invading foreign territory and securing the contract in the face of close competition by San Francisco ship repairing firms.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Winnipeg, was elected President of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada at the annual convention here, and other officers as follows:—General Secretary, Mr. J. W. Castle, Graham; Vice-Presidents: for British Columbia, Mr. Kenneth Ferguson: Alberta, Mr. H. S. Ellis: Saskatchewan, Mr. L. E. Yongst; Manitoba, Mr. J. Mathews; Ontario, Mr. J. J. Callaghan; Quebec, Mr. T. G. Bourgeois: New Brunswick, Mr. Robert Reid; Nova Scotia, Mr. John McKinnon; Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. O. Hyndman.

It is predicted that the movement of Canadian wheat to Europe, *viâ* this port and the Panama Canal, will be at least forty cargoes during the winter season of 1921-22.

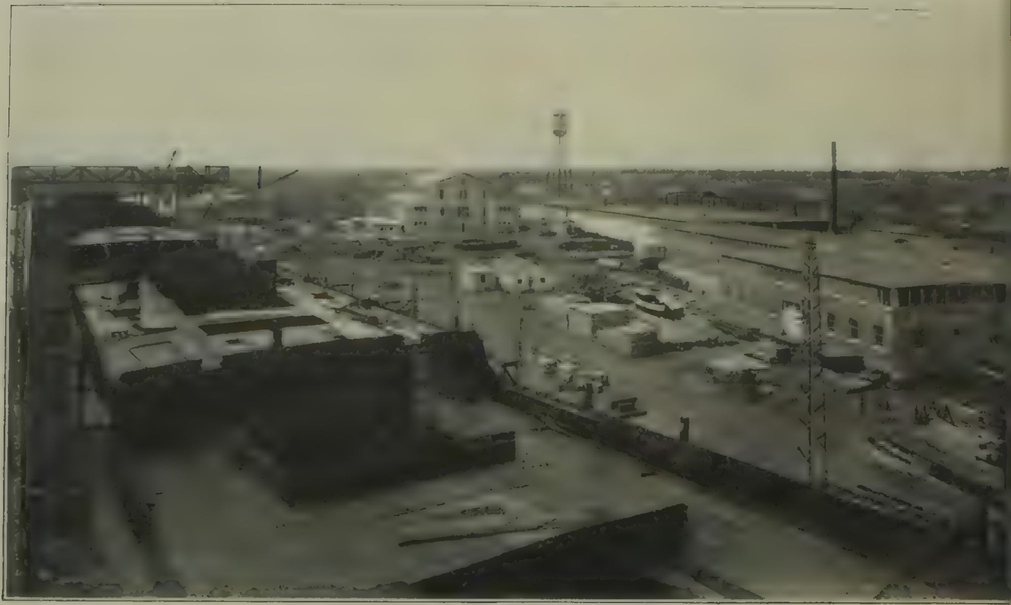
Work will be started early next spring on new British Columbia head offices for the Bank of Toronto, according to an announcement made by Mr. T. F. How, general manager of the bank. The building will be erected on the south-west lane corner between Hastings and Pender Streets, and when completed will cost in the neighbourhood of $200,000. There will be a frontage of 50 ft. on Granville Street.

—A depth of 800 ft. has now been reached by the British Columbia Government's oil well at Hudson's Hope, B.C., and it is expected that oil will be struck soon, states Dr. John Dresser, geologist, of Montreal, who located the Hudson's Hope field for the B.C. Government.

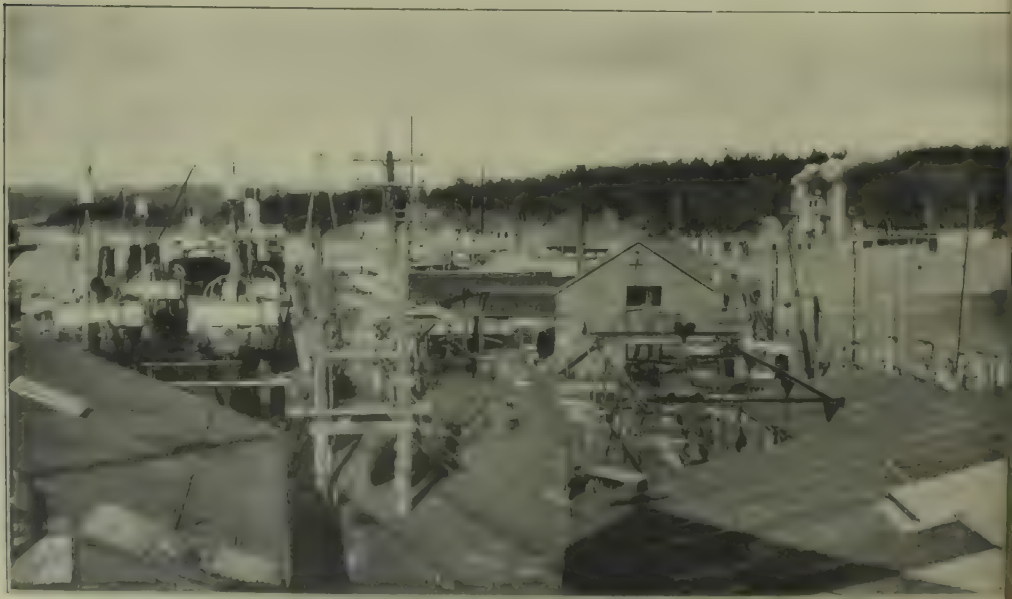
OLIVER.—A Board of Trade has been organised in this new centre, with Mr. C. D. Collier as President: Mr. H. A. Ede, Vice-President; and Major R. B. Thompson, Secretary. The newly-formed organisation will devote its attention to promoting the general interests of the Southern Okanagan soldier lands, and particularly to working in harmony with the Penticton Board of Trade to obtain railway extensions and other improvements necessary for development. Work on the extension of the irrigation system for the surrounding agricultural lands is being rapidly pushed ahead.

SOME CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING PLANTS.

(Photographs by courtesy of the "Canadian Illustrated Monthly.")



PLANT OF TIDEWATER SHIPBUILDERS, LIMITED, THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.



SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR PLANT OF YARROWS, LTD., ESQUIMALT, B.C. (SHOWING WHALING STEAMERS ON LEFT).

PLANT OF THE COLLINGWOOD SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AT KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

PLANT OF THE DOMINION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, FROM TORONTO BAY.

PLANT OF THE PRINCE RUPERT DRY DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY,
LIMITED,
MONTREAL, - - CANADA.

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Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat
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KEEWATIN & PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
MANITOBA, & MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.

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T. F. McNALLY, Treasurer. F. E. BRAY, Secretary.
R. NEILSON, Assistant Secretary.

MANITOBA
CANADA.

THE SURE CROP PROVINCE.

SITUATED midway between the Oceans, Manitoba in many ways is the Keystone Province of the Confederation. Its leading industry is Agriculture; and its loudest call is to men and women who intend to farm. To such Manitoba offers cheap, fertile soil, health giving climate, abundance of sunshine, assurance of generous crops, well organized markets, good schools, a virile type of rural life, and a good opportunity to succeed.

BUT in addition to its Agricultural lands, Manitoba has many remarkable natural resources: Minerals, Fish, Timber, Building Material, Water-powers, Fur-bearing Animals and other Game.

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MINING.	Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.
TIMBER.	There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.
WATER POWERS.	Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horse-power, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.
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MANUFACTURES.	Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

For information and free booklets write:—
Agent-General for Ontario, 163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The British bowlers, who returned from Canada last Saturday by the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa*, won 21 games out of 31 during their visit.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* accomplished the round trip from Liverpool to Quebec and back in 15 days 5 hrs. 5 min.

On board the White Star Dominion Line steamer *Canada*, which sailed from Liverpool last Saturday, were two children aged 8 years and 9½ years, the former going to Montreal and the latter to Saskatchewan. Both are travelling independently and alone.

CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Duke of Devonshire's First Political Speech

The Duke of Devonshire last Saturday made his first appearance on a political platform since his return from Canada. The occasion was a gathering of the West Derbyshire Unionist League at Darley Dale. His Grace was supported by his eldest son, the Marquis of Hartington, who is the prospective Unionist candidate for West Derbyshire.

Alluding to his Canadian experiences, the Duke of Devonshire said the Dominion was passing through anxious times. Within the next few months there would be a General Election, and he would be a bold man who would forecast the result. Many great issues would be decided, but one question which would not be raised was that affecting relations with the Old Country. They were knit by stronger ties than ever before, and any idea of the dissolution of these bonds was further away than it had ever been. In 1867 Canada was a collection of isolated Provinces widely separated and difficult of access. By unselfishness, clear vision, and determination the foundation was laid of the great Dominion as it existed to-day; and looking back at an historic parallel of the kind which was such a striking proof of British statesmanship, they could face the future with added confidence.

That which at present most strongly appealed to one's sense of justice and expediency, continued the Duke, was the League of Nations. They who had tasted to the full of the bitter cup of the war must endeavour to prevent any such outrage being perpetrated on civilisation again. Canada had not a single armed man to guard her 3,000 miles of frontier, and yet there had never been the slightest fear of force. If what had been applied in America could be applied in Europe, the work of the League would not have been in vain.

In regard to his own future political actions, the Duke of Devonshire announced that he would not hesitate to give his general support to the present Government.

Presiding at a meeting of the Derbyshire Union of the League of Nations on Monday, the Duke said the League of Nations movement had already made a good start in Canada, where it was supported by all classes; and he declared he would devote the rest of his life to the cause they all had at heart.

* *

ONTARIO'S NEW AGENT-GENERAL.

Arrival of Mr. W. C. Noxon.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, the newly-appointed Agent-General for Ontario, arrived from Toronto last Saturday. In conversation with a representative of *Canada* at his office, 163, Strand, London, W.C., Mr. Noxon said that when he left general conditions, taking all things into consideration, were not unsatisfactory. They had had a particularly good crop of corn; the orchards had yielded a fair crop, especially of apples, for which the Province was notable. Mr. Noxon alluded to the increased interest which was being shown in the mineral resources of the Province in Northern Ontario. He was present at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, which had had a record attendance this year. It was opened by Lord Byng, who, said Mr. Noxon, had undoubtedly made a most favourable impression upon the people of Canada.

Asked as to his programme of work as Agent-General, Mr. Noxon said: "It is too early for me to go into any details; but, generally speaking, I may say that the policy which has governed the work of the Agent-General's office hitherto will be continued."

* *

The Canadian Red Cross Hostel in Princes' Gardens is about to close. In future the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society in England will be carried on at an office in the West End branch of the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place. Mrs. David Fraser will still be in charge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.
Bay 3, Main Gallery
GROCERS' EXHIBITION
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.
SEPTEMBER 17—23
PINK SALMON
produced from the salt waters of the Pacific Ocean will give your customers satisfaction in quality and price.
This Product should occupy a Prominent Place in the Shop of every Grocer
to meet the popular demand and to encourage Trade within the Empire.
Identified by the word "CANADA" stamped on the lid of every tin.
A general and cordial invitation is extended to visit this Exhibit.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Former Lieutenant Governor of B.C.

At Victoria on August 29 the death took place of Mr Thomas William Paterson, who was Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia 1909-14 and who sat in the Provincial Legislature 1902-07. Mr Paterson was born at Darval, Ayrshire, in 1851, and went to Canada with his parents in [illegible] first settling in Ontario and removing, in 1886, to British Columbia where he built the Esquimalt-Nanaimo and [illegible] He [illegible] a notable [illegible] married Miss Emma Riley, daughter of the Hon George Riley, of Victoria.

THE LATE MR. T. W. PATERSON.

At Montreal on August 30 the death took place of Mr. Emmanuel Devlin, K.C., M.P. for Wright, P.Q. He was a native of Aylmer, P.Q., and attended Mount St. Mary School, Derbyshire, prior to completing his education at Laval and McGill Universities. Mr. Devlin was one of the most active and eloquent supporters of Sir Wilfred Laurier, and first entered Parliament in 1905. In 1907 he married Miss Cecile Masson, a daughter of Col. the Hon. R. L. Masson, a member of Sir John Macdonald's Ministry.

Other Deaths.

At Lachine, P.Q.—Mr. Walter Thorneloe (75), a brother of the Archbishop of Algoma, who had resided in Montreal since 1865.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Hardwick Morland (89), a native of Milton, Kent, who went to Canada in 1864.

At Toronto.—Dr. Thomas Clarence McLaren (42), formerly of Ottawa; Dr. Howard Harrison (34); Hon. Mr. Justice Roger C. Clute (73), of the Supreme Court of Ontario, whose widow is a daughter of Mr. Henry Corby, of Belleville. At Brockville.—Mr. Cyrenus Stowell (87).

At Regina.—Mr. James A. Allan, K.C. (62).

* *

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON SIR SAM HUGHES.

Sir Robert Borden, on his return to Ottawa from a holiday in the Eastern townships, paid the following tribute to the late Sir Sam Hughes:—

"In the life work of General Hughes we find much that may serve as a useful example to the young men of Canada. Even to so earnest a people as those of the British race, a great example of earnestness is not altogether lost. In his unwavering courage, in his firm devotion to his ideals, and in his intense earnestness, General Hughes taught us a lesson that shall never be forgotten. With all that has been so well said respecting his conspicuous service in Canada during the war I wholeheartedly concur. He leaves behind him a worthy and splendid record in which his family and friends may well be proud."

* *

DOMESTIC HELP FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

Miss F. Biden returned to Regina by the *Empress of France* on Thursday with a party of domestic helps whom she has selected on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government, and for whom good positions are awaiting on their arrival.

Altogether Miss Biden has sent or taken out 250 girls during the present season, and she will return to resume her work of arranging parties to go out next spring. Of those already sent out Miss Biden had received satisfactory news as to their successful settlement in good homes in Saskatchewan.

Since her arrival in London last January Miss Biden has made her headquarters in the offices of the Dominion Superintendent of Emigration, at 1, Regent Street, S.W.1

While in Canada Miss Biden is a prominent member of the Women's Rifle Association. On one occasion, on the open-air range at Sturgeon Creek, Man., she made 32 5 bulls, 1 inner, and 1 magpie.

* *

The Admiralty have approved of the loan of a vi[illegible] chief petty officer of the Royal Navy to the Canadian [illegible] Navy for service at the Training Establishment for [illegible] Halifax.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

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LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77½; 4 p.c., 1938, 86½.

Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 62¾; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 77½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 76; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. 1938 Reg., 72¼; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅜; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 75¼; 3 p.c. Red., 1938, 66; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 73; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 76.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 71¾.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 84¾; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 62½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 63¼; 3 p.c., 1947, 57½.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 71½.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 87½.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64; 4 p.c., 1934. 89½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 75½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 89; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 86.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 91½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 95½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 91½; 5 p.c., 1953, 81.

Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 86½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50¾; 4 p.c., 1932. 85¾; 4½ p.c., 1949, 89½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 78½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 97.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 61.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 69.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 82¼; 4 p.c., 1936, 74¼; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 70; 4½ p.c., 1948, 73¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 64; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 62½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 73; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73¾; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81¾.

Railways.

Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 9¾.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 30.

Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 82.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 71.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 7½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 69.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 55; 3 p.c., 1953, 54⅞; 4 p.c., 1930, 98½; Alta. 3½ p.c. Dom., 66⅜; Ont. 3½ p.c., 66; Pac. 4 p.c., 75; Pac. 4½ p.c. Term., 1950, 83¼; 4 p.c. Sask., 72; 4 p.c., 1934, 86¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 35; 4 p.c. Man., 89½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 94½.

Can. Pacific.—151; Pref., 62½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 64¾; Special Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes. 130½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 66.

Duluth, Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 63½

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 68⅞

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 67; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 66½; 4 p.c., 1955, B, 67; Lake Super. 4 p.c., 68; 4 p.c. Debs., 44; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 87⅝

Grand Trunk. 47/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 59; 1st Pref., 25¼; 2nd Pref., 15; 3rd Pref., 8; Borrd Cap. 5 p.c., 75¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 66; Gt. Westn Borrd Cap. 5 p.c., 75½; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c., 62; 6 p.c. 3 yr. Notes, Oct., 101

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 96½; 5 p.c. Perm., 79½

Pacific Gt. E.—4½ p.c., 86¾.

Quebec Cent.—4 p.c., 61; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt., 75⅝.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 84; 2nd Mt. Debs., 104½.

Bk. of Montreal.—49.

Calgary & Edmonton.—7/3.

Can. Bk. of Com.—44.

Canada Co.—18/6.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅛; Pref., 79/4½.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—4½ p.c. Pref., 49½.

Royal Bk. of Canada.—46½.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 17¼.

Trust & Loan of Can.—14/6.

Western Can. Land.—Debs., 28.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—Ord., 30½; 6 p.c. Pref., 76¼.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 55¾; Pref. Ord., 55½; Perp. Pref., 59⅝; 4½ p.c. Debs., 60.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 70.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 109; Pref., 103¾.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 96⅞.

Montreal L.H. & Power.—Cons., 94.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 87.

N. Ontario.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 88⅞.

Shawinigan Water.—123; Bds., 117¼.

Toronto Power.—Debs., 80½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 48.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 97¼.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 82½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 69½; Pref., 64.

Lake Sup.—5 p.c. Bds., 76½.

Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 82.

Steel of Can.—Bds., 105¾.

Miscellaneous

Bells Utd. Asbestos.—27/3.

B. Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 6/-; Pref., 6/9.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 108½.

Can. Steamships.—Voting, 23.

Can. West Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 52½; 5 p.c. Inc., 8; Com., 7½d.; Def. Interest, 65.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 49.

Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5.

Furness Withy.—23/9; Pref., 7¼.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/-; Pref., 16/10½.

Marconi of Can.—6/4½.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 89.

Mines

Kirkland Lake Exp.—4/7½; Prop., 13/3

Le Roi No. 2.—3/5½.

Mond Nickel.—24/7½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18/3; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 14/4½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/3

* *

The name of the Canadian Pacific Oceans Services, Ltd., was changed to Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., on September 8.

CANADIAN'S MOTOR ACCESSORY INVENTION.

The mileometer, which is the invention of a young Canadian, Mr. J. H. Smith, is described by J. Owen in the *Westminster Gazette* as being in conception easily the most original motor-car accessory yet produced.

"In application," he says, "it is destined to be the most useful, for it not only records the distance travelled, but shows you at a glance the names of the streets you are driving through, and those intersecting them, the distance to the next town, the mileage, mile by mile, from one terminal to another, historical points of interest, road conditions, and information regarding hotel and garage accommodation. It does more than this; it even shows you the road a mile ahead, and exactly what it contains in the way of twists and turnings, dangerous railway and tramway crossings, bridges, and the like. By means of this invention you can see the other side of a hill, and it warns you a mile in advance of what is there. All this is done by means of a neat mechanical contrivance fitted on the dashboard, which, once set at the point of departure, indicates yard by yard the route to the objective you have in view."

* *

MINING IN QUEBEC.

The report on mining operations in Quebec during 1920 shows that the value of the products of the mines and quarries in the Province reached a record figure of $28,392,939, compared with $20,813,670 in the previous year, an increase of 36.4 per cent.

The upward trend of the Province's mineral production has been continuous for the last six years. The value of the 1900 production was $2,546,076, so that the increase during the last twenty years has been more than tenfold.

Several of the mineral products have felt the adverse effects of the readjustment period. The output in copper and sulphur ores and lead ores shows decreases; mining of molybdenite, which was so active during the war, has now been discontinued; although the shipments of chromite show a slight increase as compared with 1919, towards the end of the year the industry was fast declining owing to the resumption of the production of this mineral in South Rhodesia and New California. The asbestos industry, however, more than held its own during the first ten months of the year, and although in November and December the demand had become less keen, and the American market appeared to have become nearly satiated, the shipments for 1920, both in tonnage and in value, reached record figures

* *

The value of the sea fish catch in Canada during the three months' period, April to June, 1921, amounted to $7,624,810. Nova Scotia accounted for $3,436,527, British Columbia $2,462,238, New Brunswick $1,086,731, Quebec $359,150, and Prince Edward Island $280,164

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Wed., September 28	Thurs., September 29.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has only been a very moderate business on the Stock Exchange during the week, and prices have lacked decisive tendency. The continuance of pronounced ease in the money market has again been of some assistance to the investment groups, and the Irish situation is regarded with more hopefulness, but there has been no noticeable extension of public interest in markets, and the speculative sections have been distinctly slow.

The feature of the week has been a sensational collapse in Grand Trunk stocks to nominal levels on the announcement from Ottawa that a majority of the Arbitration Commission had decided that the company's stocks were of "no value."

Gilt-edged issues have moved forward quietly, but Home rails have fluctuated uncertainly, and are now depressed after being better. Among dollar securities the tendency has also been irregular in sympathy with the New York exchange, and among South American rails the Argentine group, after a further advance, has reacted under best.

The foreign market has been narrow and checkered. Continental loans have been unsettled by the weakness of the Continental exchanges, and French loans mark a setback among others. Japanese issues have been good at times, and South Americans have shown spotty cheerfulness, Mexicans being a good feature. Among mines, Kaffirs and diamond shares have sought lower levels, and oil shares have drooped moderately on balance. Rubber descriptions still mark time, and industrials present a steady to dull appearance without much business.

In the Canadian group the tone has not been robust, and transactions have been light. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have about held their ground. The Fours hold at 75 and the 4½ per cents. at 95. Municipal loans show no material change.

In the railroad group, as indicated, Grand Trunk issues have slumped violently, and are nominal at their setback. The 1st Pref. has given way 22 to 23, and the 2nd Pref. at 14 is 21 down. Junior issues are 3 to 7 down, and the Guaranteed Fours, though not affected by the award, have sympathetically given way 2 to 59. Canadian Pacifics remain around 150. Grand Trunk Pacific Debs. at 45½ are 3 lower, and Canadian Northern Debs. have lost a point at 34½.

In the land group, Hudson's Bays, after slight fluctuation, are without material change at 6. Lower-priced shares show no material change.

Some demonstrative support given to industrials to offset the Grand Trunk news has not always held quotations. Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. at 52½ is 8 down. Canada Cement, however, has risen 4 to 60½. Dominion Steels are fairly steady around 32½. Lake Superiors hold at 9½. Spanish River Pulp. Pref., after unsteadiness, has rallied to 72. Shawinigan Water has met support at 125½.

Brazil Tractions show a good rise of 2 to 50, but Mexican traction senior issues are without material change.

Canadian silver mining shares have been dull, and Mining Corp. of Canada at 5/3 is 6d. lower.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 3

The week opened with a more cheerful feeling, although trading was not on a large scale. Laurentide was the most active stock, and closed at 64. National Breweries improved a fraction, as did Dominion Textile and British Empire Steel. Winnipeg Electric sold at 30½.

On Tuesday there was some activity, and gains were made by National Breweries and Asbestos. British Empire Steel 2nd Pref. gained a fraction at 24¼, and Laurentide also gained a fraction. Price Brothers touched 24⅞, the lowest yet reached. Wabasso Cotton moved up 4 points. At Toronto, Hollinger was up at 7.35 and McIntyre at 2.05.

The business done on Wednesday was about the same in volume as the day before. There were small gains in National Breweries, Laurentide, Spanish River, Wayagamack, and Asbestos. Toronto Railway dropped to 69. Ames Holden Common sold at 15.

On Thursday the market was rather more active, but the general tendency of prices was slightly lower. Steamship Common was firmer at 19½. The paper stocks closed slightly below the opening prices.

The week closed yesterday with a dull market, but dealings, though fewer, showed an upward tendency. Among the paper stocks, Laurentide closed at 64; Spanish Preferred at 58; Shawinigan sold at 102.

Among the closing prices, Abitibi is 26; Asbestos, 40; Atlantic Sugar, 26; Brompton, 14½; Canadian General Electric, 94; Canada Steamships Preferred, 50¼; Laurentide, 64; Price Brothers, 25; Spanish River, 50, Preferred, 58; Penmans, 91.

There is still some uncertainty in regard to the financing of Riordon. It was rumoured in the market that further time would be granted for the payment of $1,500,000 now due on the Edwards timber limits.

The amalgamation of the pulp mills with the lumber company of Clarke Brothers, Ltd., is announced. The new company will have a capital of $1,500,000 of Common stock and $2,000,000 First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds. This will be the first company in Canada to manufacture from the stump to the finished paper.

A more optimistic note is struck by the President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who, in forecasting increased business activity, stated there were larger exports of foodstuffs to Europe from Canadian ports booked for the next two months than for many years past

* *

The *Canadian Transporter* (8,300 d.w. tons) was launched—practically completed—on August 31 from Coughlan's yards at Vancouver for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

ALBERTA'S COAL

Efforts to Extend Its Use

Alberta has been well named "The Coal Bucket of the Empire," seeing that 72 per cent of the Empire's coal lies within the boundaries of that fortunate Province.

Containing nearly nine-tenths of the coal of Canada and having, in spite of the comparative youthfulness of the coal mining industry in the Province, already taken first place among the Provinces as a producer of coal, Alberta is assured of a great industrial future, which will materialise step by step with the development of her coal mines (says the Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy). It is, therefore, reassuring to note that all concerned, the Provincial Government, the mine operators, and the coal distributors are bending every effort towards popularising and extending the use of Alberta coal, and so paving the way for greater and greater output. During the present year, for example, the Alberta Mines Branch will spend some $10 000 in advertising Alberta coal throughout the Western Provinces, and, in addition, the fuel demonstration plant in Winnipeg, which yielded such successful results last year, is to be continued during the present summer

Alberta coal has already captured the bulk of the trade in Winnipeg and throughout the Prairie Provinces, and it can hardly be doubted that, as a result of the progressive policy that has been adopted, its market will spread farther and farther eastward as time goes on. This result will be the more quickly attained when the several problems peculiar to Alberta coal—such as grading, summer storage, etc.—have been successfully solved

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Wabasso Cotton.—A quarterly dividend of $1 per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, payable October 3, to shareholders at the close of business on September 15.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books of the Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture stock will be closed from September 16 to October 13. Warrants for interest accrued to September 30 will be posted on October 13 to all proprietors registered on September 16.

Columbia River Reclamation.—This private company has been registered with a capital of £35,000 in 3,300 "A" shares of £10 each and 40,000 "B" shares of 1s. each, to acquire and turn to account rights and privileges relating to draining and reclamation of agricultural, timber or forest lands in the Dominion of Canada; to carry on the business of saw and shingle mill owners, timber and lumber merchants, pulp or paper manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. D. McKay. The first directors are Messrs. G. T. Steeves, J. F. Gomme, J.P., J. M. Aitken, and F. McQueen.

* *

At the annual meeting of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Mr. James Whalen was elected president; Mr. Paul G. Chace, vice-president; Mr. A. B. Conmee, secretary-treasurer; and the following directors:—Messrs. A. J. McComber, Port Arthur; John Brennan, Chicago; R. D. Hubbart, Chicago; E. W. Rogers, Chicago; and James Playfair, Midland

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The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Much has been said in the British Press about the decision of the Arbitration Committee dealing with the valuation of Grand Trunk shares. Crocodile tears are being shed on the shareholders' account, and terrible forebodings expressed as to the effect of future investment of British capital in Canada.

There is another side entirely to this question which should not be overlooked. "Whatsoever a man soweth so shall he also reap," always holds good, and surely the Grand Trunk shareholders have been sowing freely for over 40 years by neglect of their affairs and the lack of efficient management of their property and enterprises.

Should Canadian capital take over the Underground Railway systems of London, success could not be expected if the shareholders elected a Board of Directors composed of (say) a successful Western cow-puncher, a wealthy Canadian bird-cage manufacturer, a cheese merchant of note, and a Quebec boot factory owner, with (say) Charlie Chaplin for Chairman—all able and successful in their own particular line of business, but quite unfamiliar with the details and problems of the concern they would propose to manage by long distance cable. This Board might meet in a desultory and irregular manner at Oshawa, Ontario, and have a chat over the affairs of their London enterprise, cabling over their decisions and instructions to the staff here, and a few of the directors might come over annually and take a joy ride round the tubes.

Every sane person in London would see the financial finish of such a comic-opera method of management, yet it is less absurd than an attempt to manage the Grand Trunk's business, stretching over a continent of 4,000 miles from sea to sea, with widely different and difficult problems to solve on every section of the railroad.

Any derogatory remarks in the uninformed Press as to the ability, knowledge of the subject, and careful fair-mindedness of the gentlemen who composed the majority of the Arbitration Board will only cause amusement in Canada, as these two gentlemen are well and favourably known, and stand so highly in the esteem of the Canadian people that Press comments of a defamatory nature only appear ridiculous.

Ex-President Taft, who represented the shareholders on the Arbitration Board, puts the management question to them in a mildly diplomatic but pertinent manner. This being the real situation and the fundamental cause of failure, it is only human and natural for the British shareholders and directors to try to blame everyone and everything else; and apparently an effort is being made to stage an appeal to the Canadian taxpayer to offer a consolation or "booby" prize to compensate them partially for their lack of practical and effective management of their own affairs.

The history of the management of the Grand Trunk and its affiliated companies has been an open book to residents of Canada and the United States for years, and a survey of the stockholdings of the people who lived within the zone of operations of their concern would easily have given an indication that all was not as it should be.

In the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins there was not much tangible sympathy expressed for the fate of the latter, and if the Canadian taxpayer fails to come up with the Grand Trunk "booby" prize, no fair-minded, impartial people will be very much surprised.

I have no axe to grind, and no feeling of animosity towards the Grand Trunk, but in fairness to Canada this view of the situation should be put forward. Every Canadian knows that well-conceived, practically-managed projects in Canada, though they may have their temporary set-backs, are bound ultimately to succeed, but the long-distance "guinea-pig" method of dealing with undertakings is always costly and seldom remunerative.—Yours truly,

CANADIAN.

London, September 12, 1921.

[The writer of this letter, who is a prominent Canadian, no doubt reflects a view on the Grand Trunk question which is held by many Canadians—viz., that the troubles of the G.T.R. were primarily due to its control by a London Board of Directors. His analogy is not apposite. The Grand Trunk did not take over a railway enjoying local management, but found millions of British money to supply Canada with its first railways, and the shareholders preferred that their capital should be administered by a Board of Directors in London. Had it not been the pioneer railway a different policy would doubtless have been adopted. Pioneer enterprises often buy their experience too dearly; but those who benefit by their optimistic expenditure should not kick them when they fail. The Board of Directors, moreover, from its earliest years included many prominent and successful men of affairs, while the chairman, Sir Alfred Smithers, in addition to the Grand Trunk, has been a director of a great English railway for many years. Other aspects of the Grand Trunk question are dealt with elsewhere.—EDITOR, *Canada*.]

* *

FAREWELL LUNCH TO MR. SALTER

By Railway, Shipping and Transportation Representatives.

The railway, shipping and transportation companies and agencies throughout the United Kingdom were strongly represented at a farewell luncheon given at the Elysee Restaurant, London, on Monday to Mr. Fred C. Salter, who has, since 1904 been European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk system, and who returns to Canada in consequence of the absorption of the Grand Trunk interests by the Canadian National Railways.

Sir George McLaren Brown, European Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railways and Steamships, presided, having on his right Mr. Salter and on his left Mr. William Phillips, the European Manager of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and Mr. W. L. Griffith, acting High Commissioner for Canada.

The names of others present are given on page 310.

Sir George Brown, in proposing the health of their guest, said that it must be a source of permanent satisfaction to Mr. Salter that he was receiving a really remarkable expression of affection and goodwill from such a representative gathering, with whom he had had intimate business relations for so many years. Their guest had ever proved himself "a good friend and a fair competitor," and was a man always true and faithful to his great trust, and notwithstanding keen competition and some fights, nothing had ever disturbed their personal friendship. They had both entered railway life about the same time, and he rejoiced that Mr. Salter was continuing in that career. In parting with his many friends here, he would have some solace in returning to the congenial atmosphere of his native land, where he would renew many friendships of early years—the best friendships of all. They were delighted to know that he was to continue in harness, and that he was going to accept a very high position in the Canadian National Railway system.

The toast of "Success, Health and Happiness to Mr. Salter" was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Salter, after expressing his profound appreciation of the honour done to him, and alluding to his happy relations with their Chairman during his long intercourse as competitors who were always friends, said he had spent seventeen happy years in England. It was now his purpose to carry the word of goodwill from Great Britain to the people across the sea. He felt that he knew the British people, for he had seen them in moments of exaltation and depression, ever with an even mind. He realised fully how much of what had gone to make Canada and the United States the great nations they were to-day had been inherited from the dear old Motherland, and he often wondered where they had got their faults from. "Let us realise," he added, "that we all spring from the same stock, have the same virtues, and the same faults." An Englishman who asked a Canadian in what light the English stood best in history was told "as ancestors to Canadians and Americans." Canadians and Americans honoured the British; the British must honour Canadians and Americans. In that way peace and goodwill would grow between them.

Mr. William Phillips, in proposing the health of the Chairman in eulogistic terms, said that the assistance Mr. Salter had given him and the manner in which he had kept the records of his office revealed the spirit that had made him so many sincere friends and well-wishers.

In his response Sir George Brown alluded to the many letters of regret from friends of Mr. Salter who were prevented from being present. He especially mentioned one from Sir Alfred Smithers, the late Chairman of the Grand Trunk, whose absence was due to the fact that a special meeting of the Shareholders' Committee had been called for that day.

* *

At last week's Convention of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa it was decided to postpone for another year the question of maintaining the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

Colonel James Smith Park, M.V.O., V.D., D.L., J.P., of Glasgow, and of Auchenkyle, Monkton, Ayrshire, underwriter and shipowner, formerly managing director at Glasgow of the Allan Line, and chairman of the Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Co., Ltd., who died on February 1, aged 66, left, exclusive of real estate, personal estate of the total value of £1,219,908, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to £1,081,186. The estate duty alone on the property at this valuation will amount to about £366,000, apart from the legacy duty and any further duty that may be payable in respect of the capital value of real estate passing at his decease.

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Annual Subscribers to "CANADA" are entitled to full replies by letter to enquiries which they may address to the Editor.

A form for subscriptions to "CANADA" with full particulars of cost will be found on page 322 of this issue.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Grand Trunk Bombshell. To put it in the mildest possible terms, the Grand Trunk Railway award has caused surprise and disappointment, and even consternation, among the many thousands of investors in this country who are holders of the Preference and Ordinary stocks. The stockholders affected by the award, as well as the financial community generally, cannot understand how the majority arbitrators could arrive at the conclusion that the stocks in question were of no value without taking evidence as to the physical assets of the company, which they refused to do. Then, again, there is the fact that the traffic of the system has doubled in the last few years, but the increase in revenue has all been eaten up by the abnormal expansion in wages, costs of material and maintenance, for which, of course, the company cannot be in any way held responsible. It is pointed out that Canada did not follow the example of the British and American Governments and take control of its railways, nor did it in these unparalleled circumstances sanction increased rates sufficient to enable the Grand Trunk Railway to meet these additional expenses and leave a fair margin for the stockholders. And in this connection it has to be borne in mind that before the war the company did earn sufficient net revenue to pay dividends on its Preference stocks; there was always a margin, at any rate, over the company's fixed charges.

* * *

Reasons for Generous Treatment. Quite apart from these considerations, the company is entitled to generous treatment for the valuable services it rendered to the Dominion in times gone by, and even in modern days, in connection with developments in the Eastern Provinces; and, further, that it went into the Grand Trunk Pacific adventure practically as a partner of the Government and in the hope and belief that it would be helping in the development of the Western portion of the Dominion in the same way as it had assisted in that of Eastern Canada in the early days of Confederation and since. It is considered that for these and many other reasons the company should be accorded terms as favourable as, if not better than, those extended to the holders of the Ordinary stock of the Canadian Northern Railway. Unless something can be done to satisfy the unfortunate stockholders in connection with the transfer of the railway to the Government, much bitterness must inevitably result. The fact that there is room for difference of opinion on the subject is clearly revealed in Mr. Taft's statement, in which he dissents from his colleagues, and expresses the view that the value of the capital stock is rather in excess of the maximum sum mentioned in the terms submitted for the consideration of the arbitrators. The very fact that the Government was prepared to agree to an award up to the maximum of $5,000,000, including the interest on the Guaranteed stock, shows that it expected to have to pay something for the company's capital stock which it has taken over, and this view is confirmed by the previous offer made by the Government to the company before arbitration was finally decided upon.

* * *

The Next Step. *Canada* has always stated as its opinion that the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway could rely implicitly upon receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Dominion Government, and whilst the award is in itself a severe blow to the hopes of the stockholders, we would point out that the last word has not yet been said on the subject by the Dominion Government. The views set forth above do not necessarily express our own opinions, but rather reflect those current in financial circles in London, which may, of course, be modified when the full statements of the arbitrators are received. Whether an appeal will be lodged against the award depends, of course, upon the decision arrived at when the Shareholders' Committee have received the terms of the majority and minority judgments, and have met and discussed the new situation in all its bearings, and we understand that a further statement will be issued by the Committee at the earliest possible moment.

* * *

Effect on the Market Following the announcement of the terms of the award, the market for the company's junior securities became completely demoralised, prices for a time being more or less nominal. In the following table we give the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks for the past two years, the final quotations on the day that the award was published, and the latest "markings." These sufficiently illustrate the havoc in the quotations of the stocks in question caused by the totally unexpected character of the majority arbitrators' findings:—

	Highest and Lowest Prices. 1920	1921	Price Sept. 8.	Last "Markings"
Grand Trunk Rail. Ord. Stk	8⅞—4¼	5⅜—4⅞	2¼	2⅜
Do. 1st Pref.	64¼—51	64—53½	25	25¼
Do. 2nd Pref.	43½—28	37½—28½	14½	15
Do. 3rd Pref.	18⅞—11½	15¼—11¼	8	8
Do. Guaranteed 4%	64½—51	64—53¼	59	59
Do. 4% Perp. Deb. Stk.	67—52	65—54½	63	66

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The balance sheet of the Laurentide Co. for the year ending June 30, 1921 [illegible] satisfactory statement. The profits shown amount to [illegible] after making all al[illegible]. The company has no bonds or Preferred stock and its bank [illegible] are more than covered by investments. It is not possible to make relative comparisons from this statement as the last was only for a period of six months. The capital account has been increased by nearly $3,400,000 which represents new machines and further timber limits, which will provide nearly 12 years' additional supply of wood. The dividend of 6 per cent. on the company's shares represents 5 per cent. from sales of paper and 1 per cent. from its interest in the Laurentide Power Co., a constantly increasing source of revenue. For those possessing funds in Canada, Laurentide shares at their present price cannot be considered over-valued.

* * *

It is reported in Toronto that a new bond issue by the Province can be expected shortly. The amount rumoured is placed at $20,000,000, of which one-third will be needed for the Hydro-Electric extensions. It seems probable that a portion of the loan will be floated in the United States.

* * *

The output of pig-iron in Canada during July showed an increase of 2,000 tons over the previous month. This is a satisfactory record. The output of steel ingots and castings was, however, lower than in June by some 10,000 tons, the July output amounting to 52,641. The steel production for the month, however, was 4,000 tons better than the monthly average of the present year.

* * *

It is reported that the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. will shortly be producing 500 tons of newsprint a day, and its mill, it is claimed, will then be the largest newsprint mill in the world.

* * *

It is understood that the Imperial Oil Company have been disappointed this year with the air service which they established to expedite communication with their drilling outfits at Fort Norman and other northern points. Successful flights were made, and the feasibility of an air service to the north has been demonstrated, but it is now realised that to establish a practical aerial route necessitates a larger organisation and more experimental work than has been hitherto realised.

* * *

The willing co-operation of the great Canadian chartered banks at all times of national stress is an important factor in the economic stability of the Dominion. Another instance of united action for the public good occurred at the end of last month, when, at a conference held in Ottawa between the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture with the officials of the Canadian Bankers' Association respecting the present unsatisfactory condition of the Canadian beef cattle industry, the chartered banks, through their representatives, agreed to give special banking facilities to stock owners so as to tide them over the period of acute depression, an arrangement which will be available in every district in Canada.

—**—

A party of 157 emigrants, 77 boys and 80 girls, from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, attended a farewell meeting at Aldersgate Street Y.M.C.A. at noon on Tuesday, prior to sailing for Canada on Friday in the C.P.R. liner *Minnedosa*.

Lady Simon was told, while in Calgary, that prohibition was supposed to be the order of the day in the West, except in British Columbia, where a permit to buy liquor had to be obtained; whereas, in Alberta, a doctor's prescription had to be obtained, on the plea of being sick. "I see," remarked Lady Simon, "you have to have a permit in British Columbia and a pain in Alberta!"

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"CANADA TO-DAY."
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

W. P. (Liverpool).—The West Indies preference came into effect on September 1 as regards the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

T. C. R. (Montreal).—The following are the figures given in the British census returns :—Greater London, 7,476,168 ; City and County of London, 4,483,249 ; Glasgow, 1,034,069 ; Birmingham, 919,438 ; Liverpool, 803,118 ; Manchester, 730,551.

O. W. C. (Ryde).—The prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange on September 2 were : 5½ per cent. Victory Loan, 1924, 96.15 ; 1927, 97.75 ; 1933, 97.75 ; 1934, 94.60 ; 1937, 99.10. 5 per cent. War Loan, 1925, 94.85 ; 1931, 92.25 ; 1937, 96.25

DUD.—The company is in existence, but the shares are not quoted. The last statement of the company's affairs was very discouraging. This is one of the many "boom" companies which have been in financial difficulties since 1914.

J. P. D. (Chester).—We have seen nothing in the local Press concerning real estate activity in this town. What are the taxes on your lots, and have they been paid up? We can better advise you when we have this information.

J. F. B. (Edinburgh).—On July 11 a referendum was taken in the Yukon Territory on the question : "Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Territory be forbidden?" The votes cast in the affirmative were 433 and in the negative 828.

FARMER.—The matter is still in the experimental stage in Canada, but, as stated by the Dominion Chemist in a recent report, there is a sufficiency of satisfactory evidence to indicate that sunflower silage may be a valuable substitute for that of corn in districts where climatic conditions prevent the successful growth of the latter crop.

J. F. McC. (Bradford).—We are acquainted with the property, but can say nothing as to its prospects or value. It is only in the development stage, and we do not know that work is actually being carried on at present. Unless you have special and reliable information it would be a rash speculation at the present stage.

MANET.—The current prices represent the general market depression rather than any well-founded distrust in the future earning capabilities of these companies. This, we consider, is the time to buy rather than to sell. The share-splitting has given an erroneous appearance of depreciation in certain cases. S.C.P. is quoted among the "unlisted securities." The earnings are small as yet, but are steadily growing.

* *

THE WORLD'S WATER POWER.

Addressing the Engineering Section of the British Association at Edinburgh last week on "The Development of Water Power," Professor Gibson said the available horse power of the world from water was in the neighbourhood of 200 millions, of which approximately 25 millions were at present developed or in course of development. Great Britain, with 900,000 available, had developed only 200,000, the total available and the amount actually used being the smallest of any country for which the figures were known. Canada used or was about to use over three millions out of a possible 23, the remainder of the British Empire 700,000 out of a possible 30 to 50 millions, the United States of America nearly 10 millions out of 28, France 1.6 out of 5.6, Germany 75 out of 1.5, Japan 1.5 out of eight possible millions.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending September 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,422,900 : inc., $142,200.

Canadian Pacific, $3,951,000 ; dec., $40,000.

Grand Trunk, £368,840 ; inc., £1,090.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following :—

A selling organisation in Toronto which covers the whole of Canada is desirous of securing the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber goods and specialties, including golf balls and rubber balls.

A London company wish to act in the capacity of brokers and agents upon behalf of Canadian packers of canned vegetables who may be unrepresented in the United Kingdom.

An influential firm in Cologne, Germany, would like to effect connections with Canadian suppliers of cobalt, which is required free of silver content, if possible.

* *

In the August issue of *Rod and Gun in Canada*, Douglas Hains describes a canoe trip in the Mississauga district of Ontario ; Bonnycastle Dale tells "A Story of the Sea" ; Robert Page Lincoln continues his hints on "Amateur Fly Tying" ; and A. Bryan Williams his account of "Big Game Hunting in British Columbia" ; and there are numerous other sporting articles.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND, No. 15.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending September 30, 1921, payable October 3, 1921, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of September, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Three Rivers, P.Q., August 25, 1921.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is Hereby Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Friday, the 16th September, to Thursday, the 13th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th September, 1921, will be forwarded on the 13th October next to all Proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 16th September, 1921.

By Order,
H. DEER, Secretary
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2, 9th September, 1921

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 819. Sept. 17, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms, eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc. ; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

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G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, etc.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address : "Willco, Toronto." Reference : Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN POSTAL CHARGES.

It is officially announced at Ottawa that on and after October 1 the rates of letters for points outside of Canada, with the exception of places within the British Empire, the United States and Mexico (to which places the Canadian domestic rate applies) will be 10 cents for each letter weighing one ounce or less, with 5 cents for each further ounce. The rates on post cards will be 6 cents.

Insurance on parcel postage in Canada will come into effect on October 1. Parcels will be accepted for insurance against loss up to $100. The fees will be 3 cents up to $5, 6 cents up to $25, 12 cents up to $50, and 30 cents for amounts exceeding $50 and not exceeding $100.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters -Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office -Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré. Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

An outstanding feature of the London freight markets last week was the chartering of an exceptionally large amount of tonnage to load wheat at Montreal for Europe. Tonnage was fixed at freights of 5s. per quarter for the United Kingdom and 5s. 9d. per quarter for one port of discharge in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH PERIODICALS

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's Journal."

Chambers's Journal for September is, as usual, a highly readable number. P. R Gordon continues his disquisition on "T[illegible] of Humanity," dealing with the [illegible] balanced type." Seton Gordon, the well known natural history writer, has a characteristic Hebridean article, "The Long Island." "Hemlocks" are described by A. Carlton Steele. Oswald Wildridge tells of "Moving a River Bar." R. B. Span has a charming essay on "The Palace of the Sky," in the course of which he says that "to realise the true joy of living one should camp in the Rockies, and be a lover of the beauties of nature, especially of the sky." "The Gentleman Hobo," by H. Mortimer Batten, is a well-written story of a dog's incursion into the wilds of Northern Ontario. Other interesting articles include "Hotel Thieves," by J. C. Goodwin; "Timbuctoo," by C. D. Priest; and "In and Out of Italy on a Motor-Cycle," by H. Reynolds Ball. There are also several good stories.

"World's Work."

"Is Canada becoming Americanised?" is a question of intense interest not only to the Dominion directly concerned, but also to the Empire at large, and Robert Donald's article under this title in this month's *World's Work* sets forth briefly, but with great clarity, the influences working in this direction. "Nature," he says, "made Canada an integral part of the land to the south," and he shows that, while the United States invasion of Canada by emigration, literature and news service, professional and labour affiliations, trade and investment, together with the natural similarity of tastes between the two nations, might be expected to weaken the ties with the Mother Country, this invasion is only superficial, and Canadians combine the friendliest feelings towards their American neighbours with devoted loyalty to the British Empire." The most notable feature of the number is the first instalment of "The London Letters of Walter H. Page," the publication of which should be very useful in strengthening Anglo-American friendship. The other more important articles are "Overthrowing a Red Regime," by T. T. C. Gregory (telling how Bela Kun was ousted by the Hoover Commissioner); "Flying the Mail," by Donald Wilhelm; "Saving Ten Millions a Year," by S. T. James (showing how Sir Eric Geddes expects to make this saving by his Railway Grouping Bill); and "The Stupendous Possibilities of the Atom," by Floyd W. Parsons; while in "The Land of Opportunity," E. T. Raymond sketches the career of Lord Northcliffe; and "Men and Women of To-day" include Madame Curie, W. Riley, and George E. Edwards, M.P.

* *

TRADE COMMISSIONERS AT CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

The Governor-General in Council having authorised the establishing of Trade Commissioner offices at Calcutta and Singapore, it is hoped that effect will be given to this by not later than the end of November, as already stated in *Canada*. Mr. H. A. Chisholm, at present Trade Commissioner in Cuba, has been appointed to Calcutta. Mr. P. W. Ward, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, has been appointed to the Singapore office.

It is announced that Mr. George E. Shortt, who was formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, is no longer in the Canadian Government service.

* *

There were fourteen establishments producing compressed gas in Canada in 1918, according to statistics just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Satistics. During that year 34,000,000 cubic feet of oxygen was produced, and more than 5,000,000 cubic feet of acetylene was also made. Nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet of carbon dioxide was made, for use in the manufacture of "soft" drinks.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, September 16 *Minnedosa*
Thursday, September 22 **Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 30 *Metagama.*
Thursday, October 6. — **Empress of France*
Friday, October 7. *Melita.*
Friday, October 14. -*Minnedosa*
Wednesday, October 19 **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, October 28 *Metagama*
Wednesday, November 2. - **Empress of France.*
Friday, November 4. - *Melita*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 17.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, September 24. - *Tunisian.*
Saturday, October 22. - *Tunisian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, October 27. *Scandinavian*

Vancouver to China and Japan

Thursday, October 13.— *Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York

Wednesday September 21.—*Scythia*
Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York

Tuesday, September 20. — *Empress of India.*
Saturday, September 24.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Berengaria*
Saturday, October 15.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, October 11.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, September 21.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, October 5.—*Olympia*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, September 17.—*Cedric*
Saturday, October 1.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Baltic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

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Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* and *Megantic*, September 17; *Victorian* and *Metagama*, September 25

Letters only via New York are due by the *Carmania*, September 18, and *Zeeland* and *Aquitania*, September 19.

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* *

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Efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to improve the varieties of fruits and vegetables grown in Canada are meeting with considerable success. Special attention is being paid to the cultivation of apples, plums and other fruits. Experiments have also been conducted for several years with potatoes, tomatoes and lettuces in an endeavour to produce a strain which would ripen faster, produce a bigger yield, and be of better quality than the ordinary variety.

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"CANADIAN BOOKMAN."

The *Canadian Bookman* continues to justify its existence as the leading literary periodical of Canada and the organ of the Canadian Authors' Association. The new Copyright Act—the text of which is given in full—is strongly criticised, especially in its relations to the Berne Convention. The general articles include "Apropos of Mr. Curwood's 'God's Country,'" by Frederick Niven; another instalment of C. W. Stoker's amusing "Essays in Canadian Literature"; "Charles M. Doughty, Traveller and Poet," by Barker Fairley; "Knut Hamsun and the Slowness of Fame," by W. B. Nyson; "The Ideals of the Community Theatre," by Ramsay Traquair; "A Sam Slick Centenary," by Effie May Ross; "A Good Novel About Your Dressmaker" (J. G. Sime's "Our Little Life"), by B. K. Sandwell; and "The Affability of Peter McArthur," by W. A. Deacon. There is a comprehensive selection of verse.

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"UNITED EMPIRE."

To *United Empire*, Sir Harry Wilson, who has just resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Colonial Institute and the joint editorship of its journal, contributes a message of farewell and good wishes. Ethel L. McPherson tells the story of Rudolph Siegfried, Allemann, a Prussian soldier of fortune, who enlisted in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and rose to a position of wealth and influence at the Cape in the first half of the 18th century; an Australian, M. Con-Taylor, gives impressions of Louvain; A. D. Carr describes British Honduras; and there is a report of Sir Ernest Birch's lecture on "The Visit of H.M.S. *Malaya* to the East."

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A large tract of oil-bearing land on the Hay River, a few miles up from its mouth on Great Slave Lake, has been staked in behalf of a syndicate of Eastern Canadian, British and American capitalists.

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CATTLE EMBARGO REPORT

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY

No. 820. Vol. LXIII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1921.

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CANADA

No. 820 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1921. Vol. LXIII | 9D WEEKLY

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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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THE CATTLE EMBARGO REPORT.

THE report of the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle will give very general satisfaction throughout Canada, and is a justification for the agitation against the embargo on Canadian cattle which led to the appointment of the Commission. The enquiry commenced on May 30 last. There were 25 sittings, and 92 witnesses were examined, among them being Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. Duncan Marshall, then Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

The enquiry has brought out many facts in regard to Canadian cattle which are complimentary to Canadian herds. The Commissioners were satisfied not only that there was nothing to fear from disease among Canadian cattle, but that they were healthier than either Irish or British cattle. In regard to the question of milk supplies, which some witnesses maintained would be jeopardised by the entry of Canadian stores, strong evidence was given in favour of the view that owing to their freedom from tuberculosis and their good milking qualities, the admission of Canadian cattle would make the milk supply purer.

Taking it as a whole, the testimony given before the Commission showed so many advantages to the public generally of opening the ports to Canadian cattle, that the objections of farmers and breeders could not be allowed to out-weigh the larger interests. Ireland was united in opposition to the entry of Canadian stores to Great Britain purely on grounds of self-interest. The Commissioners very properly were unable to see that the interests of Irish cattle breeders should be allowed to outweigh the larger interests of the general public and meat dealers of Great Britain.

Some time must, unfortunately, elapse before the recommendations of the Commission can be adopted by Parliament, but in the meantime it is satisfactory to note that recent experiments in shipping lightly-chilled Canadian meat to the Mother Country have been most successful, this meat fetching a much better price than other chilled meat imported from the Argentine.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Grand Trunk Award. The fuller newspaper reports of the decisions of the three Grand Trunk arbitrators, available on the arrival of the Canadian mail this week, do not add materially to the cabled summaries published in last week's *Canada*. The full text of the award itself was received at the headquarters of the company in London on Monday. This will, at any rate, not be placed before the shareholders until it has been considered by the Shareholders' Committee and submitted to counsel. We understand, however, that it is practically certain that an appeal will be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

While there is no redeeming feature to be found in the reports of Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White, several passages in Mr. Taft's reasoned statement will give the shareholders confidence that they have justice behind their appeal. On the part of the Government witnesses he discerned "an enthusiasm of condemnation that rather injured the weight of what they had to say, with me." In his view, the actual conditions on the Grand Trunk and subsidiary lines are not so black as they were painted by those witnesses, and "there is every reason to expect the railway system to regain normal conditions, when the stock in question will eventually again pay dividends."

* * *

Canadians and Russia. The series of striking articles in the *Times*, from a correspondent who has been visiting the famine areas of Russia, has brought home to the public the reality of the tragedy there and the need for instant relief.

We are pleased to learn that Canadians, although so far removed from the scene of the calamity, are showing a practical interest in the appeals that are being made for money. No doubt the appointment of a British representative to co-operate with Dr. Nansen in the administration of relief measures on behalf of the Red Cross will give confidence to potential subscribers in Canada as well as in the Mother Country. Canadians, too, would feel a double interest in the matter if they had a knowledge that part of the money at least was being expended on supplies from their own country, which can provide them so amply and so satisfactorily.

* * *

The German Trade Menace. The shipment abroad of German manufactured articles, especially those in which a large amount of labour is entailed, at prices at which other countries cannot possibly compete, is naturally disturbing the minds of the commercial world, not only in Great Britain but in the United States and Canada. It is, therefore, of much interest to read the characteristically vigorous and confident articles contributed to the *Sunday Express* by Lord Beaverbrook, who is visiting Germany in order to investigate financial and trade conditions on the spot. He scouts the idea that British export trade is in any permanent danger from German competition, because he maintains that the constant inflation of the mark is inevitably leading to financial panic, while he regards the deflation of German currency as a task beyond the power of the Government. Germany, in his view, is so torn internally with hostile elements that he sees "a whole population openly or secretly arming for a fratricidal struggle."

Lord Beaverbrook strongly holds the view, which is shared by the majority of the leaders of industry in Great Britain, that the prosperity of British trade depends on recovering our selling power in Germany, who was our best foreign customer before the war, and he urges that the most careful investigation of Germany's financial and trade conditions should be made by some British captain of industry, who might suggest a cure for Germany's ills and so open the way to restoration of British export trade. In the meantime, until the financial crash which Lord Beaverbrook and so many others anticipate, Germany is underselling British manufactures in the world's markets.

* * *

Lord Byng's Conquest.

Lord Byng appears to have made a fresh conquest at every point he has visited in Canada. The mails continue to bring us letters and papers singing his praises and reiterating the conviction that the Dominion has got the right man for its Governor-General. An editorial in the *Mail and Empire*, speaking of his visit to the Exhibition, is a case in point.

Torontonians who had never seen Lord Byng except in photographs were surprised to find him not a "stern, gloomy-eyed warrior," but, watching the thousands of his former "boys" who welcomed him, a man with a face tender rather than severe. He was almost overcome by emotion at the experience, and when he leaned over the railing and addressed a few words to the men, in "a voice made tense by his sincerity," it is described as "one of the most touching incidents that could be imagined." At the directors' luncheon he used the word "brotherly" to describe the reception awarded to him, and there was an immediate outburst of applause. "Lord Byng," proceeds the *Mail and Empire*, "had touched the right note as though by instinct, a gift for which he appears to have almost a genius"; and our contemporary regards it as "not the least remarkable of Lord Byng's long list of achievements that within twenty-four hours he had established in Toronto relations that might well be described as those of affection between himself and the many thousands who heard his words or saw his smiling face."

* * *

Canadian Legal Practice.

Some interesting tributes were paid by Sir Malcolm MacNaughton, K.C., in his address to the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa in regard to improvements in procedure which have been adopted in the Canadian Courts. The speaker referred with the strongest approbation to the Canadian rule of the revision of the Statutes every ten years or so—a periodic practice which he considered was greatly needed in Great Britain. He also expressed the opinion that in Canada "the right of examination for discovery before trial was an improvement over the English system of interrogation." The Canadian rule, he felt sure, would be adopted in England if it were better understood there. From the practice of the Quebec Courts he picked out for special praise the rules covering the delivery of judgments. In his opinion, "the inclusion of the grounds on which the judgments were based made for greater clarity in the minds of the counsel." In England, he said, while judgments were noted for their boldness and simplicity it was sometimes hard to understand what the grounds for the judgments actually were.

Discussing the question of appeals to the Privy Council, Sir Malcolm MacNaughton agreed that it was a matter for Canada to settle alone. The Privy Council was, he said, "the greatest Court the world had ever seen," and if there was going to be an Imperial Court of Appeal, it seemed to be up to Canada to organise it.

* * *

Aiding the Cattle Raiser.

The arrangement noted in last week's *Canada* as having been come to between the Dominion Government and the Canadian banks for the assistance of cattle raisers has given general satisfaction to those concerned. The members of the industry have been placed in a serious position by the United States tariff. This resulted in a customary market for live cattle being practically cut off, without any corresponding readjustment having arrived at. Figures given by the Calgary *Herald* with regard to Southern Alberta show how great the change has been. During the first week in September in the last three years there were on the average nearly 4,000 cattle sold in the Calgary stock-yards. Of these, 30 carloads in 1918, 19 in the next year, and about the same number last year went to Chicago. The number of cattle marketed during the first seven days of August was only 674, as compared with 3,440, 6,275, and 3,285 in the same week of the last three years; presumably none went to Chicago. The change in prices is even more striking. Feeding cattle sold in 1918 at $10 per 100 lb.; in 1920, at $9; and this year at $3.50. Beef steers were $12, $10.50 and $5.25; while cows which brought $8 last year, now sell for $4.

As a consequence, the stock raisers have found themselves with more cattle on their hands than they have been able to deal with. Thanks, however, to the prompt action of the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, they should be enabled to tide over the critical period. By being given an advance, on the security of their cattle, to obtain fodder, they will, it is hoped, be able to "carry" their stock, instead of having to get rid of it at sacrifice prices.

* * *

The Open Shop.

The mistake made by organised labour in Canada is the willingness shown by most of the Unions to place themselves under the domination of some "International" Union in the United States. The cost of living, the conditions of life, and the character and temperament of the people are not the same in Canada as in the United States. Canadians very properly resent dictation from U.S. Labour bosses, and when the issue is joined and a strike takes place, the International Unions lose and the open shop wins. This has been the result in the recent printers' strike, where the International demanded shorter hours and higher pay. In the five chief Canadian cities there has been a gain of 346 open shops.

Canada will not permit her labour to be dominated from the States, and, if necessary, legislation might be passed prohibiting interference or the payment of Canadian dues to American Unions.

* * *

Short-Sighted Greed.

Trade Unions in the United States and Canada are not, as a rule, so short-sightedly greedy as some of the English Unions. In the matter of process engraving, the Union rates are so high as to have seriously reduced output. The cuts for a three-colour maple leaf, even of the smallest size, cannot be supplied by a Union firm under £9 10s. The pre-war price was about 30s. Such rapacity naturally defeats itself, and the public are doing without colour blocks or else getting them made abroad.

* * *

Porcupine Gold Mines.

The premium on the Canadian dollar has kept an enormous amount of British capital out of Canada during the last few years. The oppressive income-tax and the other burdens placed upon landowners have, as is well known, resulted in the sales of many famous estates, and the owners would in many cases have reinvested a portion of their capital in Canada had exchange not been so much against them. Almost the only enterprise to-day in Canada in which British capital appears willing to interest itself is in gold mining.

The Porcupine Gold Field in Northern Ontario is the most attractive district at present, as it possesses mines which have been proved to carry good ore-values at depth. If good judgment is shown in the selection of the properties and development is undertaken by competent managers, many fine mines may be found at Porcupine to equal the Hollinger and the Dome. Sir Archibald Mitchelson has, as already reported in *Canada*, acquired control of the Davidson Mine, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will justify the extensive development which is planned.

A Comparison in Politeness. Comparisons may be odious, but they are generally suggestive, and sometimes illuminating. The impressions of Canadians visiting Europe are usually interesting, providing as they do a fresh point of view.

Dr. Frank Crane, a well-known Canadian writer, has been in Paris, and his experience there has given him "furiously to think" on the subject of "dont's" and politeness. He says:

> I am wondering why it is that in America, where policemen bark and conductors snarl, and all public places are loaded with Dont's and Fines and Warnings, people are, as a rule, discourteous and snappy; and in France, where policemen stroll about as pleasant as gentlemen taking the air and tip their hats and smile when they speak to you and there are no horrible Signs, and nobody seems a bit worried about you doing anything wrong—in France, in all this shocking looseness, everybody is polite and all get along famously.

Dr. Crane does not tell us what his impressions of England are. As an addendum to his remarks, however, we record with pleasure the fact that on more than one occasion recently Canadians who have been touring Europe have declared that nowhere have they found such courtesy and so great a desire to help strangers as in England.

* * *

An Unanswered Charge. The liquidator of the Halifax Graving Dock Co., Ltd., sends us a letter which he has sent out widely to the London Press, in which he attributes a breach of faith to the Canadian Government for having compulsorily taken over this graving dock during the war under the War Emergency Act and sold it to a Canadian shipbuilding company. The liquidator complains of the revocation of an Order-in-Council under which the Canadian Cabinet undertook to bear the cost of repairing the dock, and he also states that no part of the money expended by the company in carrying out repairs under the terms of the Order-in-Council has been repaid; and he draws a comparison between the position of his shareholders and that of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is impossible to discuss the merits of this charge without hearing both sides of the case, but as the letter from the liquidator appeared in the *Financial News* a week ago we might have expected that by this time the High Commissioner's Office would have taken the trouble to inform itself of the Government view of the matter and have communicated it to the Press. These charges in the London Press of unjust treatment of British shareholders by the Canadian Government are most damaging to Canadian interests. We cannot doubt that there is a satisfactory reply to the charges made by the liquidator of the Halifax Graving Dock Company, and it is surely the duty of the representative of the Canadian Government in London to answer such a charge in the public Press as speedily as possible.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Closs. At 159, Park Avenue, Montreal, on September 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W Closs a son. (London, England, papers please copy.)

Fricker. On September 2, 1921, at the Maternity Hospital, Montreal, to the Rev. H. V. Fricker and Mrs. Fricker a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Freeman–Job. On September 10, at St. John's, Newfoundland, Harold Augustus, M.C., Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Major E. Freeman and Mrs. Ffoulkes, of Pwllheli, North Wales, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. William C. Job, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Lucas–Dickson. On September 10, at Winnipeg, William Henry Owen Lucas, M.C., son of the late Dr. Henry Owen Lucas and Mrs. Lucas, of Newark, Notts, to Josephine Elizabeth Dickson, daughter of the late Joseph Dickson, of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. A. M. Perry, Boston, Mass

Tooker–Dodwell. On September 6, in Halifax, N.S., Hugh Wakefield Tooker, M.C., A.M.E.I.C., youngest son of Capt. W. Tooker, R.N., of Victoria, B.C., to Frances, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. W. Dodwell, of 46, Coburg Road, Halifax, N.S.

DEATHS

Lawrence. On September 12, at Nelson, B.C., James Hamilton, eldest son of Mr A. M. Lawrence, of Hampstead, and grandson of the late Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., of Regent's Square, London.

Tunna. At Victoria, B.C., suddenly, on September 13, Gilbert Aitchison, son of the late John T. Tunna, of Kelso. Deeply regretted.

IN MEMORIAM.

Brooks. In proud and loving memory of Major Ernest John Brooks, 25th Batt. Canadian Infantry, killed in action at Courcelette, September 15, 1916. "Oubliez? Jamais!"

Hobday. In ever-proud and loving memory of Cecil Hobday, 27th Canadians, killed in action Courcelette, September 15 1916; younger son of G. and E. M. Hobday, of West Kildonan, Winnipeg. (Late 1st Life Guards.)

FOSTERING NATIONAL IDEAS.

Canadian Club Association's Suggestions.

At a meeting of the Association of Canadian Clubs at Winnipeg, resolutions have been adopted urging local clubs to make every endeavour to inculcate Canadian ideals in all elements of the population, advocating united celebration of Dominion Day and Armistice Day, and suggesting that the Provincial Governments should encourage the use of the term Canadian as a mark of nationality (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

The Association also urged preference for British films, and expressed approval of a proposal to form a League of Nations Society for Canada to promote international peace, furnish information about the League, and study immigration problems.

A letter was read from President Harding, in which the President declared that the promotion of cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada was his constant aim and desire; and a message from Sir Auckland Geddes said that the strengthening of the Canadian clubs, consolidating as it does a powerful body of Canadian opinion could not fail to benefit relations between the great English-speaking peoples.

The following message was sent by Mr. Meighen: "Your arrangements to foster Anglo-American good will and cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States and Canada have my hearty support. They will not only be of advantage to all three partners, but will tend to the peace and happiness of the world."

* *

CONDITIONS IN QUEBEC.

Colonel Pelletier's Return to London.

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, resumed his duties at his offices, 36, Kingsway, London, on Wednesday, after an extended visit to his native Province, from which he returns in greatly improved health.

In reply to questions from a representative of *Canada*, Col. Pelletier said: "In Quebec we have had a better crop than was anticipated after the exceptional drought in the early summer. Our apple crop is excellent. Farmers and the 'habitant' class, if not so prosperous as in other years, are prepared to face the hard times, and realise they are better off than are some other parts of the Dominion. In the cities, owing to trade conditions, there is a good deal of unemployment, but in Quebec Province, as elsewhere, the municipalities have exercised foresight in arranging schemes of useful work which will, I believe, obviate any serious distress during the coming winter.

"The finances of the Province are in good shape, and the administrative efforts of our Premier, Mr. Taschereau, are, I think, generally approved."

Col. Pelletier declined to discuss the Federal political situation, beyond remarking that among the younger political leaders in the Province Mr. Lapointe had achieved a commanding position, while the services rendered by the Hon. R. Lemieux and Dr. Henri Béland were not forgotten. "I had the pleasure of being the guest of Sir Lomer Gouin, but am unable to say whether he is likely to re-enter the arena of Federal politics. His acceptable administration in our own Province for so many years has no doubt prompted a hope, not confined to French Canadians, that he may emerge from his retirement if called upon."

Col. Pelletier spoke in eulogistic terms of the *Aquitania*, on which he returned, accompanied by Mme. Pelletier and Miss Blanche Boivin.

* *

FRENCH CANADA.

"You will find our people striving to perform the task so essential at the present time of increasing agricultural production and developing manufacture and commerce. It is thus that we hope to be able to meet the burdens undertaken and escape the upheaval that elsewhere has shaken society to the foundations.

"Loyal and contented subjects desiring no change in our Government, working in a spirit of emulation with our neighbours instead of arming against them, free from all internal quarrels dividing and paralysing the vital powers of a nation, rarely halted by the disastrous conflicts between Capital and Labour, we possess in our Province the qualities which will make for the greatness of the Canadian people, faith, love of the soil, the inclination to work in peace, the calm and steady will, vitality and force of expansion." —*The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, in addressing Lord Byng.*

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Salvage of $5,000 has been awarded to Lieut. Henry Bell Irving, D.S.O., Vancouver, for salving the steamer *Earneston* in the English Channel while serving on the Dover Patrol in 1916.

REMOVAL OF CATTLE EMBARGO.

Recommendation of Royal Commission—Healthiness of Canadian Stores Upheld.

THE report of the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle, issued on Thursday of last week, recommends the removal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle, to the admission of which the report is confined.

The Commissioners Viscount Finlay (chairman), Lord Askwith, Sir Algernon Firth, Sir A. E. Shipley, and Sir W. H. Peat summarise their conclusions as follows:

1. The admission into the United Kingdom of Canadian cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the ports would tend to increase the meat supply of the country to some extent, but it must not be assumed that the increase in the meat supply would necessarily be equivalent to the whole number of cattle so admitted, as it is possible that some of them might merely replace stores raised in Great Britain or Ireland.

2. Such admission would tend to cheapen, in some measure, the meat supply of the country, but there are no data on which the extent can be accurately gauged. We think, in the long run, the tendency would be to bring prices to a level somewhat, but not greatly, lower than that which would prevail if the embargo were maintained.

3. The importation of Canadian stores would tend to satisfy in some measure the increasing demand for fresh home-fed meat.

4. Such admission is advisable, as providing another source for supply of stores for the purpose of scientific agriculture, with a consequent increase of the food supply.

5. There is no substantial ground for the apprehension that such admission would introduce disease among the cattle in this country.

6. Such admission would not interfere with, but would tend to promote, the restoration, and, indeed, the increase of the numbers of live stock in this country after any losses sustained during or since the war.

7. The introduction of Canadian cattle would not have any prejudicial effect upon the milk supply of this country, but would, on the contrary, tend to its advantage.

8. There is a general feeling among English farmers against the admission of Canadian stores. So far as this is created by the apprehension that disease may be thereby introduced, we consider it unfounded. So far as it is based on the view that the prohibition should be kept up for the protection of the home breeding industry against competition, we do not think that the question of such a policy falls under the terms of our reference. The cost of transport to England in itself forms a considerable measure of protection to the home breeder.

9. The admission of Canadian stores might make it difficult for crofters and small farmers in the Highlands to carry on their farming operations successfully owing to competition with them in the market for the sale of stores.

10. The admission of Canadian stores might to some extent deprive the Irish farmers of the market which they at present enjoy in Great Britain for their stores.

11. We have not thought it within the terms of reference to enter into questions of Imperial policy, as regards the food supply of the country in time of war, protection of home industries, or the effect of possible political changes in the Constitution of the United Kingdom.

Health of Canadian Cattle.

Dealing, in the body of the report, with the question of danger of disease, the Commissioners say:—

"The diseases of cattle most to be dreaded are cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease. It was on account of the supposed presence of pleuro-pneumonia in certain Canadian cattle in 1892 that permission to import, except for slaughter at the port of landing, was first withdrawn for cattle coming from Canada. We have had a good deal of evidence with regard to those particular cattle, and there seems to be every reason to believe that they were not suffering from pleuro-pneumonia at all but from some other affection of the lungs with somewhat similar symptoms which was mistaken for the deadly and dangerous pleuro-pneumonia.

"It is further, in our opinion, established that for the last 30 years no cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease has existed in Canada, and indeed there is no trace of any of them having appeared at any time in that country except in 1884, when two consignments from Great Britain were found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, both of which were dealt with at a quarantine station at Quebec, and the disease did not obtain a footing in Canada."

At present Great Britain draws largely upon Ireland for stores, and Lord Ernle, although against the admission of Canadian stores, said he considered the Canadian cattle healthier than the Irish.

"We have had a great deal of evidence as to the health of the Canadian cattle, and in our opinion they are healthier than the Irish, and indeed than the British. It has been repeatedly admitted by Ministers that there is nothing to fear from disease among the Canadian cattle themselves.

It has, however, been urged by the advocates for exclusion that there is disease among cattle in the United States and that the frontier is a very long one, so that diseased cattle might find their way across. But the Canadian frontier has been so guarded and policed that there has been no case of any such disease finding its way into Canada from the United States for the last 30 years, and there is no record of anything of the kind at any time. The Canadian Government state that they are ready to adopt any additional precautions that can be suggested, and, in our opinion, there is no appreciable risk of disease being set up in the stock of the United Kingdom by permitting the importation of Canadian cattle.

"Canadian cattle are all branded with distinctive marks, and with ordinary care there seems to be little chance of United States cattle being sent to this country as Canadian cattle.

"It was said by witnesses opposed to the admission of Canadian cattle that if they were admitted they should be subjected to a period of quarantine. It appears clear, from Sir Daniel Hall's evidence, that a system of quarantine, in the first place, would be extremely expensive, and, in the second place, would so hamper the trade as to render the permission to import illusory: . . . and this is confirmed by Dr. Tolmie, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. . . .

"We have given a great deal of consideration to this point, and it appears to us that quarantine in the case of Canadian cattle is unnecessary. The cattle are very healthy, and every precaution would be taken by the Canadian Government, as Dr. Tolmie stated, for thorough inspection before and during their transport to England. The sea voyage by itself could be rendered by suitable inspection equivalent to a period of quarantine. The Canadian Government have undertaken, through Dr. Tolmie, that the traffic will be confined to cattle born and bred in Canada, and that every possible precaution will be taken against the transport of diseased animals. It is obvious that if Canadian cattle are admitted, it would be highly in the interests of Canada herself to take care that all regulations for this purpose should be fully observed."

The Key-Note of the Opposition.

Proceeding to refer to Lord Ernle's evidence, in which he gave his view of the present situation and pronounced against the admission of Canadian stores, the Commissioners say:

"With most unfeigned respect for Lord Ernle, we are unable to concur with him upon this point. He says 'the real question is what the farmer would think.' This passage strikes the key-note of the opposition, so far as England is concerned, to the removal of the embargo. The true question seems to us to be what the facts really are, while we fully recognise that what the farmers think may be a reason for some delay

A BUNCH OF PRAIRIE CATTLE—WHICH LOOK AS IF THEY HAD RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT!

in taking action if your Majesty's Government think that this is desirable.

"So far as these apprehensions rest upon belief in the danger of infection, they are in our opinion unfounded. So far as they depend on the dread of competition with stores bred in this country, we may point out that the cost attending transport of Canadian cattle from the West of Canada to this country must always be heavy, and of itself necessarily have a considerable protective effect in favour of the home breeder. and we do not consider that the propriety of continuing the prohibition for the purpose of ensuring complete protection against competition falls within the terms of our reference.

Home Breeding of Stores.

"The home breeding of stores should certainly be encouraged. and no prospect of immediate advantage should lead this country into any course which, by diminishing or destroying the breeding industry here, would render it absolutely dependent upon Oversea sources. It would be quite as much to the advantage of this country that it should be able to rear within its boundaries all the cattle required for the food of the population and for the efficient conduct of agriculture as that it should be able itself to grow all the corn required here for food. The advantage of this in time of war has been brought home to everyone by the experience of the last few years. It is, however, clear that England, Scotland, and Wales cannot, in present circumstances, produce all the cattle wanted for the most effective tillage of the land and for food, and at present Great Britain to a great extent depends for the necessary supply of stores upon Ireland. . . . The supply of stores from Ireland was not interrupted during the war. But the Atlantic separates Great Britain from Canada. and it is possible that the supply of stores from that source would be impracticable in time of war. It has been urged by those who are against the admission of Canadian stores that they might drive Irish stores out of the market, and that Irish farmers might turn their attention to the production of fat cattle instead of stores, so that we should become entirely dependent on Canada for stores, which might fail us in time of war. It must, however, be a matter of uncertainty whether the competition of Canadian cattle would have this effect upon the Irish trade in stores.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS OWNED BY MR. J. D. MCGREGOR, A FAMOUS MANITOBA BREEDER.

"We may point out that considerable inconvenience has recently been caused by the failure of stores from Ireland, owing to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease there, and it would obviously be of great advantage that there should be another source of supply for Great Britain. In this connection it was pointed out by the advocates for admission that if a trade in Canadian stores with this country should be developed, the Canadians would have every motive to improve the quality of their cattle, and for this purpose would naturally come to the United Kingdom for the purchase of pedigree bulls, in the supply of which the United Kingdom is admittedly foremost, and so this very important branch of agricultural industry might be substantially enlarged by the increased demand from Canada. . . .

British Farmers' Apprehensions.

"Sir Daniel Hall, in his evidence, expressed great apprehension as to the effect of the want of confidence which he thought might be created in English farmers by the admission of Canadian stores. He thought that this might lead them, instead of rearing their calves, to sell them to the butcher. Any opinion expressed by Sir Daniel Hall is, of course, entitled to the most respectful consideration, but we cannot help thinking that the apprehensions entertained by him on this point are somewhat exaggerated. We cannot think that the farmers of England would regard the admission of Canadian cattle as a signal that they must give up the endeavour to carry on their business as hitherto. We venture to anticipate that the restoration of the numbers of the herds will go on. In our opinion, the importation of Canadian cattle would not interfere with the restoration; on the contrary, we think it would probably help the restoration by bringing a larger supply of healthy cattle within the reach of farmers. The contrary view rests on the assumption that the farmer, in his dread of Canadian competition, might abandon breeding and rearing in despair."

The report remarks upon the "very clear and able statement of the reasons for the removal of the embargo" made by Dr. Tolmie, the Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

"Their pronouncement on the high standard of health of Canadian cattle will be warmly welcomed not only in the Dominion, but by the countless friends and admirers of Canada in this country. . . . It is possible that the recommendations of the Commission would, 'in a measure,' as the report says, do good. It is also possible that in the past both the expectations of the Canadian and the fears of the English farmers have had less justification in fact than they believed." —*Times.*

"Here is a case in which it is proposed to imperil one more export industry in order to gain a problematical cheapness from a new import trade. It is only a new step in the old heedless policy of cheapness at any price which has brought us to the verge of ruin as a nation."—*Morning Post.*

"The Commission's recommendation only does justice to a request for equal treatment with Ireland which the Dominion has long preferred in vain."—*Daily Mail.*

"The action of the *Daily Express* in raising this question and pressing it to an issue is thus completely justified. It will be seen that the report overrules all the objections made to our demand for the lifting of the embargo. . . . Our only concern now is that the Government shall act promptly in putting the recommendations of the Commission into effect."—*Daily Express.*

"Although its findings are in favour of the withdrawal of the embargo which has been in operation since 1892, it is doubtful whether the report of the Commission will convince any of the individuals or classes who have hitherto maintained an opposite view. For one thing, the main conclusions are not pronounced with any confidence or emphasis."—*Scotsman.*

"In view of the fact that the Government obviously cannot take a stand against the finding of the Commission (more especially as Mr. Lloyd George himself admitted that an unmistakable promise of its withdrawal was given to the Canadian Government in 1917), it may be taken for granted that a decision to remove the embargo will be reached."—*Financial News.*

(*For other photographs of Canadian cattle see centre double page:*)

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SIX NATIONS INDIANS' APPEAL.

Support from British Educationists.

Mr. Ernest Westlake, F.R.A.I., Chief of the British Section of the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, whose attention was attracted to the appeal of the Six Nations Indians through the statement of their case in *Canada*, is circulating, on behalf of that body, a memorial from British educationists in support of their claim. It is in the following terms:—

"Now that the place and value of the earlier cultures of mankind as a preparation for modern life are becoming increasingly recognised, and already, under the names of 'Woodcraft,' 'Scouting,' 'Forest Schools,' etc., form part of the training of children in various countries, we, the undersigned, speaking from the standpoint of public education, support the application of Deskaheh, Chief Levi General of the Six Nations, and urge the full and liberal recognition of their treaty claims under which they desire to live their own life and to follow their own culture within the Canadian Commonwealth.

"We think that in so recognising the claims of the aboriginal races, the white settlers of Canada will also be recognising the claims of their own children to have before them examples of the life of early man, which, in its simplicity, hardihood, and self-help, appeals to their instincts, and, being now free from its more savage features, is vital to their development.

"The comparative freedom of the Indians from civilised culture renders them, in our opinion, the best school for the early training of the children of the white races; and we consider that the desire of the Six Nations to preserve their own way of life should receive, from the point of view of public policy, every encouragement as an important step towards the realisation of a higher European culture."

Mr. Westlake will be glad to receive the names and addresses of any persons likely to support this appeal. His address is: "Godshill Forest School, Fordingbridge, Salisbury."

* *

Mr. Philip Michael Faraday has secured a new comedy by Harriett Forde and Harvey O'Higgins, the Canadian authors of *The Wrong Number*, now running at the Duke of York's Theatre, and is in negotiation for a well-known West End theatre at which to present it within the next few weeks.

In connection with the report of the Royal Commission in regard to the embargo on Canadian store cattle in Great Britain (says Reuter's New Westminster correspondent), the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, declares that 68,000 head of Canadian cattle are ready for the British market.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Mr. Doherty withdrew his nomination for the membership of the Permanent Court of Justice under the League of Nations, and in the voting at Geneva last week Sir Robert Borden was one of the nominees not elected.

* *

Sir Robert Borden has been elected a director of the British-America Nickel Corporation, Ottawa.

* *

Lord and Lady Beaverbrook and Miss Drury Lady Beaverbrook's sister, have been visiting Germany. They have now returned to London.

* *

Sir F. S. Barnard and Lady Barnard and Sir Charles Davidson returned to Canada last week by the *Empress of France*.

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests in British Columbia, paid a visit to Scotland prior to sailing from Liverpool by the *Empress of Britain* on Thursday. His visit has been curtailed in order that he may attend a special session of the British Columbia Legislature.

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The Hon. Robert Watson and Mr. David Baird returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, on Wednesday by the *Sachem*.

* *

The Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, Quebec, will leave for Europe on October 7 to attend the Labour Congress in Geneva on October 28.

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Mr. R. Home Smith has been chosen Chairman of the Toronto Harbour Commission in succession to the late Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, his Honour Lionel H. Clarke.

* *

Lady Stavert and the Misses Stavert, who have been on the South Coast of France, and are at present at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Tyrol, Italy, are returning to Montreal this month.

* *

Mr. William Brymner, C.M.G., R.C.A., and Mrs. Brymner, are at present occupying "Villa Rouard," at Carqueiranne, Var, France, where they will remain until the end of December.

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The following were the guests of Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for Ontario, at the dinner given last week at the Canadian Club in London (see p. 341) to meet the Hon. T. D. Pattullo and Mr. W. C. Noxon:—Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Messrs. G. C. Cassels, C. Cambie, W. Phillips, J. Obed Smith, D. Armour, F. H. Cunningham, W. Turnbull, A. B. Tucker, R. J. Arnott, T. T. Champion, and the officials of the Club: Messrs. C. L. Hanington (president), G. M. Moon (vice-president), G. H. Ward (secretary), and W. H. Rice (treasurer).

The appointment is announced from Ottawa of Mr. W. J. Black, formerly Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, as Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonisation—a post temporarily administered by Mr. W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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Mr. Black has had a long experience in connection with colonisation and agricultural problems, especially in the West. He was Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba from 1904 to 1905, when he was entrusted with the task of organising the Manitoba Agricultural College. After being President of that institution for ten years, he was in 1915 appointed Secretary of the Economic and Development Commission, which did important war work. On the death of Dr C. C. James, Federal Commissioner of Agriculture, in 1916, Mr. Black was appointed to that office, and in 1918 he was asked by the Government to undertake the organisation of the Soldier Land Settlement Scheme. He was responsible for the system of selection and supervision of settlers, which has been one of the great factors which are contributing to the success of the scheme. He resigned in August, 1920, to accept the position of Chief Executive Director of the National Liberal and Conservative Party.

MR. W. J. BLACK.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Empress of Britain* last Saturday were Mr. A. Adamson, Mr. James Cameron, Mr. W. A. Cockburn, Maj.-Gen. G. A. Cory, Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mr. and Miss E. A. Hill, Miss Margaret Phippen, Miss E. M. Phillips, Miss H. A Richardson, Mr. James Turner (Toronto), Miss E. M. Bowler, Dr. A. J. Butler, Major H. J. and Mrs. Hadow, Mrs. W. and Miss Nicol (Victoria), Mr. R. P. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart (Vancouver), Miss Wilmot Hayter (Quebec), Mr. A. D. Macdonald, Mr. W. G. Ridge, Mr. C. W. Vollmann (Montreal), Mr. H. E. Richardson (Kingston), Sir Charles Addis and Mr. W. O. Fairfax.

Miss Martha Allan, da[illegible] H. Montagu and Lady Allan, is expected in London from Montreal.

* *

Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon who has been spending the summer in Europe, has been recently staying with the Countess of Minto in Scotland.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman and the Misses Kingman, of Montreal, are staying at the Hotel Stafford. Mr. Abner Kingman, jun., has been the guest of Sir Campbell Stuart.

* *

Mr. R. G. Bruce accountant to the London branch of the Dominion Bank, while spending a vacation at Aberdeen was taken ill, and has had to undergo an operation in a nursing home in that city.

* *

Mrs. F. Martin Morse returned to Winnipeg *via* New York by the *Adriatic* on Wednesday, accompanied by her mother, with whom she has been spending the winter on the Continent.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel arrived from Toronto by the *Olympic*, and will occupy their house in Porchester Terrace, London. Miss Florence May Samuel and Mr. Lewis Samuel accompanied them. The latter will resume his studies at Cambridge University.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Newcombe have arrived in London. Their marriage took place in Montreal on September 8. Mrs. Newcombe is a daughter of Dr. J. A. Hutchison, of Montreal, and Mr. Newcombe is a son of Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

* *

Acting Lieut. A. C. Wurtele, R.C.N., has been appointed to the *Victory*, additional, September 12, and to the *Dryad*, additional, for N. course for rank of lieut. to date September 18; and Acting Lieuts. M. A. Wood and F. G. Hart, to the *Dryad*, for N. course for rank as lieut., to date September 18.

* *

Mr. E. R. Wood, president of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co., and of the Dominion Securities Co., and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, arrived in London from Paris last week. Mr. Wood was *en route* from Brazil to Southampton by the R.M.S. *Almanzora* at the time of her stranding near Lisbon. Mr. Wood is vice-president of the Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co.

* *

Among the departures for Canada by the *Empress of France* on September 15 were Major I. J. Albery, M.C., Mr. H. B. Alexander, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Binsmore, Mr. F. H. Blair, Mr. P. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Clarke, Miss C. P. Doverill, Lt.-Col. A. G. Doughty, Mr. A. B. and Mrs. H. S. Douglas, Mrs. M. Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Farrington, Mr. W. A. T. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gudewill, Mrs. M. Hendrie, Miss F. M. Henshaw, Mrs. E. Howard, Major Lanctot, Lt.-Col. M. E. Lindsay, D.S.O., Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Livingood, Mr. C. A. Massey, Professor J. Mavor, Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntyre, Mrs. A. and Miss McKim, Mr. H. A. Northrop, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Patrick, Mrs. J. B. Peters, Miss H. F. Price, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rawlinson, Mr. Ede H. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Scott, the Misses Agnes, Helen and Beatrice Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tinling, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitworth, Mr. W. G. Yielding.

Mr. Fred C. Salter leaves Liverpool today (Saturday) by the *Megantic* to take up his new appointment in connection with the C.N.R. and Canadian National Express Companies. Mr. Salter is accompanied by his wife and younger son. His eldest son is a student at McGill University.

* *

The arrivals by the *Megantic* last Sunday included Mrs. J. R. and Miss Douglass, Mr. Ross Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Carson, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. G. H. Panneton, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Vickery, Capt. F. S. and Mrs. Hollinshead, Mr. F. Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Spears, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mr. B. L. Mogridge, Mr. A. Riggs, Miss E. Stephen, Mr. J. C. Gullon Ferguson.

* *

Among the departures by the *Minnedosa* on September 16 were Mr. S. W. Adams, Rev. F. B. and Mrs. Allnutt, Archdeacon A. J. and Mrs. E. M. Balfour, Brig.-Gen. F. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. and the Misses Brierley, Rev. C. Burns, D.D., Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, Mrs. A. Doig, Mrs. E. A. Du Vernet, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hall, Professor P. T. Lafleur, Col. E. F. Lynn, D.S.O., Professor W. and Mrs. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Dr. O. S. and Mrs. Melvin, Dr. R. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. R. Reading, Miss J. Turnbull, Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn, Miss E. A. Wilson.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Isobel, youngest daughter of the Hon. Coutts Marjoribanks and Mrs. Coutts Marjoribanks, and a niece of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, was married on August 20 to Captain Allan Surtees, of Kelowna, B.C.

* *

Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., Ottawa, was married at St. Peter's Church, Brockville, on August 15 to Miss Isabella Durkie, only daughter of the late Mr. John Currie and Mrs. Currie, The Toft, Elie, Fife.

* *

The engagement is announced between John Leopold King, third son of Captain and Mrs. King, of Castle Pollard, Westmeath, and Sheelah, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Harding-Finlayson, of St. Este, Vancouver Island.

* *

The wedding took place at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, of Katharine Van der Worken, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Peleg Howland, Glen Road, to Mr. Arthur Cayley, eldest son of the late Rev. E. C. Cayley and Mrs. Cayley.

* *

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on September 7, the marriage was solemnised of Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman, Ontario Avenue, to Mr. Herbert Elder, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Elder. Mr. Quentin Bovey was the best man, and the ushers were Mr. Philip Durnford, Mr. William Benson, Mr. Montagu Yates and Mr. John Pangman.

* *

At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on September 7, Beatrice Mary Stephen, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. George S. Cantlie and Mrs. Cantlie, 502, Sherbrooke Street West, was married to Mr. Robert Hampson, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, Ontario Avenue. Lieut.-Col. Cantlie gave his daughter away, and she was attended by her youngest sister, Miss Celia Cantlie, as maid-of-honour, and her sisters, the Misses Gian and Eleonore Cantlie, and the Misses Gwendolen and Audrey Hampson, sisters of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. Mr. Magill Tait was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Allan Cochrane, Mr. Theodore Heney and Mr. Jack MacPherson.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, Montreal, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Gwendolen Holmes, to Mr. G. Rutherford Caverhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Caverhill, Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival Nelles, Montreal, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Edith Louise, to Lieut.-Col. F. A. Gascoigne, D.S.O. The wedding is to take place early in October.

MRS. (NELLIE) MCCLUNG, M.L.A.
Who is now in London.

The marriage of Mary Edith, widow of Mr. Fleetwood H. Ward, to Dr. F. M. Fry, has taken place in Montreal. The bride is a sister of Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon.

* *

At St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, Mrs. L. V. Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Frances E. McNaughton, was married to Mr. Frederick Arthur Harding, son of the late Mr. Frederick and Mary Louise Harding, of Maunsel Grange, Somersetshire.

* *

The marriage of Isobel Margaret Adeline, daughter of Dr. J. G. Adami, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Principal of Liverpool University, to Mr. Frederick William Bain, M.C., is to take place in England on Tuesday, October 4.

* *

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, on September 8, the marriage took place of Margaret Constance Schreiber, daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Lambe and Mrs. Lambe, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Collingwood Schreiber, to Mr. Guy Sacheverel Gisborne, of Toronto, son of Mr. F. H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C., and Mrs. Gisborne, of Ottawa.

* *

At the marriage on September 8 at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, of Jessy, daughter of Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, to Mr. Edmund F. Newcombe, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe, of Ottawa, the bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Muir as maid of honour, and her bridesmaids were Miss Armorel Drynan and Miss Norah Johnston, both of Toronto, and her cousin, Miss Helen Hutchison. Mr. Barry German, of Ottawa, was best man.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

September 24 — National Band Festival, Crystal Palace.

September 26-30. — National Council of Women, Annual Meeting at Sheffield.

September 26.—British Empire Shakespeare Society Annual Festival Week at Folkestone (till October 1).

October 2.—Summer Time ends (midnight).

October 5.—Commercial Motor Users' Association Provincial Conference, Bristol, two days.

October 8. — The King opens Manchester Royal Exchange, Manchester.

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WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Ambassadors, West Street.—" If." (Henry Ainley and Madge Titheradge.)

Comedy, Panton Street.—" The Love Thief." (Norman McKinnel.)

Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. — " Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." (Charles Hawtrey.)

Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue. — " Woman to Woman." (Arthur Wontner and Willet Kershaw).

Lyceum, Strand.—" Abraham Lincoln."

Lyric, Hammersmith. — " The Beggar's Opera."

Prince's, Shaftesbury Avenue.—Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, commencing Monday, October 3. (" The Gondoliers.")

Royalty, Dean Street.—" Ring Up."

Strand, Aldwych.—" The Trump Card."

Varieties

Alhambra, Charing Cross Road.—" The Old Nest." (Cinematograph.)

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue. — " Co-optimists." (" Pierrotic " entertainment.)

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Philharmonic Hall, Great Portland Street. —" Australia's Wild Nor'-West." (Cinematograph.)

CONCERTS.

Queen's Hall, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street. — Song Recital, Roland Hayes (Tenor). Saturday, 24.

EXHIBITIONS.

Beaver Hut, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition.—Olympia (to September 28)

The engagement is announced of Morna Marie Ena, younger daughter of Mrs. H. W. MacGowan and of the late Dr. H. W. MacGowan, of " Edgehill," Knowlton, Que., to Mr. Herbert Bonham, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Bonham, of Quebec. The marriage will take place this month at St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, Que.

* *

The engagement is announced of Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gallagher, of Ottawa, formerly of Montreal, to Mr. Albert Joseph Maingot, B.C.L., late lieutenant, Canadian Grenadier Guards, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maingot, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The marriage will take place early in October in St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa.

GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

REPORTS from Provincial correspondents of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy published in its *Bulletin*, give the following information with regard to recent gold mining developments.

The Porcupine District of Ontario.

In the Porcupine gold district of Ontario, the Allied Porcupine Gold Mines, Ltd., which was incorporated with a $5,000,000 capitalisation a few months ago, has acquired a group of properties lying in the eastern part of Whitney township, and including those of the Three Nations Gold Mining Co., La Palme Porcupine Mines, North Whitney Gold Mines, and the Cavana veteran claim. The total area is 720 acres. The plant and ten-stamp mill on the Three Nations will be used for testing purposes during the exploratory work that is being planned. This work will consist of underground development and diamond drilling. The capacity of the mill will be increased by the addition of concentration and cyaniding equipment.

At the Dome Mill, the stamps, which have not been used for several years, have been overhauled, and with these in operation again, it is expected that the capacity of the mill will be increased to at least 1,400 tons per day. It is reported that E. J. Longyear Company, of Minneapolis, is planning to prospect, by diamond-drilling, the area overlain by heavy deposits of sand south-west of Timmins. This would be similar to the work they carried out in the Sudbury district, resulting in the discovery of additional large deposits of nickel ore. Exploration work in the Night-Hawk Lake district is being undertaken by the Collinan McKay Exploration Company. The Premier Langmuir Mines, Ltd., whose property lies in this area, has assigned to R. W. Raymond as a result of financial difficulties. This is a barite property, and the company has been mining and milling a good grade of barite, for which there is a large demand.

A PORCUPINE GOLD MINE AND MILL.

The new mill at the Wright-Hargreaves, at Kirkland Lake, has been treating about 140 tons of ore per day, and the results are reported to be very satisfactory. As a result of recent examinations, it is stated that Comfort-Kirkland Mines, Ltd., will begin shaft-sinking and underground development at an early date. This property lies in the southern part of the Kirkland Lake area.

The recent issue of $50,000 in bonds by the Miller-Independence, at Boston Creek, has been fully subscribed by the shareholders, and, as a result, the underground development work will be resumed and contracts let for diamond-drilling, which will be done, it is stated, mainly on the 500-ft. level.

In Northern Manitoba.

At Elbow Lake, in Northern Manitoba, where a sensational free gold discovery recently by two brothers named Murray created some excitement, a peculiar situation has arisen. Considerable quartz staking has taken place in that area, practically the whole district being blanketed with claims. Recently some new arrivals in the field, who had previously been occupied in placer mining, panned the sand on claims not far removed from the Murray Brothers' strike. They were rewarded by good tailings, and have staked over the quartz claims for placer. The Murray Brothers' claims were not touched, but several other properties have been restaked, and the ultimate result of the double staking is still in doubt. The Commissioner for Northern Manitoba (Professor R. C. Wallace) has been on a visit to Elbow Lake to examine the new find.

There is very little activity at Herb Lake at present, operations having been temporarily suspended on the properties there. Frank Stevens, who has been appointed manager of the Rex, made a thorough examination of that property, and, as a result, it is thought that the present machinery will be scrapped, new plant installed and work commenced on a larger scale.

Professor J. S. DeLury has returned from a visit to the Bingo, which is said to be showing up much better at depth than the surface indications would have led one to believe. Joseph Myers, president of the Bingo Company, has left for Europe, and expects, on his return, to develop the mine on a large scale.

Production in British Columbia.

Compared with the previous year, gold production in British Columbia in 1920 dropped $731,153 in value. In informed circles the belief is that this is the low level of this branch of the mining industry in B.C. Rapid improvement is looked for from the present onward. The individual miner and the hydraulic and dredge operator are manifesting greater interest in the placers of the Cassiar, the Cariboo, and other well known gold-bearing areas of the Province. In the Peace River block, North Eastern British Columbia, dredging operations are being undertaken on a considerable scale by an eastern syndicate. Recent changes in the Placer Act also are having their effect. Large sections of river beds that have been held by lessees in arrears in respect of their rentals are being thrown open, and as quickly being taken up by individuals and companies meaning business. Of the $221,000 take from the placers of British Columbia last year the greater part came from the Cassiar and the Cariboo districts.

Lode gold production in 1920 shows a decline of 21 per cent., the total value being given at $2,481,392 in comparison with $3,150,645 in 1919. Explanation is found in the closing down of the mine and smelter of the Granby Company in the Boundary district, the discontinuance of the Nickel Plate Mine, Hedley, in the month of September, and the failure of the Rossland camp to contribute as usual. The late clear indication of a return to conditions more nearly normal in regard to costs both of supplies and of labour, a tendency that is world-wide, will have its effect in the Canadian West. It will put the lode gold industry on its feet again, and the output will "come back." The force of this contention is aptly illustrated by the recent announcement of an early resumption of work at the Nickel Plate.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER'S THANKS.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—Whilst on a holiday at St. Margaret's Bay this summer I went over to Sandgate, to see one of my old Canadians whom I knew in the King George Hospital, London, whilst I was the Canadian Red Cross Visitor, and he asked me to write to you for him.

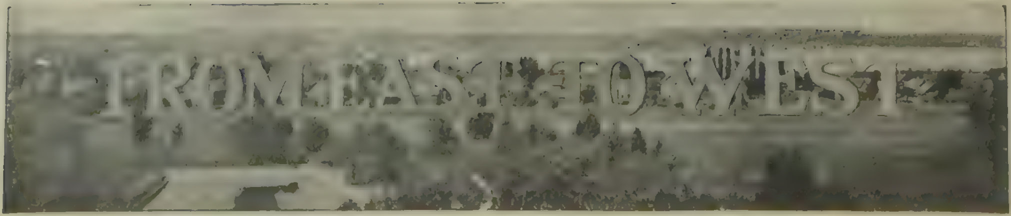
He is R. F. Mundy, 160920, B Co., 10th Batt., who was wounded in the spine and is at Star and Garter House, Sandgate, Kent, until the old Star and Garter building at Richmond, Surrey, is rebuilt in about two years' time, when they will all return there. Mundy is able to get about a little in a wheeled chair, but has no power in his legs. He wished me to write and thank you very much indeed for sending him *Canada* every week. It just keeps him in touch with all the doings of the Dominion, and he would like you to realise what a great pleasure it gives him to receive it. He hopes you will find room to print this letter of thanks in your next issue, and also encloses you a photo of himself shaking hands with the Prince at Folkestone last July.

THE PRINCE SHAKING HANDS WITH MR. MUNDY.

I should like to add that if any of your readers living in Calgary care to send him papers from that city I am certain they will be most welcome, as he used to live there.—Yours truly,

MARJORIE MALLAM

97, The Vale, Acton, London, W.3.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—The Assessment Department's census for 1921 shows this city's population to be 524,442, an increase of 11,620 over last year.

—A large plant in Leaside, a suburb of Toronto, which was built by the United States Government for a munition plant during the war, has been purchased by the Durant Co., auto. manufacturers. The plan is to have the plant operating by March next.

—The transfer of the Toronto Railway system and property from the company to the City and the Transportation Commission was completed at the offices of the company on September 1. Those officiating in the ceremony were Sir William Mackenzie and Mr. R. J. Fleming, president and general manager respectively, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., on behalf of the company, and Messrs. Geary and Ross, respectively Corporation counsel and Finance Commissioner for the city, and Messrs. Irving Fairty and P. W. Ellis for the Transportation Commission. The cheque for $1,000,000 was handed over, and the Court receipt for the $500,000 paid into Court, in compliance with the order of Mr. Justice Latchford, was submitted as proof of payment.

—Out of the total cars owned in Ontario the farmers take the lead with 36.8 per cent. Tradesmen come next with 11.7 per cent., followed by business men with 10.8 per cent., unoccupied with 6.4 per cent., agents, real estate or insurance, with 4.8 per cent., managers and foremen 4.3, professional 4, unclassified 4, manufacturers 3.5, liverymen 2.8, travellers 2.5, doctors 2.4, contractors 1.8, firms 1.4, labourers .9, with the balance divided among the Governments, municipalities, drovers, and undertakers.

HAMILTON.—For the first time in many years the peach crop of the rich Niagara fruit belt was harvested by the first week in September.

—The citizens fittingly honoured the memory of their soldier sons who fell overseas during the war, and paid tribute to those who fought and returned, at the annual memorial and decoration day at Harvey Park on August 28. Ten thousand persons attended and the service was one of the most impressive ever held here.

LONDON.—Mr. John Bridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, announces that arrangements have been completed with the Canada Hotels, Ltd., for the construction of the projected new hotel, work on which is to be begun within 60 days. The site on Richmond Street, between Queen's Avenue and Fullerton Street, is to be taken over at once and the Bank of Montreal building there will be razed without loss of time. The company has undertaken to build a larger hotel than was first projected. It will have 300 rooms and will cost approximately $1,250,000. The local hotel will be the first unit in a $30,000,000 chain, which will include London, Toronto, Windsor, Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers, Kingston, and Quebec City.

STRATFORD.—The Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills, Ltd., with mills at Stratford, Galt, Ayr, Tillsonburg, and other places, has gone into voluntary liquidation, and the mills are being offered for sale. The business of the company is being conducted as usual.

WATERLOO.—The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada have completed an important enlargement of their fine head office here.

MILTON.—Mr. Duncan Campbell, ex-warden of Halton County, has purchased the herd of shorthorn cattle which was collected by the late Sir Frank Baillie. Many of the cattle were prize winners in the British Isles, and among them is the bull, Rothes King, for which $15,000 was paid.

* *

The prospects of the *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show (October 28 to November 5) are most promising. It is expected that, apart from the large exhibits, 5,000 boxes of Canadian apples will be sent for competition. Entries close at Ottawa this week

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Public charitable institutions in this Province will shortly be relieved of a great part of their burden in taking care of the poor and the sick by the establishment of "The Quebec Bureau of Public Charities," which will be managed by a director, under the control of the Hon. Athanase David, the Provincial Secretary.

MONTREAL.—Since January 1, the city has issued 3,121 building permits, the total value of which amounted to $10,313,001. For the same period in 1920, only 2,018 permits were granted, but the total value was $10,996,379, a loss of more than $380,000 for this year. An increase is, however, predicted by officials for the whole year, it being considered that the construction of the Mount Royal Hotel will add the sum of $9,000,000 to the total value for the year.

—Canadian Vickers, Ltd., have been advertising for 150 men to replace a number of their ironworkers who have refused to accept the new wage scale, now in effect. The new scale for skilled ironworkers, rivetters, etc., calls for 62½ cents per hour. Previous to July 17 last, the minimum wage scale at the Vickers' plant for experienced workers was 80 cents per hour. On July 17 a reduction to 65 cents per hour was announced and accepted.

—Before leaving Montreal for Quebec sailors from the British cruisers visiting Canada gave a farewell entertainment in the Sailors' Institute in return for the ball to which they were invited.

KNOWLTON.—There was a large gathering here for the opening on August 29 of the Paul Holland Knowlton Museum, and the unveiling of a tablet to the honour and memory of the men from Brome County who fell in the war. Sir Robert Borden was present and unveiled the tablet.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Hydro-electric power from the Musquash will probably be available by January 1, according to a statement made by Mr. C. O. Foss, chief engineer of the N.B. Hydro Commission.

ST. ANDREWS.—On instructions from the executor of the estate of the late Lady Tilley, Mr. F. L. Potts disposed of her property here by auction. The summer residence and lot of land opposite was sold to Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, of the C.P.R., for $9,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—In furtherance of its plans for taking over the Hydro-Electric Power recently developed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission at St. Margaret's Bay, near here, the Halifax City Council has authorised its executive to make an arrangement with the Power Commission toward that end—the same to be subject to the approval of the Council.

CLEMENTSPORT.—The memorial service for the Loyalist settlers, held here on September 1 at St. Edward's Church, was a memorable occasion. It commemorated not only the sacrifice and the loyalty and devotion of the Loyalist pioneers, but the restoration of the church which they built. The service was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice Harris, Archbishop Worrell, the Attorney-General, the vice-president of the Annapolis Historic Association, and many members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

GLACE BAY.—On August 30 14,000 tons, the best day's output since 1918, was reached by the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. Birth Grove mine set a new local record with 1,200 tons.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Commander Lewdin, R.N., superintendent of the Naval School here in connection with the Navy League of Canada, has been appointed Maritime Province representative of the League. He will open new branches of the League and engage in general organisation work, still retaining his position as head of the Naval School and supervisor of Boys' Naval Brigades

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The report of the secretary, Mr. Draper, submitted to the Trades and Labour Congress, recorded total receipts during the year of $49,446 and expenditure of $47,881, leaving a balance of $1,565. Mr. Draper reported that the Congress represented 173,778 paid members, and there were many more whose memberships had not been kept up because they were out of work, so that he thought 225,000 workers were represented at the Congress. These were in 2,000 local Unions.

—For the first time in its history there was no opposition at the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress when the election of officers was carried out. The entire executive was re-elected, as follows:—Mr. Tom Moore, president; Messrs. Arthur Martel, Alex. McAndrew, and H. J. Halford, vice-presidents; Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary. The next annual convention will be held in Montreal.

—Mr. J. T. Banfield, Winnipeg, was re-elected Dominion president at the Retail Merchants' Association Convention here; vice-presidents: Messrs. J. G. Watson, Montreal; Jack Wood, Swift Current; J. De Wolffe, St. Stephen, N.B.; T. A. Gaetz, Red Deer; W. J. Hopgoode, Halifax, N.S.; and G. H. McRobbie, Vancouver, B.C.; treasurer, Mr. Henry Watters, Ottawa; secretary, Mr. E. M. Trowern, Ottawa. It was decided to hold the next convention at Halifax.

— Mr. John A. Campbell, M.P., Nelson, has been temporarily appointed to the post of Commissioner of Northern Manitoba for a period of four months. Mr. Campbell will take over the duties of Professor R. C. Wallace, who resumes his connection with Manitoba University.

Fifty-four car loads of creamery butter have been shipped out of Manitoba since January 1. This is a slight increase over last year's figures, says Mr. L. A. Gibson, Manitoba's Dairy Commissioner. Most of the shipments were for Eastern Canadian cities. So far as can be judged the amount of creamery butter manufactured in Manitoba this year will approximate 8,000,000 lb.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Mr. John O. Nolan (Government), the sitting member, and Mr. Joseph E. Burnoff, described as a Liberal, have been nominated for the deferred Provincial election seat in Ile La Crosse constituency.

——The Hon. Geo. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, has approved the Lens Town Planning Scheme, which is the first scheme prepared for a new town site in an unorganised district in Saskatchewan. The town site is situated on the northern line of the Canadian National Railways. The area included in the scheme is approximately 162 acres and is the property of the Soldier Settlement Board. The land was obtained by the Soldier Settlement Board to provide trading and shipping facilities for those who took up land about 15 miles south, on an area of approximately 200,000 acres withdrawn from the Porcupine Forest Reserve for soldier settlement.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, has been elected for Cumberland, owing to the withdrawal of the candidature of Mr. W. C. McKay, the Independent candidate, who forfeits his deposit.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. On August 29 damage to the extent of $100,000 was done by fire which broke out in the Shasta Cafe and spread to numerous business premises. It was the most serious fire here for some years.

CALGARY. -Mr. J. Thordarson, Alberta manager of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., has been elected, by acclamation, as president of the Calgary Grain Exchange for the ensuing year. The other officials elected are Mr. Arthur Pierson, vice-president, and Mr. D. O. McHugh, secretary.

WETASKIWIN.—As an experiment, Messrs. George F Root and Tony Johnson are sending a shipment of five carloads of cattle to the British market. The consignment left Montreal on September 2, accompanied by Mr. Johnson. The shipment comprises 81 head, and it was the finest bunch of cattle ever shipped from this point. The average weight was 1,585 lb The outcome of the consignment to the British market will be awaited with the keenest interest by the stockmen of this part of the Province.

RED DEER.—The Red Deer Agricultural Society is the first agricultural society in this Province to give demonstrations and lectures in live stock judging for the benefit of soldier settlers. Sixty-one settlers from Red Deer and Eckville districts attended, and were the guests of the Board of Trade at an informal banquet.

CARDSTON.—The agricultural fair here concluded with a record attendance of over 3,000 people on the second day. The splendid exhibits of live stock, grains, grasses, and garden vegetables were the great feature of the whole fair.

LETHBRIDGE.—Paying for an irrigation system in one year is the unique experience of the Taber project, comprising 17,000 acres, just east of the irrigated area operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It cost $16 an acre to build the ditches and laterals, and conservative estimates of the average yield on the 13,000 acres under crop are 20 bushels to the acre, as against 8 bushels on the dry land adjoining. This is the first year that the Taber project has been in operation.

——Encouraged by a surplus above all expenses of over a thousand dollars on this year's fair, the Exhibition Board is arranging to extend its operations in 1922. The aim of the Board is to develop a distinctive fair, based on the position of Lethbridge as the centre of the irrigation belt.

DRUMHELLER.—Mr. Charles Vassar, of Hanna, has completed the purchase of two lots on Third Avenue, on which he intends to erect a modern five-storey hotel.

—Assurance has been repeated by Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the C.P.R. Western lines, that the company will be running trains into Drumheller this fall. The vice-president, however, was not in a position to make any definite announcement regarding the Lomond-Blackie extension.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. G. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada at the closing session of the annual convention here. Other officers elected include the following vice-presidents:—For New Brunswick, Mr. Robert Reid; Nova Scotia, Mr. John McKinnon; Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. O. Hyndman; Newfoundland, Mr. J. A. McKenzie.

Five thousand crates, or 15 carloads, of British Columbia potatoes comprise the first of this season's export of this commodity to Manila. The first movement of potatoes from British Columbia was in 1920, and the tubers were so well received that it is believed a large export trade will be developed.

KAMLOOPS. -Two hunters of this city returned from a big-game hunt in the rugged country of the Big Bend of the Columbia River with the skins of 10 bears—six grizzlies, two cinnamons, and two blacks. Each of the hunters got his bag limit, all of which were fine specimens, some of the skins measuring over 8 ft. in length.

Canadian Cattle on the Range—

A ROUND-UP ON A WESTERN RANCH.

ON A MANITOBA FARM.

IN THE ASSINIBOINE VALLEY, MANITOBA.

CHAMPION TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD BULL

SHORTHORN BU

COWBOYS "HOLDI

JUDGING CATTL

—And in the Prize Ring.

(*See page 331*).

WESTERN FAIR.

IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

HERD OF CATTLE.

A PARADE OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

MANITOBA FAIR.

NEAR CAMROSE, ALBERTA.

[illegible]

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Ireland.

" Will Ireland permit De Valera and his band of dreamers to go back to the days of terror and the more frightful consequences which would appear to be inevitable in view of the trend of events during the last two days? Hope lies with the people themselves less than with any change of heart on the part of the 'republican Parliament.' "—*Victoria Times.*

" The difference between a sentence of outlawry passed by the racial passion and hatred which may exist in Great Britain and one passed by the general consensus of the opinion of civilised mankind, is something those who might be tempted to expose themselves to its effects, might well consider before they do so."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

The National Railways.

" That a man of the eminent business capacity of Sir Joseph Flavelle should, after months of careful study, be able to present no more reassuring proposition for the bearing of our Government-owned railway burdens than that which is published to-day " (see *Canada*, September 3) " is a quite sufficient comment on the insensate folly, the incurable hemorrhage and the unforgivable betrayal of national interests involved in that policy. There never was a more damning condemnation of national ownership written."—*Montreal Star.*

Russian Relief.

" The expedient of extending Imperial relief to the Russian famine through United States channels would be a curious commentary indeed upon the unity and self-direction of the Empire, which both Premiers Massey and Hughes have recently informed us was consolidated and established at the Imperial Conference. . . . If Imperial relief is to be conditioned and influenced by any policy at all, it should certainly be by its own, and not by that of any foreign country. . . . In addition to this, Canada possesses far better machinery for the collection and distribution of the materials of relief than could possibly be developed in the United States in the time available."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

A Lesson for Uncle Sam.

" The tendency of Uncle Sam to pick and choose just what Canadian products he will take proves that he has lost neither his thrift nor his self-assurance. Given a Farmer Government in Canada, with its Free Trade fallacies, he will probably get what he wants. But with some Government elected on the policy that Canadian raw products should be manufactured in Canada, the Government at Washington will probably learn that Canada is neither a picking ground for Yankee wants nor a dumping ground for Yankee surplus stocks. And that knowledge may teach your Uncle Samuel that one of his best customers is entitled to some small consideration when he is figuring just what goods must stay out of American markets and what few things he needs to supply his own immediate wants."—*Toronto Telegram.*

Canada's Forests.

" Canada is one of the greatest forest countries of the world. Much of our Canadian soil is unsuited to farming, but is capable of growing magnificent timber. Our forests provide work which maintains half a million people. They give work, too, for our sailors and railway men, and furnish business for our merchants and bankers. All citizens can assist in taking care of our forests, and particularly in protecting them against fire."—*Halifax Morning Chronicle.*

Brief and Breezy.

" Visitors to Toronto Exhibition will be aided by direction signs, one of which reads, 'To the Dogs.' "—*Ottawa Journal.*

" One thing we do know, and that is that the Industrial Workers of the World never work as hard as their name sounds."—*Ottawa Journal.*

" De Valera speaks the language of the South American filibuster, who was his sire, when he talks of continued armed resistance."—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

" A stooking contest between Premiers Drury, of Ontario, and Greenfield, of Alberta, would be an interesting feature of a harvest festival."—*Vancouver Province.*

" The Prince of Wales is about to set out on another selling trip, his special line being the British Empire. This time it is to be India. The Prince makes an excellent representative of the firm."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

" Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, is doing much good work in London, where he is dispensing truthful statements of the wonderful opportunities awaiting Britishers in Canada and especially on the fruit lands of British Columbia. Thanks to Mr. Wade, our Province is now pretty well known among British farmers as the California of Canada, land of luscious fruit and milk and honey—all of which we all know to be entirely accurate."—*Farm and Home* (Vancouver).

THE WONDERLAND OF NORTH AFRICA.

Warmth and Sunshine in Winter.

In a letter received this week from Miss Bishop, who is now travelling in the Dolomites, she states that her well-known tour to North Africa is to be repeated in October-November, and sends an outline of it.

The variety, charm and interest of this tour, she says, can scarcely be exaggerated, including as it does desert scenery, green oases of waving date-palms, mountain scenery of the grandest description, stupendous gorges, ancient cities perched on almost inaccessible heights, sacred desert cities till recently hidden from all but Mohammedan eyes, and ruined Roman cities, vying with Pompeii for interest.

The party travels by automobile for fully half the journeys in North Africa, exploring thus the great mountain ranges of Kabylea, a district inaccessible to the most hardy of travellers until the French subdued its war-like inhabitants. Crossing these mighty mountains, the journey brings them to Bougie, a charming little town on the sea-coast, whence wax was exported in such quantity as to give the name *bougie* to French wax candles.

The great gorge of the Chabet cuts its way from the uplands round Setif down to the sea-coast, but so narrow is it and so steep are its great mountain cliffs that until the French blasted a road through it not even the Arabs had been able to force a passage.

Pompeii is familiar to nearly every traveller; but here in the very heart of Algeria has been unearthed a Roman military city which speaks almost as loudly of the long-dead army of Roman soldiers and their wives and families who lived at the foot of those cork-forested Aurès mountains. The Forum theatre, baths, etc., of Timgad are all in a very fair state of preservation.

Desert Scenes.

To most people, however, the charm of the tour will be found in its desert scenes. To watch the red-gold sunset from the roof of the hotel at Biskra, gazing out over a limitless expanse of sun-baked earth, level as the ocean, but broken here and there by the green of date palms, hiding in their midst little mud villages—to drive across this desert to the village renowned as the burial place of Sidi Okba, the great Mohammedan warrior-saint—or to mount a camel and, swaying to his uneven stride, wander out to the sand-dunes " far from the madding crowd "—to visit the harem of a local chieftain, or drink the sweet, sickly Arab coffee in a native café, to watch the snake-charmer, or have one's fortune told by the sand-diviner—these are novel sensations which appeal to every traveller.

Close to the borders of Tunisia one finds some remarkable hot springs forming terraces which remind one of the pink and white terraces destroyed by the Taramera eruption in New Zealand—their name, " Hammam Meskontine," or " the Accursed Baths," gives little idea of the delights of their surroundings—mountains where still the wild boar is hunted; groves where porcupines hide; a subterranean lake; Roman remains; and a prehistoric necropolis of dolmens of immense extent.

Then there is the charm of Algiers, set like an emerald on the hillside—the native quarter with its narrow, precipitous streets and teeming population of white-cloaked men and veiled women, and its modern suburbs, with beautiful gardens, sumptuous hotels and dainty villas.

Tunis is much less Europeanised than Algiers, though its hotels are equally fine. The native town, still entered through the old gateways, transports one to the Middle Ages at a step. Here in the dim light of the covered bazaars Eastern perfumes, carpets, jewelled daggers, silks, etc., are offered for sale as of yore; but the slave market stands empty and untenanted save by peaceable merchants.

A great part of the journey is made by automobile and in the most comfortable manner possible. Canadians on the look-out for an unusual holiday, full of interest, with warmth and sunshine in November, should write for particulars to Miss Bishop, F.R.G.S., at 159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

* *

The American census gives the number of Canadians resident in Chicago as 26,054.

The Toronto *Telegram*, at the conclusion of a lengthy article on the political attitude of Sir John Simon during the war, expressed the opinion that he " is not the man to address the Bar Association of Ontario."

Evidence submitted to a Commission sitting at Lethbridge last week showed that 580,000 acres of land east and south of Lethbridge could be irrigated if the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers were secured at a reasonable cost.

The erection on the new harbour front of a statue of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, his Honour Lionel H. Clarke, is suggested by the Toronto *Mail and Empire* as " a fitting artistic expression of the public gratitude for the great labour of love he rendered to his city."

A THREE-FOLD FUNCTION.

Speeches at a Dinner Given by Mr. Wade

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, was the host of a very pleasant dinner given in the dining room of the Canadian Club, 19, Stratford Place, London, W., on Wednesday of last week.

The occasion of the gathering was three-fold: (1) To meet the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests in British Columbia; (2) to welcome Mr. W. C. Noxon, the newly arrived Agent-General for Ontario; and (3) to mark the formation of the Canadian Club, this being the first Canadian social function held within its walls. The names of those present are given on page 333.

Mr. Wade, in proposing Mr. Pattullo's health, spoke of the growing realisation of the importance of the Pacific in world politics, surrounded as it is by two-thirds of the human race and eight-tenths of the British possessions. He explained that Mr. Pattullo had come to Europe to study the questions of immigration and trade and other matters as affecting British Columbia. Mr. Wade emphasised the seriousness of the factor of immigration as a political question, and the pressing necessity of a redistribution of population in the British Empire, in order to ensure greater results from its settlement and development. As far as British Columbia was concerned, he looked forward to important results following upon Mr. Pattullo's visit.

Mr. Wade, in conclusion, expressed pride at thus being able to take part in the inauguration of the Canadian Club, whose future he regarded as assured, serving as it did a very important purpose for Canadians not only in London but also throughout Great Britain and visitors from Canada. As a result of the formation of the Canadian Club and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, he predicted that in the next few years Canada would go ahead in London as she had never done before.

Canadian Immigrants.

Mr. Pattullo, after wishing success to the Club, spoke of the greater prestige now attaching to Canada and the fact of being a Canadian. With regard to immigration, he said it could not be expected that those of foreign extraction who came to Canada could have the same feeling towards the British Isles as Canadians; but when one saw their children one could be hopeful. In his judgment, Canada was going to experience in the next few decades a larger proportionate development than any other country on earth. In the natural course of events they would welcome all clean white people, but especially those of British extraction, and he believed that some definite action should be taken in the direction of leavening the population of Canada with as large a proportion of British stock as possible. Canadians had their own responsibilities, and it seemed to him they could not do better than, within the time that was given them, so to shape their course that those who were ready to step into their shoes would have no cause for reflection upon either their energy or the efforts they had put forth. Concluding with a tribute to Mr. Wade, Mr. Pattullo said he had done great credit to himself, as they knew he would do, and had added lustre to the good name of British Columbia.

Ontario's Agent-General.

Sir George McLaren Brown, in proposing the health of Mr. Noxon, alluded to the work he had done while in London before, and said he believed he had great work before him now. He expressed agreement with what had been said regarding immigration, and said he thought a crusade should be directed towards the education of their own Immigration Department and those at Ottawa who directed the laws of immigration. As things were to-day, the majority of the immigrants from this side of the world came from Poland, and Canada was not getting that leaven of British immigrants that she should have.

Mr. Noxon, in replying, said Ontario had more of England, Scotland and Ireland than any other Province of Canada; and they had so concentrated and taken care of the seed sent out to them that they produced as good a sample of Englishman, Scotsman and Irishman as was produced at home, and had so improved the stock as to produce a new variety called a Canadian, who was as loyal as the Old Countrymen. With regard to those who were not British, he believed that if they could be shown that it was to their advantage commercially they would become British. As far as his own appointment was concerned, Mr. Noxon remarked that it came to him quite unsolicited. The Premier of Ontario had told him it was offered to him because he was a "good citizen and a good Canadian," and he had come over to do what was best for the Province of Ontario and for the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian Club.

Col. Donald Armour proposed "Success to the Canadian Club"; and Major Hanington, the President, in replying, said he believed such an institution was badly needed. It was founded and would be carried on on lines that would reflect no discredit on any Canadian or on the country they loved. He appealed to Canadians, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to give them support. They had the greatest reason to hope that it would be a very useful institution and would be of service to all Canadian interests and to Canadians the world over. He intimated the receipt of letters of congratulation and good wishes from the President of the Canadian Club of New York and from Sir Herbert Ames, who said he would be delighted to make the Club his headquarters [illegible] in London, and Sir George Brown gave a message of good wishes from Mr. C. R. McCullough, of Hamilton, Ont., [illegible] "father" of Canadian Club.

* *

OBITUARY.

Death of Senator Edwards.

The Hon. William Cameron Edwards (77), whose death took place from heart disease at Ottawa last Saturday, was appointed to the Senate in March, 1903, having been previously M.P. for Russell, Ont., 1891-1900. He was a native of Clarence, Ontario, and became a successful lumber manufacturer and a notable stock breeder. He was a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and of the Trusts Corporation. His wife was a daughter of the late Mr. W. Wilson, of Cumberland, Ont.

THE LATE SENATOR W. C. EDWARDS.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—Mr. F. T. Burrell.

At Quebec.—The Hon. F. T. Savoie (75), a member of the Legislative Council since 1915.

At Montreal.—Mr. Joshua Bell (77), of Bell, Simpson & Co., father of Professor John Bell, of McGill University; Mr. J. A. Dyke (67), formerly of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada; Mrs. J. A. Caron (33); Mrs. R. J. Tooke (68).

At London, Ont.—Dr. Wm. Roome (80), formerly M.P. for Middlesex.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. T. Bertrand (77), ex-Mayor of St. Boniface; Mr. W. P. McDougall (40), a well-known curler and sportsman.

At Victoria.—Mr. John Goodfellow, for many years Superintendent of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

At Los Angeles, Cal.—Laura (*née* Loewen), wife of Mr. R. N. Pooley, M.P.P., of Victoria, and sister of Lady Barnard, Mrs. Walter Rogers (London), Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Hermann Robertson and Mrs C. J. Prior (Victoria).

At New York.—Mr. John James McWilliams (67), for 25 years Mayor of Father Point, P.Q., and for 45 years agent of the Shipping Federation and in charge of the Government Observatory at the port where the Canadian mails are landed. He was a man widely known and respected.

At St. John's.—Hon. John Browning (suddenly), a member of the Newfoundland Legislative Council.

* *

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

An unemployment conference at Winnipeg last week favoured calling a Federal conference by the Minister of Labour in order to secure the co-operation of the Dominion, Provincial, and municipal authorities to devise a general plan to meet the emergency and prevent overlapping. Similar conferences are continuing at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other centres to prepare to meet the expected severe conditions during the winter.

Plans for building operations and public works as a means of furnishing relief to the unemployed (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) are hindered by the determined attitude of the Labour organisations, which oppose any reduction in wages, while the employers blame the present high cost of production for the cessation of work on many plants and the general drop in building enterprises.

* *

Sir George Parkin, speaking in Toronto, explained his grounds for doubting the advisability of a separate Canadian Embassy being established at Washington.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 112¾

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 75⅝; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66⅝; 4 p.c. Reg. Stock, 75¼; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95⅛.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 80; 4 p.c., 1947, 75⅞.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 71.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 85¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62½.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 88⅛; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 90.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76; 4 p.c., 1928, 93¼; 4 p.c., 1934, 90.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 78; 4 p.c., 1923, 119.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 94⅛

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 94; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 95; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 111¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 81½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50, 4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 78½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 96¼.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 61⅛; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 75.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 75

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 80½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 96.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 69¾.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 80½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 79.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-8, 70, 4½ p.c., 1948, 75.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 64¾; 1950-1-2, 64¾; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 115.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 79¼

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 83; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83

Railways.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c. Bds., 81.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—68½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. 63¾.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 69.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp. 53¾; 4 p.c., 1930, 101¼; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 71¼; 3½ p.c. Dom., 67; 4 p.c., 1934, 87, 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 32½; 4 p.c. Man., 91, 5 p.c. Land, 93½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 51½, Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 82; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 86¾

Can. Pacific [illegible] Non-Cum. Pref., 61; 4 p.c [illegible], 65; Algoma, 83; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 131¼, 4 p.c. Perp Cons. Debs., 66½.

Duluth, Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 63

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 68⅞; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 69½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 68½; Lake Super., 69; 4 p.c. Debs., 30½; Branch 4 p.c., 88¼; Sask., 86

Grand Trunk. 42/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 58¾; 1st Pref., 20; 2nd Pref., 11½; 3rd Pref., 5¾; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 73½; Perp 4 p.c., 60½; 6 p.c. 3-yr Notes, 100¼; Western Dollar Bds., 87¾

Manitoba S.W. 5 p.c., 111

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 83½

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 79.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 85¾.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 65

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 74½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Debs., 60.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 64.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—4 p.c., 60.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Prior Lien, 91¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Mt. Debs., 104.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pf., 11/6.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43¾

Calgary & Edmonton.—7/3.

Can. Northern Prairie.—33/5

Hudson's Bay.—5 13/16; Pref., 79/4½.

San Antonio.—Dep. Rcpts., 17⅛.

Union Bk. of Can.—54.

Western Can. Land.—3½d.

Electric Power & Traction

Brazil Traction.—28½; Pref., 76.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 53; Pref. Ord., 54; Cum. Pref., 59½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 58.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851

FIRE & MARINE

WESTERN

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British & Foreign Offices:

14, CORNHILL-LONDON.

Paid-up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: **TORONTO.**

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Lord Cable (Bird & Co.),

Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.).

Robt. Mason, *Home Fire Supt.*

E. P. Shears, *Underwriter.*

W. A. Miles, *Manager.*

Calgary Power.—70; 5 p.c. Bds., 107.

Kaministiquia.—Cap., 93¼.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 90½.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 121¾; S.F.G. Bds., 116½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 81.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 57¾.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 80¾.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 71½; 5 p.c. Inc. Bds., 40.

Mines.

Kirkland Props.—12/6.

Le Roi No. 2—3/.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/6.

Mond Nickel.—8 p.c. Mt. Debs., 100½; Ordy., 24/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 14/4½

Miscellaneous

Bells Utd. Asbestos.—Ord., 27/3.

B. Cont. Oilflds.—Com., 5/3; Pref., 6/6

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 108¾.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 111 9/16.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 77

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 52¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 8; Com., 6d.; 5 p.c. Def. Int., 67.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—5 p.c., 38.

Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 12¾

Furness-Withy.—24/4½; Pref., 7 3/16

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—16/6, Pref., 16/6.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c., 95½.

Marconi of Can.—6/-.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 94.

Simpson, R.—6 p.c. Pref., 87.

Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Prefd., 72.

* *

FAST EMPIRE STEAMERS.

A proposal for a fast Empire service of steamships has been submitted to the Imperial Shipping Committee, by Mr. R. J. Turner, of Messrs. Turner, Davidson, and Co., Ltd., of St. Mary Axe, E.C.

It provides for a fleet of eight fast vessels of 50,000 tons, with high-power turbine engines burning oil fuel. Their speed would be 26 knots across the Atlantic and 25 elsewhere, and they would accommodate 600 first-class and 3,000 second-class passengers.

The proposed services would bring Halifax within four days and Vancouver eight-and-a-half days of Liverpool, as compared with seven and twelve at present. From Liverpool to Sydney, via Vancouver, would take [illegible] days, two-thirds of the present time. The [illegible] Canada journey to New Zealand would [illegible] take [illegible] days, 10 days less than at present.

Failing provision by existing lines the ships would be the joint property of the Dominions.

* *

Iron mines at Atikokan, Ont., on the Canadian National Railways, have been purchased by the Palantine Mining Company, of Chicago. The Atikokan mines were operated by Canadian and American capital, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, being one of the original promoters. The deal between the Atikokan mines and the Palantine Company was effected through the agency of Mr. C. Price-Green, general agent, Industrial and Resources Department, Canadian National Railways.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Oct. 4

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Wed., September 28.	Thurs., September 29.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business has remained confined within narrow limits on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the general tone has been irregular with a downward tendency predominating. The Irish situation has not been conducive to free dealing, and the continued ease of money and a gradual bettering of trade reports have also failed as stimulants.

Gilt-edged issues, after a fair display of firmness, have turned reactionary, and home railway quotations have steadily deteriorated. Among Argentine rails prices have see-sawed, but on balance falls are recorded and are fairly pronounced in extent.

The foreign market has been weak and unstable. A sharp fall in Chinese bonds has been caused by the unsatisfactory financial and political news from Pekin. Continental descriptions have been unsettled by the vagaries of the exchanges, and French loans are again weaker on balance. Mexican loans showed strength at one time, but are now rather under the best.

In the mining market Kaffirs have fallen back, though they are now disposed to show resistance. Dealings have contracted in this department, as elsewhere. Diamonds have also fluctuated, but are mending from the lowest. There is a continued absence of good support for oil shares, which have again lost ground, but rubber shares have taken a turn for the better in sympathy with the raw material. Industrials have suffered from narrowness, but have maintained a fairly stable undertone.

Among Canadian securities, business has been restricted, and the group has not yet got over the shock of the Grand Trunk news. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have not moved. The Fours hold at 75 and the 4½ per cents. at 95. Municipal bonds have been quiet and dull.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics are unaltered on the week at 150. Grand Trunk stocks, after a further setback, have developed rather better resistance, and are less nominal. On balance, however, the 1st Pref. at 20 is another 4 down, and the 2nd Pref. has lost 3 at 12. Junior stocks are ¼ to ½ lower. The Guaranteed Fours remain at 59. Grand Trunk Pacific Debs. at 39 have weakened 6½.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays mark a fall of ⅛ at 5⅞. Lower-priced shares have hardly varied.

The industrial list has been irregular. Canadian Cars have given way 4 to 22½, but the Pref. at 56½ is 4 better. Canadian General Electrics have improved 2 to 109½. Dominion Steels remain at 32½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has gained 2 at 74. There has been a rise of 3 to 63½ in Canada Cements. Shawinigan Water are quoted at 121½ ex the dividend.

Brazil Tractions at 29 have lost a point, but Mexican traction issues have mostly held their ground.

Canadian silver-mining shares have been quiet, but Mining Corp. of Canada shares at 5s. 6d. are rather better.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

September 9

The improvement noticeable at the end of last week has been well maintained, the volume of daily trading being greater than for some time past, with prices in general trending upwards. Among the paper stocks Laurentide has been favourably influenced by the excellent annual report published at the end of last week, and, though the position and prospects of the industry are still canvassed with some doubt, most of the other leading stocks of the group have recovered somewhat from their worst. The steel stocks have also been stronger, the leading active issues, such as B. E. Steel 2nd pref., Dominion Steel, Ontario Steel and Steel of Canada, all having moved upwards, the improvement this week ranging from ¾ in the case of B. E. Steel 2nd pref. to 3 points in the case of Steel of Canada. The improving tendency has been fairly reflected throughout the general list, and is commented upon with satisfaction, as indicating somewhat improved business conditions, though, naturally, there is no expectation of any strong, general revival just now.

On Tuesday, Laurentide was the market leader, and other features included a rise of ¾ in Dominion Glass pref.—which reached a new high price for the year—and of 3 points in Dom. Textile.

On Wednesday, Toronto Rly came into prominence, rising 4 points on buying stated to have originated from Toronto and to reflect favourable anticipations in regard to the outcome of the arbitration between the city and the company. The paper stocks and the steels were active, and industrials generally shared in the improved feeling, though Shawinigan made an exception of itself by losing a point.

Yesterday National Breweries was the feature of activity, gaining ¾ in a very considerable volume of trading. Asbestos registered an advance of 3½ points, and Dominion Bridge, Dom. Glass, Montreal Power and Canadian Cottons also showed improvement. The paper stocks were firm, and though not so active as earlier in the week, most of them continued their recovery. Steamships also reflected the improved tone. On the other hand, Lake of the Woods lost several points, and Toronto Rly. lost part of its previous day's gain.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 29; Ames-Holden pref. 28; Asbestos 43¼, pref. 68½; B. E. Steel 10, 2nd pref. 24¾; Brompton 18⅜; Can. Car pref. 51; Can. Cement 52; Can. Cottons 67; Can. Gen. Electric 93½; Can. S. S. Lines 19½, pref. 52⅝; Cons. Smelters 14¾; Dom. Bridge 65; Dom. Canners 23½; Dom. Glass 54½; Dom. Steel 28; L. of Woods 132⅛; Lyall 59; Mont. Power 81; Nat. Breweries 53½; Ont. Steel 52; Quebec Rly. 24¼; St. Law. Flour 51½; Steel of Can. 50, pref. 89; Spanish River 52, pref. 62½; Toronto Rly. 72; Wabasso 45; Wayagamack 36; Winnipeg Rly. 33½.

It is stated that the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario will immediately call for tenders for a new loan of $10.000.000 20-year 6 p.c. bonds. The new loan is required mainly for the purpose of retiring Treasury bonds issued last April and for hydro expenditure. It is understood that the new loan will hardly suffice for the Province's needs to the end of this year, and that if the other ties are favourable the amount may be increased.

Tenders are also being invited for an issue of $2.100.000 10-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Province of Alberta, and also for $2.250.000 20-year 6 per cent. bonds of the same Province.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS &c.

Kerr Lake Mines. — A dividend of [illegible] cents per share has been declared, payable October 15.

Shawinigan Water and Power. — A dividend of $1¼ per share has been declared on the Common stock, payable October 10.

Province of Manitoba. — The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the transfer books of the 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1950, will be closed from October 11 to 31, inclusive.

Royal Bank of Canada. — A list of securities which have recently been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List includes 31.000 shares of $100 each of the bank.

Canadian Cement. — Bondholders are informed that the Royal Trust Company is prepared to receive tenders up to September 30, from the holders of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due October 1, 1929, of bonds to be purchased on account of sinking fund as an investment for the sum of $259.224.

Grand Trunk Railway. — A New York brokerage firm has underwritten a $25.000.000 issue of 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Bonds of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, the bonds to run for fifteen years (says a Reuter's cablegram). The Dominion has guaranteed the principal and interest.

British Columbia Breweries. — The total sales for July amounted to $78.503, a decrease of $147.876; net profit, $10.090, a decrease of $57.654. During the month 2.395¼ barrels were sold, compared with 12.067¼ a year ago, the average selling price being $32.77, compared with $38.02 in July, 1920. The decrease in net profit for the month, it is stated, is entirely due to the operation of the Liquor Control Act, which came into force on June 15, 1921.

Canadian Northern Railway.—A list has been issued showing the numbers of 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the company, which have been drawn at the offices of the British Empire Trust Company for redemption at 103 per cent. on January 2, 1922. The bonds and coupons attached are payable by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C., or by Lazard Bros. & Co., 11, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Province of Alberta. — Lloyds Bank, Ltd., notify that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend due November 1 on the 4½ per cent. Registered Stock repayable November 1, 1943, the books will be closed for transfers from October 10 to 31, inclusive. In order to prepare the half-yearly dividend due November 1 on the 4 per cent. Registered Stock, repayable November 1, 1942, the balances will be struck on the evening of October 18, and that on and after October 17 the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

— * * —

Mr. William Phillips has been appointed European manager of the Canadian National Express Company in place of Mr. F. C. Salter, transferred.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

LONDON OFFICE: J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager. 53, CORNHILL.

HARVEST REPORTS

The London office of the Bank of Montreal have received the following cable, dated September 16, from the head office in Montreal :—

"*Prairie Provinces.* — Heavy rain all over prairies with snow, some districts have delayed threshing, but damage to crop is minimised by cool, dry weather. *Edmonton District.*—Frost several localities, but too late to do material damage. *Calgary.* — Wheat grading well. *Lethbridge.*—All grains cut, moisture inestimable value to summer fallow and fall rye now sown. *Regina.*—General indications good average crop. *Saskatoon.*—10 per cent. threshing done. *Winnipeg.*—Grain movement very heavy.

"*Ontario.*—Excellent crop, corn being harvested.

"*Quebec and Maritime Provinces.* — All root crops improved by rain.

"*British Columbia.*—Threshing results indicate good average. Okanagan fruits up to expectations, other districts below expectations."

* *

CAMPBELL RIVER POWER.

Before leaving London for Scotland last week, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, announced that British interests intended developing the power of Campbell River,in Vancouver Island, and a party of engineers would be leaving almost immediately to collect final data and complete plans for the development of the power.

* *

A shipment of 65.000 cases of British Columbia salmon has left Vancouver for the British Isles, France, Belgium, and other parts of Europe. This is the largest single shipment made from Vancouver.

GRAIN GLUT AT MONTREAL.

Elevator Permit System Adopted.

As a result of the congestion of grain at Montreal, the railways have issued instructions for the adoption of the permit system at the elevators on the Great Lakes, where the Western American and Canadian grain arrives for transportation by rail to Montreal. In future shippers from Western American points will be compelled to arrange for a permit to send grain to the elevators before starting the freight vessels until the congestion is relieved.

This measure (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) has been adopted to prevent the flood of American grain from interfering with the shipment of Western Canadian harvests. The flow of grain to Montreal is phenomenal; already 90,000,000 bushels have been received, of which 85,000,000 have been shipped. It is reported that 20,000,000 bushels are at the Canadian lake elevators awaiting shipment to Montreal, while the elevators at Montreal are working to the limit of their capacity, while nearly 3,000,000 bushels are on the railway cars in sidings awaiting the opportunity to unload.

Thus the situation has become so acute that the Canadian Pacific Railway and other large shipping companies have voluntarily surrendered the use of their harbour facilities to help in loading the tramp steamers awaiting their turn to secure cargoes of grain, while several million bushels have been diverted to the Quebec Harbour elevators, steamers being directed to proceed there to secure loads. The harbour authorities state that everything possible is being done to ensure the prompt forwarding of the grain, although it is arriving in such abnormal quantities that it is impossible to avoid delays.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

"English Review."

In the opening article of this month's *English Review*, M. P. Willcocks discusses the genius and outlook of Turgenev, showing that, in his art, he is intensely modern, "for, contemporary of Thackeray as he was, he has set down on paper precisely the attitude towards existence that is ours to-day." The editor writes on "The World's Exchange Problem" and the possible effectiveness of the League of Nations; while "Civis," in reviewing Dr. Montagu Lomax's book, "The Experiences of an Asylum Doctor," demonstrates the necessity for a public enquiry into the methods of lunacy treatment. Other contents include "How We Prepared the Zeebrugge Attack," by "Eyewitness"; "On a Malayan Balcony," by Richard Curle; and "Educational Aspects of Music," by Thomas Moult.

"Overseas."

In *Overseas*, J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the *Spectator*, gives his reasons "Why I Think the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Should Not be Renewed"; F. A. McKenzie writes on Charles M. Hatfield, the Medicine Hat "Rain Man"; and R. Fortune, F.Z.S., describes "Some Game-Birds of Great Britain."

"Sperling's Journal."

In *Sperling's Journal* the question of unemployment is discussed editorially, and the "risky and demoralising" palliatives proposed are dealt with by J. A. Hobson, who suggests the main lines of a policy tending to a revival of effective demand for the goods which capital and labour can produce for sale. Hartley Withers discusses "Does Bad Money Pay?" and Arthur Pollen "Disarmament Doubts."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Appointment of Canadian Delegates.

The Privy Council of Canada has designated as the delegates to attend the third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations on behalf of Canada Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, and Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration (Regent Street, London, S.W.1). Employers will be represented by Mr. S. R. Parsons, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; employees and workpeople by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The technical advisers so far appointed are the Hon. T. H. Johnson, K.C., Attorney-General of Manitoba, and Mr Arthur Martel, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress.

The several Canadian Provinces may also be represented by advisory delegates; Quebec having already selected the Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour.

Mr. Obed Smith reminded a representative of *Canada* that the Labour Conference came into existence by virtue of one of the clauses of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. The first Conference was held at Washington on October 19 last year, when Canada was represented by the Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell.

The second Conference was held at Genoa, and the third, to which the above-named delegates are appointed, opens at Geneva on October 25.

* *

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN TORONTO.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from Toronto from one of three domestics who went to Ontario under the auspices of the Ontario Government Office :—

"I am writing you a short note to let you know that we are getting along splendidly. We were suited with situations the day we arrived, and are all very well and comfortable; very good wages. I like Toronto very much, and it has lovely surroundings. . . . There is plenty of work for girls here."

* *

Commission IV. (Finance) of the Assembly of the League of Nations last week adopted a resolution by Sir George Perley to the effect that it was desirable, always having regard to individual competence, to recruit the staff both of the secretariat of the League and of the International Labour Office with a fair proportion of representatives of all the member States, and not to fill vacancies from nations at present disproportionately represented.

FORT NORMAN OIL FIELD WARNING.

At a meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Edmonton, Mr. Shepard, the geologist of the Imperial Oil Company, and Messrs. Dowling & Williams, of the Geological Survey, declared (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that nothing had been discovered at Fort Norman to warrant the wild statements made in some quarters as to the oil resources of that district.

Mr. Shepard said: "Until the results of this season's drilling become available it will be impossible to say whether the Norman field will be a workable proposition or not." Mr. Williams asserted that the public should await further drilling operations before forming any conclusions on the possibilities of the Mackenzie valley.

* *

VICTORIA'S WAR MEMORIAL.

The form of a war memorial is always a difficult question to settle. The idea of getting something of a permanent and useful nature to the community seems to be the wisest course to adopt.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, seems to have solved this difficulty in an eminently sensible, satisfactory and permanent way.

The Victoria Chamber of Commerce have inaugurated and are carrying out what will be known as "Empire Avenue," When the scheme is completed in its entirety it will involve a permanently paved roadway of seven miles in length, with boulevards on each side, which will be planted with trees, each tree having a tablet to the memory of one of British Columbia's soldiers who fell for the Empire during the war. The paving has now been finished, and the planting of trees along the boulevards has commenced.

This memorial is the first of the kind that has been put in operation, and the people of Victoria should be complimented on adding such a permanent beauty spot to their city and district, which already is recognised as one of the most attractive in the world.

* *

Lloyd's agent at Victoria, B.C., reported on September 13 with regard to the C.G.M.M. *Canadian Importer*, which had arrived there : —"Pumping vessel dry, discharging all cargo, then docking Esquimalt. Fear considerable damage to boilers and machinery due long continued wash of water. Large portion of deckload lost, cargo lower holds wet."

Miss F. Biden, the women's immigration representative of the Saskatchewan Government, who returned to Canada last week by the *Empress of France* with a party of domestic helps, took out with her the infant son of a Canadian soldier, Donald Back, whose mother died while on a visit to England. The C.P.R. installed a special cot for the child.

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Canadian bowlers propose to organise a visit to the Mother Country.

Another party of women left Liverpool on Friday of last week on the *Minnedosa*, under the guidance of Adjutant Edith Eadson and other officers of the Salvation Army, who will be with them until they arrive at their destination in the West of Canada. Commissioner Lamb has arranged for parties to leave weekly until November.

Of 350 applications by Indian returned soldiers, 180 have secured advances from the Soldier Settlement Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs, and an amount of $325,000 has been invested on their account. Of this 45 per cent. went to the actual acquisition of land, and 40 per cent. to the purchase of buildings, live stock and machinery.

B.C. SALMON AT THE GROCERS' EXHIBITION.

There was an interesting exhibit of British Columbia salmon, under the charge of Col. Cunningham, on one of the stalls of the main gallery of the Grocers' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington (September 17-23). Specimens were shown of the different kinds of salmon, and also the fry at different stages of development. Col. Cunningham also supervised a fine film showing the salmon industry in the Province. B.C. salmon were also exhibited by R. Sandison, representing Maritime Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver.

Canadian food products of various kinds were on some of the other stalls.

* *

The United Grain Growers of Winnipeg are organising a co-operative cattle export company on a pool basis.

Mr. Meighen has received the resignations of all his colleagues in the Ministry as a preliminary to the reconstruction of the Cabinet

Twenty-eight heirs to the estate left 44 years ago by the late Hon. Charles Wilson, once Mayor of Montreal, have been found (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). They have agreed to the division of the estate, amounting to $1,500,000. Most of them live at Montreal. Three grandchildren of the testator's brother Edward, all residing outside Montreal, receive $128,000 each. Miss Louise Desjardins, Montreal, granddaughter of the testator's niece, receives $140,000. Other shares vary from $20,000 to $50,000

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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General Manager, H. B. Mackenzie.

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The Company acts as Agent and Attorney in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of dividends, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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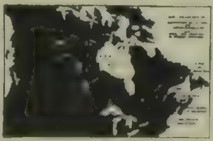

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"CANADA TO-DAY."

A few copies of the 1920 edition of this Standard Annual Reference book on Canada are available. The Story of Canada To-day, its Progress, Prosperity, and Opportunities, told in a series of special articles, with over one hundred illustrations and a specially prepared map of the Dominion. **Offered at half price, 1/3, postage 6d. per copy.**

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Prospects of a Grand Trunk Appeal.

Now that the Shareholders' Committee of the Grand Trunk Railway is in possession of the two judgments presented by the arbitrators, the way is prepared for a dispassionate consideration of the next problem which has to be dealt with, and in which, of course, those responsible for the interests of the stockholders will be guided by the advice of the eminent counsel engaged by the Shareholders' Committee. Until the Committee and counsel have had ample opportunity for discussing the judgments in all their bearings the terms of neither are likely to be made public. It is generally regarded as practically certain that notice of appeal will in due course be lodged with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the opinion of both the stockholders and the financial community the majority award is so utterly opposed to all principles of equity that such a step cannot be avoided, costly as it must be to both parties. In addition to the not inconsiderable item of expense is the prolonged delay in reaching a final settlement which must necessarily be involved by such litigation. As we said last week, in commenting on the hostile criticism which had been aroused by the cabled summary of the majority award, the last word has not yet been spoken by the Canadian Government. If Ottawa decides on a policy of generous consideration of the claims of the unfortunate Preference and Ordinary stockholders, the matter is at an end. An offer of any reasonable compensation would be without doubt welcomed by the stockholders.

* * *

A Successful Financial Experiment.

When a year ago it was decided to re-list the various Dominion Victory Loans on the Canadian Stock Exchange, much curiosity was evinced as to the outcome, although it was generally considered that these issues would not suffer unduly from forced selling and that the effect of this departure would be entirely favourable upon the Canadian economic situation as a whole. At the expiration of a year from the date of the last fixed price of the Committee, through which the bonds were marketed for some months, the Montreal *Star* investigated the results attending this important decision. These entirely justify the view generally entertained when the change was made, for except in the case of those bonds which mature within the next couple of years, prices have recently shown distinct firmness, and as compared with their last fixed Committee price, exhibit a quite respectable appreciation varying from 1 per cent. in the 1927 issue to 1¾ per cent. in that of the 1934 maturity. Holders of British War Loans who have suffered such a serious loss of capital on their holdings will envy their Canadian kinsmen their unique experience and regret that similar protective measures were not adopted in the Mother Country to safeguard them from the heavy decline which has occurred in the majority of the War Loans issued in Great Britain.

* * *

An Exchange Problem.

In view of the prevalent abnormal exchange, it will be interesting to learn the result of the tenders of Canada Cement 6 per cent. First Mortgage bonds on account of the sinking fund which are called for by the Royal Trust Co. of Canada, and which are to be sent in to the Bank of Montreal. The amount available is $259.224, equal to about £70.000. The bonds, whether sterling or currency held here—and both classes have been issued in London—are redeemable in October, 1929, and the last bargain we record on our Security pages was at 108¾. The holders of the sterling bonds possess the right of conversion into currency bonds, so that this privilege places them on a level footing with the holders of the latter class. The problem for the holders of the currency bonds is much less troublesome than that presented to the sterling bondholders, as the former under the terms of repayment can at the best expect to receive $110 per cent., whereas the latter have to decide what terms in sterling they are prepared to accept for their bonds under existing conditions. As recently as a month ago the bonds changed hands at 111¼. This is one of those cases where the possession of the dual advantage conferred by the terms of the issue enables holders of Canadian bonds to derive exceptional advantage from the dislocation of the exchange between the Mother Country and Canada; a privilege which has in many cases yielded very substantial advantages in the way of capital increment.

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In the windows of the Canadian National Railway offices, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, and of the Ontario Government office, 163, Strand, are displayed some magnificent specimens of peaches grown on the Government Experimental Farm at Rhineland, Grimsby County, Ontario. They are part of a shipment brought over in splendid condition by the Canadian National Express Co.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The reports of the oil discoveries near Pouce Coupe, in the Grand Prairie district, by the Imperial Oil Co. are encouraging, and the success which has attended the drilling of this well has attracted a number of important companies to the same district. Geologists experienced in oil formations are very hopeful that the district will prove a large source of supply. Should this prove to be the case, further development in exploration in the Far North is likely to be postponed because the Pouce Coupe field is so much nearer and more accessible, being within 200 miles of the Canadian National Railway at Brule. In this regard also the warning noted elsewhere in this issue as to the actual results so far secured by exploration work in the Fort Norman field should not be overlooked.

* * *

According to statements recently published in Canada, the Lake Superior Corporation was so severely affected by the adverse conditions which have obtained, that though its plants were more active its net earnings for the year to June 30 last were less than half those for the previous year. The net earnings figures for the latest year were $1,541.293, which compare with $3,722.122 for the year to June 30, 1920. One effect of this is the discontinuation of payment of interest on the Corporation's income bonds. It appears that the adverse rate of exchange for Canadian money in the United States was an important item in the Corporation's difficulties, as this heavily increased the cost of raw materials which had to be purchased in the United States to fill orders booked ahead for delivery in 1920. Strikes, higher freight rates, and car shortage are also mentioned as contributing to lessen net earnings.

* * *

The results achieved by the railway subsidiaries of the Corporation are also interesting to note. As compared with a deficit of $169.071 for the previous year, the Algoma Central and H.B. Railway in the year to June 30 last shows net earnings of $197.231 before paying bond interest. On the other hand, the Algoma Eastern Railway's operations last year resulted in a deficit of $49.113 after allowing for bond interest, depreciation, and other charges.

* * *

A report from Winnipeg announces that financial arrangements have been successfully concluded for the construction of a new electric power plant at Great Falls, on the Winnipeg River, by the Manitoba Power Co., Ltd., of which Sir Augustus Nanton is president, and Mr. A. W. McLimont, who is also vice-president of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., is vice-president in charge of operation and construction. Construction work is stated to be already under way on the plant which will, when completed, have a capacity of 168,000 h.p. and will cost about $10.000.000. Completion is expected by 1924. This new development is being financed by the financial firm of Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., of Montreal, who have been prominently interested in other electrical enterprises, among them being the Southern Canada Power Co. and, more recently, the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co.

* * *

The hitherto unsold balance of $650.000 of the Ames Holden Tyre Co.'s authorised issue of $800.000 of 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock is now being offered for sale by the Federal Finance Corporation, of Toronto and Montreal. In a letter published in connection with this offering of shares, the president of the company—which, it will be remembered, recently paid off all arrears of dividends on its Preferred stock up to July 1, 1921—shows that, despite the general trade depression, the company has been in very successful and prosperous operation. He states that for the six months to June 30 last, the company's profits amounted to $204.679, subject only to interest on bonds and bank loans, thus being at the rate of over 35 per cent. per annum on the entire issue of Preferred stock. These substantial earnings continued in July, when the company's tyre sales were the largest in its history. The proceeds of the sale of Preferred shares is needed to provide working capital for the extension of the company's business.

—* *—

The last protected party under the auspices of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women before the winter was to sail for Canada to-day (Saturday) by the *Megantic*.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated at Vancouver on Monday that he was confident that there would be a substantial revival of trade throughout Canada next spring.

A party of emigrants from Dr. Barnardo's Homes numbering 134, of whom 71 were girls and 63 were boys, left on Friday of last week for Liverpool, *en route* for Quebec by the *Minnedosa*. This is stated to be the closing party of emigrants for the present year, and brings the total number sent by the homes to Canada and the Colonies up to 27.438, over 98 per cent. of whom have done well.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S. T.—Ottawa was chosen as the future capital of Canada by Queen Victoria in 1857.

T. W.—"Jack Canuck" is the term for a Canadian corresponding to "John Bull" and "Uncle Sam."

K. J.—Women have votes on the same basis as men in Canada. It is estimated that they will number about 1,250,000 out of 3,000,000 voters at the forthcoming election.

H. W. S.—Yes; the Canadian Club of Great Britain, with premises at 19, Stratford Place, London, W. We are passing on your letter to the secretary, with a request to send you full particulars.

M. L.—The first Anglican Primate of all Canada was Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, who was elected in 1893. The present Primate is Archbishop Matheson, of Rupert's Land.

A. R. G.—The Canadian pulp and paper industry is centred in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Paper is believed to have been first made in Canada in 1803. In 1919 wood pulp production amounted to $48,562,088, and paper production to $91,362,913

NATURE LOVER.—The national parks of Canada cover a total area of 8,948 square miles, and the largest—Jasper Park, in the more northerly Rockies—is 4,400 square miles in area. Point Pelee (3,869 acres) is maintained in perpetuity as a bird sanctuary.

CARLTON.—The prospectus gives practically no information about the company except the statement that it has "the largest acreage of any mining property in the Matachewan gold area." This fact is of far less interest to the shareholders than some definite facts concerning payable ore on the property, the amount of working capital available for development, and other practical details, none of which, apparently, are vouchsafed. The discovery of ore on nearby or adjoining properties is encouraging, but nothing more.

CONSTANT READER.—(1) The prospect of interest payments being resumed is too small to enter into the consideration at present. The value would appear to rest wholly upon the prospect of repayment of the principal at par in 1930 (2) There seems to be no reason for uneasiness in regard to this investment, as not only is the stock secured by a first mortgage on specific physical assets, but it is also unconditionally guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Province concerned. There is also the underlying consideration that the Government, as owner of the system, would not be likely to allow the impairment of its great equity through default in connection with this comparatively small issue

A. A. M.—In reply to enquiries which we have made on your behalf we are now informed that the land in question is situated a few miles south of the town, and is not considered a very valuable section. As there is considerable uncultivated land in the district the increase in value of such land has been slow, and it is thought that the particular section in question would not sell for more than $15 per acre. Cultivated and improved land in the district sells for $35 to $50 per acre. The explorations for oil in the north-west have not directly concerned this district, and there are no extraneous reasons of this sort to enhance the value of property. It is stated, however, that the crops have been specially good in the district this year, and the demand for land is likely to be stimulated through a desire on the part of the farmers to use the funds of which they will be possessed, when the crop is sold, in the extension of their properties.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending September 14.

Canadian Northern. — $1,662,900; inc., $189,300.

Canadian Pacific. — $4,534,000; inc., $76,000.

Grand Trunk.—£366,466; dec., £26,164.

* *

AN ALL-BRITISH COLUMBIAN STEAMER.

The new steamship *Princess Louise*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's British Columbian coast service, which was recently launched at Victoria, B.C., bears the distinction of being the first ocean passenger vessel constructed in British Columbia. Her timbers, except for the hardwoods, were grown in the Province, and her boilers and other mechanical fittings were made in British Columbia, the efforts of the builders having been to make her an "All-British-Columbian" product. She is 330 ft. overall, and can attain a speed of 17½ knots loaded.

The vessel is designed for all-round service on the coast, and accommodation is arranged for about 200 first-class passengers, with carrying capacity for approximately 600 tons of cargo.

Mr. D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the C.P.R., who was present at the launch, said: "I believe the future holds much in store for Vancouver and for this coast in the way of the growth of seaborne commerce. Some observers say that the future will see a greater increase in shipping on the North Pacific than on any other sea. I hope you will forgive what may seem to be boasting when I remind you that for many years the Canadian Pacific has held for Canada the blue ribbon for supremacy in service on the North Pacific. And while prophecies are often dangerous and sometimes foolish I venture to predict that it will be a long time before any other company or any other nation will wrest that ribbon from us."

Captain Troup, manager of the B.C. coastal service of the C.P.R., said he had canvassed the yards of Great Britain and had been unable to find any which could quote figures on a boat of the type of the *Princess Louise*.

* *

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The usual dividends of 1¾ per cent. and 1½ per cent. have been declared on the Preferred and Common stocks, respectively, for the quarter ending September 30, payable on October 15.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines. — The mill is now crushing upwards of 600 tons a day, and when the new equipment is installed the capacity will be increased to 1,000 tons. At present capacity the mine can earn a profit of about $100,000 per month.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from October 11 to 31, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants, payable November 1, 1921.

C. CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
September 19, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 820. Sept. 24, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN TREES FOR NEW ZEALAND

Vast tracts of waste lands throughout New Zealand are undergoing the process of re-afforestation with British Columbia trees. Canadian experts have been taken over by the New Zealand Government, and a systematic scheme for developing big forest reserves is being carried out.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN DEBT DECLINE.

The net debt of Canada declined by $12,000,000 during the month of August This is chiefly due to reductions in current expenditure and to increases in income-tax payments (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The totals of both ordinary revenue and expenditure show a reduction for the month compared with the same totals in August of last year.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

At the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. are the following

A Leeds firm who are interested in asbestos yarn ask to be placed in communication with reliable Canadian spinners

A Canadian company manufacturing canoes skiffs, motor boats, etc., seek a resident agent for the sale of these goods, who possesses the necessary connection

* *

SECOND BIGGEST TRADE YEAR

With the exception of 1918, Canadian trade for the fiscal year ending March 31 last was the largest ever recorded, says Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his annual report.

"During the year 1921," Mr. O'Hara says, "the total value of goods imported for consumption, and of Canadian goods exported, amounted to $2,429,322,583, as compared with a similar trade in 1918 of $2,503,560,366 From 1918 to 1921 the total value of goods imported into Canada for consumption increased from $963,552,578 to $1,240,158,882, while the total value of Canadian goods exported decreased from $1,540,027,788 to $1,189,163,701, showing an increase in the imports from 1918 to 1921 of $276,626,304, and a decrease in exports of $350,864,087.

"The trade figures for the year compared favourably with those recorded for 1918, when allowance is made for the large quantities of commodities imported into and exported from Canada on account of the war."

* *

AUGUST TRADE.

The official returns of Canadian trade during August are again disappointing (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*), the figures showing a decline from 238 millions to 127½ millions. For the five months of the fiscal year the statement shows a drop of 461 millions from the figures for the corresponding period of last year, the total for the five months being 1,063¼ millions. The trade in textiles was particularly slow.

While this position is revealed with regard to external trade, domestic business is slightly more hopeful. Prices have stiffened somewhat.

* *

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The *Canadian Export Pioneer* is informed by the secretary to the British Industries Fair that the Department of Overseas Trade will extend a most cordial welcome to any Canadian manufacturers wishing to participate in the forthcoming British Industries Fair.

Supplies of application forms have been sent to the High Commissioner for Canada and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in London for transmission to Canadian manufacturers likely to exhibit.

* *

INVOICES FOR CANADA.

A notice has been issued by the High Commissioner for Canada that, under the provisions of an Order in Council, passed at Ottawa, on July 2, the forms of certificates prescribed to be used in connection with invoices are amended by the following clause: "And that such fair market value is not lower than the wholesale price of the said goods at the said time and place, and that in the case of new or unused goods such fair market value is not less than the actual cost of production of similar goods at said time and place, plus a reasonable profit thereon."

Collectors of Customs, it is stated, are authorised to accept entries certified on the forms of invoice at present in use up to December 31, after which date the forms of certificates now prescribed will be required.

* *

Speaking at a luncheon at Olympia last week Earl Grey, Chairman of British Trade Ship, Ltd., the concern which is organising the proposed world tour of the exhibition ship *British Industry*, said the promoters were hoping that the trade ship would be a new starting point in the development of British trade overseas since the war.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, September 30. *Metagama.*
Thursday, October 6. — **Empress of France*
Friday, October 7. *Melita*
Friday, October 14. *Minnedosa*
Wednesday, October 19. **Empress of Britain*
Friday, October 28. *Metagama*
Wednesday, November 2. — **Empress of France.*
Friday, November 4. *Melita*
Friday, November 11. *Minnedosa*
Tuesday, November 15. **Empress of Britain*

*Three class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 24.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, October 22.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, October 29. *Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 29.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, October 27. *Scandinavian*
Thursday, November 10.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, October 13.—*Empress of Asia.*
Tuesday October 18.—*Empress of Japan*
Thursday, November 10.—*Empress of* [illegible]

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York

Saturday, September 24.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, October 29.—*Scythia.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, September 24.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, October 15.—*Aquitania.*

London to Halifax.

Tuesday, October 11.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, October 5.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, October 19.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, October 26.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, October 1.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, October 15.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, September 30.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, October 7.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, October 14.—*Lapland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, September 24.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, October 8.—*Canada.*
Tuesday, October 11.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, October 22.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, November 5.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 29.—*Manchester Port.*
Thursday, October 6.—*Manchester Brigade.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Friday, September 23.—*Horda.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—October 8, *Makura;* November 12, *Niagara.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Victorian* and *Metagama*, September 26; *Empress of France* and *Melita*, October 1.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Saxonia, Celtic* and *Kroonland* on September 26, *Olympic*, September 30.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Allnutt, Rev. F. B., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Anderson, L. W., Outremont—Hotel Cecil.
André, Mrs. D., Montreal—33, Roupell Street, S.E.1.
Ashby, Dennis, Duncan, B.C.—Ashley College, Box, Wilts.

B.

Broughton, H. E., Toronto—Care of Agent-General for Ontario.

C.

Crane, Tiffany F., Vancouver—164, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14.
Culling, P. E., Watrous, Sask.—141a, Hillside, Stonebridge, N.W.10.

D.

Davidson, John, and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Defries, Mrs. Robert, Kathleen, and John, Toronto—Care of Dominion Bank, Cornhill.
De Guise, Dr. Albert, Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
Dodwell, Capt. C. S., Halifax—57, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Park, S.W.11.
Doyle, Mary H., St. John's, Newfoundland—Care of High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Dunham, Miss Florence, Toronto—63, Craven Park, N.W.10.
Dyment, Mrs. A. E., Toronto—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street.

G.

Goldman, Leon, Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Grime, W. Wallace, Victoria—The Haven, Tring.
Grimwade, E. Norman, Vancouver—51, Coombe Road, Croydon.

H

Holmes, Miss S. A., Toronto—34, Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6.

J

Johnson, A. E., and Mrs., Victoria—Care of Agent General for British Columbia.

K.

Kenny, R. Young, Sarnia—48, Prebend Gardens, Stamford Brook.

L.

Levin, A., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil

Mac. Mc.

MacDonald, D., Willow River, B.C.—Care of Agent General for British Columbia
McConochie, A. S., Toronto—Care of *Montreal Star* Office.
McMullen, R., Victoria—Care of Agent General for British Columbia.

M.

Maikawa, Frances, Vancouver—5, Bedford Place, W.C.1.
Mullen, Miss Maybelle, Quebec—Hotel Metropole.

P.

Parsons, Allan, Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

R.

Riley, Miss H. T., Vancouver—5, Bedford Place, W.C.1.
Rogers, Geo. J., and Mrs., Charlottetown—Langham Hotel

S.

Sheard, Terence, Toronto—14, Bedford Place, W.C.1.
Shuttleworth, J. R., London, Ont.—Care of Agent-General for Ontario.
Stewart, Dr. A. J., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Metropole.
Stewart, Mary, Ottawa—Hotel Metropole.
Strathy, Stuart, Mrs., and Frances Stuart, Toronto—Care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Summerhill, Marjorie, Victoria—Berkhamsted School.

T.

Thompson, Harry S., Toronto—Connaught Club, Marble Arch.

W.

Warren, W. R., Mrs., and W. G., St. John's, Newfoundland—Langham Hotel.
Williams, F. H., Michel, B.C.—18, Syphon Street, Port Glasgow.
Wilson, Geo., and Mrs., Outremont—County Hotel.

Y.

Young, Miss E. L., Toronto—34, Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6.

* *

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CANADIAN FUR INDUSTRY.

Government statistics indicate a remarkable development in the Canadian fur-farming industry, which has only developed on a large scale in the last few years (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Reports show that there are 580 fur farms, more than half of which are in Prince Edward Island, where the industry is producing silver fox skins on a large scale, while nearly the whole list of fur farms are devoted to the silver fox, owing to the large profits due to high prices. The records showed that there were nearly 14,000 silver foxes on various fur farms throughout the Dominion, of the total value of almost $5,000,000. Despite the recent slump in prices, the fur industry is developing rapidly.

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* *

STRAND THEATRE.

There can be no better prescription for banishing gloom than a visit to the Strand Theatre to see "The Trump Card," a really humorous farce, adapted from the French by Mr. Arthur Wimperis. The situations are delicate and are delicately treated, and the acting is almost uniformly excellent. Jack Buchanan's most admirable performance is particularly worthy of note.

* *

ALHAMBRA.

The new Goldwyn picture, "The Old Nest,' which is being shown at the Alhambra, illustrates a simple little domestic story, having mother-love for its central theme, and ending happily. The part of the mother is beautifully interpreted by May Alden, and several clever children are introduced, who all contribute to the making of an attractive and interesting film.

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* *

CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES.

The Railway Commission is divided on the proposal to further reduce freight and passenger charges (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The Chairman and one of the Commissioners recommend a general reduction of 10 per cent. The other three members of the Board refuse to concur on the ground that pending a revision of wages schedules no further reductions should be ordered.

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Mr. F. W. Vickery, managing director of Vickery's, Ltd., London, arrived at Liverpool from Canada on Sunday by the White Star liner *Megantic*, after a six months' tour of the main industrial centres of the world, comprising Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, the United States, and Canada.

A demonstration was recently given at Toronto with a new harvesting machine, which possesses some novel features, and cuts and threshes grain in one operation. The machine, drawn by a tractor, cut a 12 foot swath, forced the cut grain into a miniature thresher, and poured the cleaned threshed grain into one bag, and the screenings into another.

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